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A DICTIONARY OF DENTAL SCIENCE

AND SUCH WORDS AND PHRASES OF THE COLLATERAL SCIENCES AS PERTAIN TO THE ART AND PRACTICE OF DENTISTRY.

BY

CHAPIN A. HARRIS, M.D., D.D.S.,

LATE PROFESSOR OF THE PRINCIPLES OF DENTAL SURGERY IN THE BALTIMORE COLLEGE; MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION; MEMBER OF THE MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL FACULTY OF MARYLAND; AUTHOR OF PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF DENTAL SURGERY, ETC.

FIFTH EDITION.

CAREFULLY REVISED AND ENLARGED.

BY

FERDINAND J. S. GORGAS, M.D., D.D.S.,

AUTHOR OF "DENTAL MEDICINE;" EDITOR OF HARRIS' "PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF DENTISTRY;" PROFESSOR OF PRINCIPLES OF DENTAL SCIENCE, DENTAL SURGERY, AND PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

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TO

ELEAZAR PARMLY, M.D., D.D.S.,

LATE PROVOST OF THE BALTIMORE COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY,

AS A TOKEN OF ESTEEM FOR GREAT PROFESSIONAL AND PRIVATE WORTH

AND

AS A TRIBUTE OF AFFECTIONATE REGARD,

THIS WORK

Is Respectfully Dedicated,

BY HIS FRIEND,

THE AUTHOR.

PREFACE TO FIFTH EDITION.

THE first edition of Professor Chapin A. Harris' "Dictionary of Medicine and Dental Surgery" was published in 1849, and a steady and increasing demand for the work encouraged the author to prepare a second edition in 1854, the first having long before been exhausted. The object of the author, at a time when dictionaries of medicine were few in number, and not easily accessible to the dental practitioner and student, was to present a work containing satisfactory definitions and technicalities belonging to Dental Surgery, as well as to the other branches of medicine and to the collateral sciences, in the belief that such a work was greatly needed; and subsequent reflection convinced him that a more extended view of the subject was necessary owing to the fact that the scope of professional education for the dentist had become so widened that general medicine and collateral science had at that time become, to a considerable extent, embraced in the curriculum of dental study. The second edition, therefore, contained, as a result of such reflection, about eight thousand more words than the first edition, and, to prevent an undue increase in the size of the work, the heavier and more elaborate articles were rewritten and abbreviated, and the bibliographical and biographical departments were altogether omitted. All the words, technicalities, and other subjects belonging to Dental Surgery proper, were, however, retained, and all new terms, descriptions of subsequent discoveries and improvements in the art and science were carefully added. Numerous synonyms were also introduced, and no important word, in any of the specialties of medicine, was refused a place and a minute and careful definition. The author made, as he stated, free use of the dictionaries, lexicons, and other works on medicine, surgery, pharmacy, physics, chemistry, natural history, etc., which at that time were available. He was also materially assisted by the late Professors A. Snowden Piggot and Washington R. Handy in the preparation of the second edition. The third edition of this Dictionary was not published until 1867, almost seven years after the death of its author, Professor Chapin A. Harris, which occurred in 1860. It was edited by Professor Ferdinand J. S Gorgas, as have also the succeeding editions, including the present one, who found it necessary to add to this third edition nearly three thousand new words with their definitions, etc. In this edition the doses of the more prominent medicinal agents were added to their definitions, and many obsolete formulæ were omitted, while others were retained for their intrinsic merits, and a number of valuable ones were added. As the work entitled Harris' "Principles and Practice of Dentistry" contained full descriptions of the treatment of diseases of the dental organs, such were briefly referred to, and reference made to the work in which they were to be found. Due acknowledgment was made to the authorities from which interesting matter was obtained in the preparation of the third edition.

Ten years elapsed before another edition of this Dictionary (the fourth) was published, and the object of the editor in preparing the fourth edition was to bring the work thoroughly up to the requirements of the profession of dentistry at that time. Both the dental and medical portions were carefully revised, and many additions made. All new agents of the Materia Medica employed at that time in dental practice were added, so that nearly every one of its seven hundred and forty-three pages contained corrections and additions. The fourth edition was published in 1877, so that a still longer period has elapsed between its appearance and that of the present one.

The object of the editor in preparing this, the fifth, edition of "Harris' Dictionary of Dentistry," has been to make it a more purely dental work than ever before.

Such an object he has endeavored to accomplish by the addition of many hundred words and definitions, which are useful to the dental practitioner and students in qualifying themselves for the study and practice of the science and art of dentistry, and also by the omission of many words and phrases which do not in any manner pertain to dentistry.

The many Medical and other Dictionaries now in use, supply all words and definitions of Medicine, Chemistry, Botany, etc., which are not necessary in a Dictionary of Dentistry. All new words and phrases which have been acknowledged and approved as correct and useful in such a work on dentistry, have been carefully selected and used in the present edition, and the obsolete ones, which occupied a large portion of the former editions, have been omitted. The best authorities, such as Gould, Buxton, Quain, Turnbull, Heath, Black, Bloxam, Watts, Fowne, Tomes, and many others, have been consulted, and the object has also been to include in such a selection brief but comprehensive descriptions of the many new operations and appliances which have been generally adopted by the dental profession since the publication of the preceding edition of the work. It is the cherished hope of the Editor that the labor and time he has bestowed upon the present edition may be as favorably appreciated as have been his former efforts; and, also, that the new features presented may give this edition of the Dictionary a great superiority over former editions.

FERDINAND J. S. GORGAS.

HAMILTON TERRACE, Baltimore, Maryland.
January, 1891.

DICTIONARY

OF

DENTAL SCIENCE.

A.

A. In some words of Greek derivation this letter is employed as a prefix, in a privative sense, denoting the absence or privation of anything; as, *acephalous*, headless; *aphonia*, voicelessness; *aphyllous*, leafless.

A. or **ĀĀ.** is an abbreviation of the Greek *ava*, *ana*, of each, and is used in medical prescriptions to denote that an equal quantity of two or more ingredients is to be taken. See Abbreviation.

ĀĀĀ. Abbreviation for Amalgam.

A. or **An.** Abbreviation for Anode.

Abaliena′tion. From *ab*, from, and *alie′no*, *aliena′tum*, to estrange. The loss or failing of the senses, or of the mental faculties.

Abaptis′ton. *Abaptis′ta*, from *a*, priv., and *βαπτιζω*, to plunge. A trepan, which is shaped like a truncated cone, to prevent it from suddenly plunging into the brain.

Abact′us Venter. From *abigere*, to drive out. An abortion produced by artificial means.

Abarticula′tion. From *ab*, and *articulus*, a joint. That species of articulation which admits of manifest motion. See Diarthrosis and Synarthrosis.

Aba′sia. From *a*, neg., and Βασις, a step. Motor inco-ordination in walking.

Abbrevia′tion. *Abbrevia′tio;* from *brevis*, short. In *Medical Prescriptions*, letters, parts of words or certain symbols, by which the thing meant is designated. Thus,

A. or ĀĀ. Ana, of each ingredient.

Ab, Abs. A Latin particle, signifying "from," "off," "away."

Abdom. Abdomen, the belly.

Abs. febr. Absente febre, in the absence of fever.

Abstr. Abstractum, abstract.

A. C. C. Anodal closure contraction.

Ad. or *Add.* Adde, addatur, add, let there be added. Anodal duration.

Ad lib. Ad libitum, at pleasure.

Ad pond. om. Ad pondus omnium, "to the weight of the whole."

Admov. Admoveatur, let it be applied.

Alt. dieb. Alternis diebus, every other day.

Alt. hor. Alternis horis, every other hour.

Alv. adstric. Alvo adstrictâ, when the bowels are confined.

Alv. deject. Alvi dejectiones, the evacuations.

Amp. Amplus, large.

A. O. Anodal opening.

Aq. Aqua, water.

Aq. bull. Aqua bulliens, boiling water.

Aq. comm. Aqua communis, common water.

Aq. dest. Aqua destillata, distilled water.

Aq. ferv. Aqua fervens, hot water.

Aq. font. Aqua fontana, spring water.

Aq. marin. Aqua marina, sea water.

Aq. pluv. Aqua pluvialis, rain water.

Aq. pur. Aqua pura, pure water.

B. A. or B. S. Balneum arenæ, a sand bath.

Baln. mariæ. Balneum mariæ, a salt-water bath.

Baln. tep. Balneum tepidum, a warm bath.

Baln. vap. Balneum vaporis, a vapor bath.

Bals. Balsamum, balsam.

Bib. Bibe, drink.

Bis. ind. Bis indies, twice a day.

Bol. Bolus, a bolus.

Bull. Bulliat, let it boil.

Cærul. Cæruleus, blue.

Cap. Capiat, let him take.

C. Congius. Centigrade. A gallon; centigrade.

C. C. Cubic centimeter.

C. M. Centimeter.

C. M. S. Cras mane sumendus, to be taken to-morrow morning.

C. N. Cras nocte, to-morrow night.

C. V. Cras vespere, to-morrow evening.

Cochl. Cochleare, a spoon, a spoonful.

Cochl. ampl. Cochleare amplum, a table-spoonful.

Cochl. inf. Cochleare infantis, a child's spoon.

Cochl. mag. Cochleare magnum, a table-spoon.

Cochl. med. Cochleare medium, a dessert-spoon.

Cochl. parv. Cochleare parvum, a tea-spoon.

Col. Cola, strain.

Comp. Compositus, compound.

Cong. Congius, a gallon.

Cons. Conserva, conserve.

Cont. Continuatur, let it be continued.

Cont. rem. Continuetur remedium, let it be continued.

Coq. Coque, boil.

Cort. Cortex, bark.

Crast. Crastinus, for to-morrow.

Cuj. Cujus, of which.

Cyath. Cyathus, a glassful.

D. Dosis, a dose.

Decub. Decubitus, lying down.

De d. in d. De die in diem, from day to day.

Dep. Depuratus, purified.

Det. Detur, let it be given.

Dieb. alt. Diebus alternis, every other day.

Dieb. tert. Diebus tertiis, every third day.

Dil. Dilutus, diluted.

Dim. Dimidium, one-half.

Dist. Distilla, distill.

Dist. Distillata, distilled.

Div. Divide, divide.

Donec alv. sol. fuer. Donec alvus soluta fuerit, until the bowels be open.

D. P. Directione propria, with a proper direction.

Drach. Drachma, a drachm.

Ejusd. Ejusdem, of the same.

Elect. Electuarium, electuary.

Emp. Emplastrum, a plaster.

Enem. Enema, a clyster.

Exhib. Exhibeatur, let it be given.

F. or Ft. Fiat, let it be made.

F. M. Fiat mistura, make a mixture.

F. S. A. Fiat secundum artem, prepare skillfully.

F. Pil. Fiat pilula, make it into a pill.

Feb. dur. Febre durante, during the fever.

Filt. Filtra, filter.

Fld. Fluidus, liquid, fluid.

Flor. Flores, flowers.

Fol. Foliæ, leaves.

Fot. Fotus, a fomentation.

Fract. Dos. Fracta dosi, in a divided or broken dose.

Gr. Granum, a grain.

Gt. Gutta, a drop. *Gtt.* guttæ, drops.

Gum. Gummi, gum.

H. D. Horâ decubitus, at bed-time.

H. S. Horâ somni, at bed-time.

Hor. interm. Horis intermediis, at intermediate hours.

Ind. Indies, daily.

Inf. Infusum, infusion.

Inject. Injectio, an injection.

lb. Libra, a pound weight.

Liq. Liquor, liquor.

Lot. Lotio, lotion.

M. Misce, mix.

Mac. Macera, macerate.

Man. Manipulus, a handful.

Min. Minimum, minim, the 60th part of a drachm by measure; a small drop.

Mist. Mistura, a mixture.

Mor. sol. More solito, in the usual way.

Muc. Mucilago, mucilage.

N. Nocte, at night.

No. Numero, in number.

O. Octarius, a pint.

Ol. Oleum, oil

Ol Lini. Oleum Lini, Linseed oil.

Omn. alt. hor. Omnibus alternis horis, every other hour.

Omn. bid. Omni biduo, every two days.

Omn. bih. Omni bihorio, every two hours.

Omn. hor. Omni horâ, every hour.

Omn. man. Omni mane, every morning.

Omn. noct. Omni nocte, every night.

Omn. quadr. Hor. Omni quadrante horæ, every quarter of an hour.

O. O. O. Oleum olivæ optimum, best olive oil.

Ov. Ovum, an egg.

Oz. Uncia, an ounce.

Part. æq. Partes æquales, equal parts.

Part. vic. Partitis vicibus, in divided doses.

P. B. British Pharmacopeia.

P. G. German Pharmacopeia.

Pil. Pilula, a pill.

Pond. Pondere, by weight.

Pot. Potassa, potassa.

P. rat. æt. Pro ratione ætatis, according to the age of the patient.

P. r. n. Pro re natâ, as circumstances may require.

Prox. luc. Proxima luce, the day before.

Pulv. Pulvis, powder.

Q. L. Quantum libet, according as required.

Q. P. Quantum placeat, as much as you please.

Q. S. Quantum sufficit, as much as is sufficient

Q. V. Quantum volueris, as much as you wish.

Quor. Quorum, of which.

℞. Recipe, take.

Rad. Radix, root.

Rect. Rectificatus, rectified.

Rep. Repetatur, let it be repeated.

S. A. Secundum artem, according to art.

Sacch. Saccharum, sugar.

Sem. Semen, seed.

Semi-dr. Semi-drachma, half a drachm.

Semi-h. Semi-hora, half an hour.

Seq. luce. Sequenti luce, the following day.

Serv. Serva, keep; preserve.

Sesquih. Sesquihora, an hour and a half.

Sesunc. Sesuncia, an ounce and a half.

Si op. sit. Si opus sit, if requisite.

Si vir. perm. Si vires permittant, if the strength will permit.

Sig. Signetur, a label; let it be labeled.

Sing. Singulorum, of each.

Sol. Solutio, solution.

Solv. Solve, dissolve.

S. O. S. Si opus sit, if there be occasion.

Sp. Spiritus, spirit.

Sp. Gr. Specific gravity.

Sq. Squama, scale.

Ss. Semi, one-half.

St. Stet, let it stand.

Subtep. Subtepidus, lukewarm.

Succ. Succus, juice.

Sum. Sumat, let him take.

Syr. Syrupus, syrup.

Tr. or tinct. Tinctura, tincture.

Trit. Tritura, triturate.

Troch. Trochiscus, a troche or lozenge.

Umb. Umbilicus, the navel.

Ung. Unguentum, ointment.

Usq. ut liq. anim. Usque ut liquerit animus, until fainting is produced.

Utend. Utendus, to be used.

Vesic. Vesicatorum, a blister.

V. S. Venæsectio, bleeding.

Zz. Zingiber, ginger.

♏. Minimum, a minim.

Gr. Grana, a grain.

℈. Scrupulum, a scruple.

ʒ. Drachma, a drachm, troy.

℥. Uncia, an ounce, troy.

f. ℥. Fluiduncia, a fluidounce.

℔. Libra, a pound.

ss. Semissis, half; *iss.*, sesqui, one and a half.

j, one; *ij*, two; *iij*, three; *iv*, four, &c. See Prescription.

Abdo′men. From *abdere*, to hide, because it conceals the viscera. The largest cavity in the body, bounded superiorly, by the diaphragm; inferiorly, by the pelvis; laterally and anteriorly, by an expansion of muscles; and posteriorly, by the lumbar vertebræ.

Abdom′inal. Pertaining to the abdomen, as the abdominal muscles, abdominal viscera, &c.

Abdominal Aor′ta. That portion of the aorta below the diaphragm.

Abdominal Aponeuro′sis. The conjoined tendons of the oblique and transverse muscles on the front of the abdomen.

Abdominal Gang′lia. The Semi-lunar ganglia.

Abdominal Regions The abdomen is divided into three zones: 1. The *epigastric*, or upper; 2. The *umbilical*, or middle; 3. The *hypogastric*, or lower region. Each of these is subdivided into three compartments or *regions*, a middle and two lateral. The middle or the upper, situated over the small end of the stomach, is the *epigastric* proper; and the two lateral, under the cartilages of the ribs, are the hypochondriac regions. The middle region is divided into the central or *umbilical*, and two lateral or *lumbar* regions. The lower region is divided into the central or *hypogastric* proper, and on each side there is an *iliac* or inguinal region.

To the above anatomists have added a tenth region, called the *regio pubica*, and situated on the front surface of the pubic bone.

Abdominal Respiration. Respiration carried on chiefly by the diaphragm and abdominal muscles.

Abdominal Ring, External. A triangular opening in the fibres of the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle, through which passes the spermatic cord of the male, and the round ligament of the female.

Abdominal Ring, Internal. An oval opening in facia transversalis through which passes the spermatic cord of the male, and the round ligament of the female.

Abdu′cent. Drawing apart or from. The sixth pair of nerves are called the *nervi abducentes.* See Abductor.

Abduc′tion. *Abductio;* from *abducere,* to separate. The action by which a limb or part is separated from the axis of the body. In *Surgery,* a fracture near the articular extremity of a bone in which the fragments recede from each other. Cœlius Aurelianus uses this word to express a strain.

Abduc′tor. From *abducere,* to separate. In *Anatomy,* a muscle which separates the part or member to which it is attached from some other part. Its antagonist is called *adductor.*

Aber′rant. *Aber′ration.* From *ab,* from, and *erro,* to wander. Deviating from the regular or normal or type in appearance, structure, etc.

Aberra′tion. *Aberratio;* from *ab errare,* to stray; to wander from. Deviated from that which is natural; irregularity; deviation from the healthy condition in the appearance, structure, or functions of one or more organs; the passage of a fluid of the living body into an order of vessels not destined for it; the flow of a fluid towards an organ different from that to which it is ordinarily directed, as in vicarious hemorrhage; mental alienation. In *Optics,* a deviation of the rays of light from a true focus, in certain lenses, producing a distorted or colored image. When the image is distorted, the aberration is said to be *spherical;* when it is colored by prismatic hues, it is called a *chromatic* aberration.

Abio′sis. From *a,* and Βιος, "life." Death.

Abirrita′tion. *Abirritatio;* from *ab,* priv., and *irritatio,* irritation. Absence of irritation; debility; asthenia; diminished tissue irritability.

Ablacta′tion. *Ablactio;* from *ab,* priv., and *lacto,* to give suck. Cessation of the periods of suckling, as regards the mother. The same period with regard to the child is termed weaning.

Abla′tion. From *ablatio,* removal. Removal or separation of a part, limb, organ, or tumor, by accident or surgical operation.

Ablep′sia. From *a,* priv., and Βλεπω, to see. Blindness.

Abluents. *Abluentia;* from *abluere,* to wash. Detergents; cleansing remedies.

Ablu′tion. *Ablutio;* to wash away. The act of cleansing or purifying with water.

Abnor′mal. From *ab,* from, and *norma,* rule. Not conformable to rule; irregular; contrary to the natural condition; unnatural.

Abort′. *Abori′ri.* To miscarry. To expel the fœtus before it has the ability to live.

Abor′tion. *Abortio;* miscarriage; expulsion of the fœtus before the sixth month, or before it has the ability to live.

Abra′sion. *Abrasio;* from *abradere,* to scrape. The act of wearing or rubbing off; also, the state of a part some of which has been worn off by attrition. In *Pathology,* superficial ulceration, with loss of substance in shreds of the intestinal mucous membrane; also, excoriation and ulceration of the skin.

Abrasion of the Teeth. *Odontotribe.* Abnormal wearing away of the teeth; gradual loss of a portion of the substance of the teeth, which may be produced by a fault in the antagonism of the teeth which allows sliding movements when the jaws are closed, or by the use of the front teeth in mastication owing to the loss of the posterior teeth.

When the incisors and cuspidati of the upper jaw shut over the corresponding teeth of the lower, it rarely happens that much loss of substance from mechanical causes takes place; it is only in those cases where the former fall plumb upon the latter, that abrasion, in any very considerable degree, occurs; but when they come together in this manner, their crowns are sometimes worn down to the gums, or at least, those occupying the anterior part of the alveolar arch. The reason of this is obvious. When the upper and lower front teeth strike upon each other, the lateral motions of the jaw are not in the least restricted; consequently the cutting edges of the incisors and points of the cuspidati, as well as the cusps of the bicuspids and molars, though not to the same extent, are subjected to an amount of friction to which they are not exposed in any of the other relationships which the upper and lower teeth sustain to each other.

The wearing away of the crowns of the teeth would expose the lining membrane, but for a most curious and singular provision of nature, which consists in the gradual obliteration of the pulp cavities, by the conversion of the pulp into *osteo-* or *secondary dentine.* By this wise provision of nature, an event from which the most painful consequences would result, is prevented, so that but little inconvenience results from it, or, at any rate, not until the crowns of the teeth are worn down to the gums. See Erosion of the Teeth.

Abs. As a prefix, having a negative signification.

Ab′scess. *Abscessus;* from *abscedo,* I separate from, or depart. An imposthume, or boil; a collection of pus in the cellular tissue, or some other part, resulting from localized inflammation and suppuration. An abscess is *acute* when succeeding acute inflammation, and *chronic* or *cold,* one of slow and apparently non-inflammatory development; *congestive,* when the pus appears at a point distant from its formation; *idiopathic,* when occupying the same site as the previous affection; *symptomatic* or *metastatic,* when occurring in a remote situation; *critical,* occurring at some critical period of an acute disease; *gangrenous,* one attended with death of adjacent parts. Abscesses are designated according to the part in which they are situated, as Alveolar abscess, Lumbar abscess, Mammary abscess, &c.; which see. Abscess is the result of severe localized inflammation which causes the destruction of a certain area of tissue, which dissolves or forms small gangrenous masses and mingles with the fluid or corpuscular exudates to increase the volume of pus. While this is in progress, the exudation of coagulable lymph is filling the surrounding tissues and thus enclosing the abscess, which may continue to enlarge by a continuous destruction of its immediate walls, the destruction being greatest in the direction offering the least resistance, which brings the pus nearer the surface and favors its discharge.

Abscess of Dental Pulp. The occurrence of suppuration, which begins in the form of a minute collection of pus just within the layer of odontoblasts and extends to the deeper parts of the organ.

Abscis′sion. *Abscissio;* from *abscidere,* to cut off. The excision of a morbid or superfluous part, especially of a soft part.

Abscissio Præputii. Circumcision.

Absin′thia. *Absinthine.* The bitter uncrystallizable principle of absinthium.

Absinth′ism. A disease resulting from the excessive use of absinthe, and characterized by general muscular debility, and mental disturbances which may cause convulsions, acute mania, softening of the brain, or general paralysis. It resembles alcoholism.

Ab′solute Al′cohol. Rectified spirit in its anhydrous state, and of a specific gravity of 0.796. It is generally prepared by adding 18 ounces of lime to one pint of rectified spirit, and exposing the mixture to a gentle heat, and distilling off some 17 ounces of absolute alcohol. A simple method of preparing it is to add 1 part of carbonate of potash to 4 parts of common alcohol. In *Pharmacy,* absolute alcohol is employed as a solvent. In *Dental Practice* it is a useful agent for drying cavities preparatory to filling them, as it at once evaporates and causes almost perfect absorption of moisture.

Ab′solute E′ther. Sulphuric Ether freed from the small portion of alcohol and sulphurous acid it contains, by the process of rectification. In *dental practice* it is employed in the form of spray for a local anæsthetic.

Absor′bents. From *absorbere,* to suck up, to imbibe. In *physiology,* an organ or part whose function is to absorb, withdraw or take up, such as the *lacteals* and lymphatics. In *Materia Medica,* any medicine which produces absorption or exudation of diseased tissue. In *Surgery* a substance which mechanically absorbs or takes up excreted matter, as sponge, cotton, etc.; that part of a water-dressing which absorbs the pus as fast as it is formed. It is composed of old rags, from linen or cotton, sufficiently worn, and is placed over the sifter. See Water Dressing.

Absorbent System. Glands. The vessels and glands of the body which exercise the function of absorption. See Lymphatics.

Absorp′tion. *Absorptio.* In *Physiology,* an organic function common to all things endowed with life, plants or animals, whereby the former take up from without, and the latter from the interior of their own body, the materials necessary to their sustenance. The process by which nourishment, medicines, morbid products of tissue-changes, etc., are taken up by the lymphatic and venous systems. In *Chemistry,* the action of certain solids and liquids in taking up gases and vapors, which may or may not enter into chemical composition with the absorbent.

Absorption Cutaneous. A function of the skin, by which substances applied to the surface of the body are taken into the circulation, and produce the same action as when taken internally.

Absorption Interstitial. The function by which the particles of the tissue filling the meshes of the capillary network are removed, as in the pupillary membrane of the fœtus, and in the development of the cells in bone.

Absorption of Roots of Teeth. A physiological process for the removal of the roots of the deciduous teeth, and one independent of pressure, and caused by the presence of a vascular papilla in close proximity to the surface of root acted upon, and which is rich in giant-cells called "osteoclasts." The surface of the root undergoing absorption becomes excavated by shallow cup-shaped depressions, which deepen and coalesce until the whole root is eaten or dissolved away. The cementum is first attacked, and then the dentine, and even the enamel is invaded. The part of the dentine immediately surrounding the pulp appears to have more power of resistance than any other part of the tooth, but at length succumbs.

Abste′mious. *Abstemius;* from *abs*, without, and *temetum*, wine. Abstaining from the use of wine. Also temperate living, with regard to diet, etc.

Abster′gent. From *abstergere*, to cleanse. Any application which cleanses the part to which it is applied; cleaning, detergent.

Ab′stract. Abstrac′tion. From *abstraho*, to draw from. A preparation containing the soluble principle of the agent evaporated, and mixed with sugar of milk. It is equivalent to twice the strength of the agent or its fluid extract. In *Chemistry*, the distillation of a liquid from any substance.

Abu′ta. Pareira Brava.

Aca′cia. Ακακια, from *ακη*, a point. The Pharmacopœial name for gum Arabic. See Acacia Gum.

Acacia Catechu. The tree which produces the Catechu, or Terra Japonica.

Acacia Gum. Gum Arabic, which is colorless or of a pale yellow; it is hard, brittle, soluble in water, but not in alcohol. It is mucilaginous, and used as a demulcent and for suspending oily medicines.

Acacia Mucilago. Acacia, 34 parts; water, 100 parts.

Acacia Syrup. Mucilage, 25; syrup simp., 75, demulcent.

Acantha. From *ακη*, a sharp point. In *Botany*, a thorn or prickle of a plant. In *Anatomy*, the spinous process of a vertebræ, also the spina dorsi.

Acar′diac. *Acardia;* from *α*, priv., *καρδια*, the heart. Without a heart.

A′carus. From *α*, priv., and *κειρω*, to cut, too small to see divided. A numerous genus of insects. The tick or mite.

Acarus Scabiei. The itch tick.

Accel′erans Nerve. A nerve in the medulla of the heart.

Accel′era′tor Urinæ. A muscle of the penis which expels the last drops of urine, the semen, and assists erection.

Accent. Inflection of the voice.

Acces′sion. *Accessio;* from *accedere*, I approach. The commencement of a disease, but usually restricted to the phenomena which signalize the recurrence of periodical diseases, as intermittent fever, comprehending their cold, hot and sweating stages.

Accessorii Willisii. The accessory nerves of Willis, so named from the discoverer. The superior respiratory nerves, a pair arising from the spinal cord and joining the par vagum.

Ac′cessory. *Accessorius;* from *accedere*, I approach. Connected with or dependent upon anything; helping to produce an effect. In *Anatomy*, a name given to several auxiliary muscles and nerves, joined to other similar parts, and assisting them in their functions. In *Botany*, additional, supernumerary.

Accessory of the Parotid. A small gland which accompanies the parotid duct, and is usually a mere prolongation of the parotid itself. The duct of this lobe enters the parotid duct where it crosses the masseter muscle.

Accident′al. Happening by chance, casual. In *Morbid Anatomy*, all structures developed as the consequence of disease.

Accident′al Hemorrhage. Hemorrhage from premature detachment of the placenta when normally placed.

Accli′mated. *Climati assuetus;* from *ad*, and *clima*, climate. Accustomed to a climate.

Accouche′ment. Parturition, childbirth, the expulsion or extraction of the fœtus from the uterus.

Accrementi′tion. Growths which increase by interstitial development from blastema, and also by reproduction of cells by fission.

Accre′tion. *Accretio;* from *ad*, and *crescere*, to increase. Growth; also a growing together of parts naturally separate. The process by which nutrient particles are added to the various tissues.

A. C. E. Mixture. An anæsthetic mixture, consisting of alcohol, 1 part; chloroform, 2 parts; ether, 3 parts. Less depressing than chloroform alone.

Aceph′alus. *Acephala;* from *a*, priv., and *κεφαλη*, head. Without a head. In *Anatomy*, the young of any animal born, from defect of organization, without a head. In *Zoology*, one of the divisions of a class of molluscous animals, which have no head, as the oyster and mussel.

Acerate. A salt of the acetic acid.

Acerb′ity. *Acerbitas;* from *acer*, sharp. A sour, bitter and astringent taste. Acidity combined with a stringency.

Acerv′ulus Cerebri. A mass of yellow sandy concretions, collected under the tela choroidea, near the posterior commissure of the brain, after the age of puberty.

Aces′cent. *Acescens;* from *acesco*, to grow sour. Turning sour; a tendency to acidity.

Aceta. Plural of *Acetum.* Pharmaceutical preparation of vinegar. See ACETAS.

Acetab′ulum. From *acetum*, vinegar, because it resembles the old saucer in which vinegar was held. A name given to the cavity which receives the head of the os femoris, or thigh bone.

Acetal. *Acetum*, vinegar. Ethidene diethylate, a colorless liquid of the composition $C_6H_{14}O_2$, and formed by the oxidation of common alcohol.

Acetan′ilide. *Antifebrin.* A white, crystallized powder without odor. Dose, gr. iv–viij. Employed to lessen fever and to diminish functional activity of motor and sensory nerves.

Ac′etas. From *acetum*, vinegar. A salt formed by the union of acetic acid with an earthy, alkaline, or metallic base. An acetate. The medicinal acetates are those of ammonia, potassa, zinc, and lead.

Ac′etate. *Acetas.* A salt of acetic acid.

Acetate of Lead. Plumbi acetas, which see.

Acet′ic. *Aceticus;* from *acetum*, vinegar. Belonging to vinegar.

Acetic Acid. *Acidum aceticum.* The acid of vinegar. The sour principle which exists in vinegar. It exists free and combined with bases in several vegetable products, and is the principal result of acetous fermentation. It unites readily with most of the earths, and acts slowly upon the teeth, increasing their sensibility, and putting them on edge. In *Medicine*, it is used as a rubefacient. Dose of the diluted acid, ʒj to ij. In *Dental Practice*, it is employed in cancrum oris, indolent ulcers of the mouth, scurvy, fungous growths of gum and pulp, a strong acid being employed.

Acetic Ether. See ETHER ACETIC.

Ace′tica. Pharmaceutical preparations, consisting of vegetable principles dissolved in vinegar.

Acet′ification. From *acetum*, and *facio*, to make. The act or process of making vinegar.

Acetom′eter. An instrument for ascertaining the strength of vinegar.

Ac′etone. From *acetum*, vinegar. Dimethyl Ketone. Methyl Acetyl. Associated with Pyro-acetic spirit. Erroneously called naphtha and wood naphtha. The term is also applied to Pyroxyl′ic spirit. A limpid colorless inflammable liquid, having a peculiarly penetrating and slightly empyreumatic odor; with a disagreeable taste, like that of peppermint. It is obtained by distilling a mixture of crystallized acetate of lead and quicklime. It has been used in phthisis pulmonalis and as an excitant in chronic bronchitis. Dose, gtt. x. to gtt. xxx. diluted with water. Formula, C_3H_6O.

Acetonyl. The hypothetical radical of acetone.

Ace′tum. From *acer*, sour. Vinegar; a sour liquid, produced by fermentation. There are four varieties, viz: *wine* vinegar, *malt* vinegar, *sugar* vinegar, and *wood* vinegar. Common vinegar contains less than five per cent. of pure acetic acid.

Acetum Lobeliæ. Vinegar of lobelia. Dose, ♏v–ʒj.

Acetum Opii. Vinegar of opium or black drop, composed of opium and distilled vinegar. Dose ♏ x or twenty drops equal to one grain of opium.

Acetum Sanguinariæ. Vinegar of sanguinaria-sanguinaria and diluted acetic acid. Dose, ♏v to ʒss.

Acetum Scillæ. Vinegar of squill. (℥iv–Oij.) Dose, ♏xx–ʒj.

Acetyl. A hypothetical compound radical, produced by the abstraction of two atoms of oxygen from ethyl, by deoxydating processes. It derives its nature from acetic acid, which, with a series of other compounds, it pervades. Aldehyde is its hydrated oxyd. Its formula is C_4H_3.

Ac′elylene. A series of hydrocarbons having the structure CnH_2n. A name also applied to *ethine*, a gaseous substance formed during the imperfect combustion of hydrocarbon fuels.

Ache. From αχος, affliction. A continuous throbbing pain.

Ache′lia. From *a*, priv., and χειλος, lip. A malformation, consisting in a deficiency of one or both lips.

Achei′rous. From *a*, priv., and χειρ, hand. Without hands.

Achilles Tendon. The strong, round tendon of the gastrocnemius and soleus muscles of the heel.

Achlys. Dimness of sight. Opacity of the cornea.

Ach′olia. From *a*, priv., and χολη, bile. Non-secretion or non-excretion of bile. Deficiency of bile.

A′chor. A pointed pustule, containing a light, straw-colored matter, changing into a brown scab. Crusta lactea.

A′choristus. From *a*, priv., and χωριζω, to separate. A sign or symptom which invariably accompanies a particular state of health or disease.

Ach′roa. *Crusta lactea.* From *a*, priv., and χροα, color. A colorless state of the skin.

Achromat′ic. From *a*, priv, and χρωμα, color. A lens constructed so as to correct the refrangibility of the common lenses.

Achromatop′sia. From *a*, priv., χρωμα, color, and οπτομαι, to see. Inability to distinguish different colors from each other.

Ach′losis. From *a*, priv., and χυλος, juice. Deficient chylification.

Achymosis. From *a*, and χυμος, chyme. Deficient chymification.

Acic′ular. From *acicula*, a little needle. In *Crystallography*, needle-shaped crystals, and in *Botany*, leaves that are long, stiff, and pointed.

Acid. In common language, any liquid, solid or gaseous body, imparting to the organs of taste a sour sensation. In *Chemistry*, a compound capable of neutralizing an alkali; the electro-negative compound of a salt, consisting of more than two elements. The acids constitute a very numerous class of chemical substances. They are called mineral or organic as they are derived from inorganic or organic bodies. The names of those formed from the same base change in their terminations according to the quantity of oxygen they are presumed to contain. Those which terminate in *ic*, contain the largest proportion of oxygen; those in *ous*, a less amount. Those which begin with *hyper*, denote an excess of oxydation; those with *hypo*, the lowest proportion. When combined with the alkaline and other bases, they form a class of bodies called salts. Acids are generally refrigerant and antiseptic.

Acid-Al′bumen. Derived albumen. A proteid dissolved in stronger acids, and yielding an acid reaction.

Acidi′ferous. From *acidum*, an acid, and *fero*, to bear. Bearing or containing acid.

Acidifi′able. Capable of being converted into an acid, by uniting with an acidifying principle.

Acidifica′tion. The act of being changed into an acid.

Acid′ify. From *acidus*, sour, and *facio*, to make. To make sour, or acid; to convert into an acid.

Acid′ifying Principle. That which forms an acid.

Acidim′eter. From *acidum*, an acid, and μετρον, a measure. An instrument for measuring the strength of acids, or the amount of free acid.

Acid′ity. Sourness.

Acid Phenyl Sulphate. A solution of 3 grammes of phenol in 20 c.c. of strong sulphuric acid. Employed for the detection of nitrates in water.

Acid′ulate. To render slightly acid.

Acid′ulous. Slightly acid.

Ac′idum. From *acer*, sour. An acid.

Acidum Aceticum. See ACETIC ACID.

Acidum Aceticum Camphoratum. Camphorated acetic acid.

Acidum Aceticum Concentratum. Concentrated acid of vinegar; vinegar deprived of its water.

Acidum Acetosum. Acetum.

Acidum Arseniosum. See ARSENIOUS ACID.

Acidum Benzoicum. See BENZOIC ACID.

Acidum Boricum. See BORACIC ACID.

Acidum Carbolicum. See CARBOLIC ACID.

Acidum Carbonicum. See CARBONIC ACID.

Acidum Chromicum. See CHROMIC ACID.

Acidum Citricum. See CITRIC ACID.

Acidum Gallicum. See GALLIC ACID.

Acidum Hydrobromicum Dilutum. See HYDROBROMIC ACID diluted.

Acidum Hydrochloricum. Hydrochloric Acid; Muriatic Acid.

Acidum Hydrocyanicum. See Hydrocyanic Acid.

Acidum Hydrocyanicum Dilutum. See Hydrocyanic Acid diluted.

Acidum Lacticum. See Lactic Acid.

Acidum Muriaticum. See Muriatic Acid.

Acidum Nitricum. See Nitric Acid.

Acidum Nitricum Purum. Pure Nitric Acid.

Acidum Nitro-muriaticum. See Nitro-muriatic Acid.

Acidum Nitrosum. See Nitrous Acid.

Acidum Oxalicum. See Oxalic Acid.

Acidum Phosphoricum. See Phosphoric Acid.

Acidum Pyroligneum. See Pyroligneous Acid.

Acidum Succinicum. See Succinic Acid.

Acidum Sulphuretum. See Sulphurous Acid.

Acidum Sulphuricum. See Sulphuric Acid.

Acidum Sulphuricum Aromaticum. Aromatic Sulphuric Acid.

Acidum Sulphuricum Purum. Pure Sulphuric Acid.

Acidum Tannicum. See Tannic Acid.

Acidum Tartaricum. See Tartaric Acid.

Acidum Valerianicum. See Valerianic Acid.

Acidum Vitriolicum. See Sulphuric Acid.

Aciesis. From *a*, priv., and *κυειν*, to conceive. Barrenness in females; inability to conceive.

Ac′iform. From *acus*, a needle, and *forma*, form. Needle-shaped.

Acine′sia. From *a*, priv., and *κινησις*, immobility. Loss of motion.

Ac′inus. A grape stone. In *Anatomy*, the ultimate secreting follicles of glands. The granulations of conglomerate glands, as in the liver, &c., are called *acini*.

Ac′me. From *ακμη*, the top. In *Pathology*, the height of a disease.

Ac′ne. A term designating lesions from pustular inflammation about the sebaceous glands and hair follicles. Among the forms commonly recognized are *Rosacea*, *Varioliformis*, and *Vulgaris*.

Acne Rosa′cea. Pimples on the face; the conspicuous eruption, of a bright rosy hue, on the nose and face of drunkards. Called rosy-drop.

Acol′ogy. *Acologia;* from *ακος*, a remedy, and *λογος*, a discourse. The doctrine of therapeutical agents or remedies.

A′conite. *Aconitum.* The tuberous root of the Aconitum Napellus or common monkshood, or wolf's-bane. It is an active narcotic poison. It is obtained in Europe and Asia. A genus of plants, of the order Ranunculaceæ. Dose of powd. root, gr. j to gr. v. It acts as a powerful sedative to the nervous system, and reduces the force of the circulation. In *Dental Practice*, the tincture, combined with an equal quantity of tincture of iodine, is employed successfully in the early stages of periodontitis and alveolar abscess. It is also useful employed alone as an application to an inflamed dental pulp; also in pulp cavities to prevent peridental inflammation. For dental uses, see Gorgas' "Dental Medicine."

Aconi′tia. An alkaloid constituting the active principle of aconite. A powerful poison.

Aconi′tic Acid. A white crystalline acid, obtained from the *aconitum napellus*.

Aconitic Ether. Aconitate of oxyd of ethyl. A colorless oily liquid, with an odor like calamus.

Aconitine. *Aconitina;* from *aconitum*, the name of a plant. A very poisonous alkaloid extracted from several species of aconitum.

A′cor. From *aceo*, to be sour. Acidity, acrimony.

Aco′ria. From *a*, priv., and *κορεω*, to satisfy. Insatiable hunger; canine appetite.

Acorus Calamus. Sweet flag; calamus aromaticus.

Acoum′eter. From *ακουω*, to hear, and *μετρον*, a measure. An instrument invented by Itard, for measuring the degrees of the sense of hearing.

Acous′tics. The science of the cause, nature and phenomena of sounds.

Acra′nia. From *a*, priv., and *κρανιον*, cranium. Deficiency of a part or the whole of the cranium.

Acrat′ia. From *a*, priv., and *κρατος*, strength. Imbecility; weakness.

Ac′rid. From *acer*, sharp. Having a hot, pungent taste.

Ac′rimony. *Acrimonia;* from *acer*, sharp. A quality in substances which irritates, corrodes or dissolves others.

Acri′sia. From *a*, priv., and *κρινω*, to judge. A state of disease, with regard to which no correct judgment can be formed.

Ac′rodont. From *ακρον*, extremity, or summit, and *οδους*, *οδονος*, a tooth. Applied by Owen to scaly saurii having teeth ankylosed to the summit of alveolar ridge.

Acrody′nia. From ακρος, extremity, and οδυνη, pain. An affection attended with great pain in the tendons of the ankles and wrists.

Acroleine. In *Chemistry*, a volatile, oily, pungent liquid, obtained by boiling fats, but especially by the destructive distillation of glycerine.

Acroman′ia. From ακρος, extreme, and μανια, madness. Incurable madness.

Acromega′lia. From ακρος, an extremity, and μεγαλος, large. Abnormal development of the extremities.

Acro′mial Artery. An artery arising from the anterior part of the axillary artery, opposite the upper edge of the pectoralis minor. It divides into two branches,—the superior and inferior.

Acro′mial Nerves. Branches of the fourth cervical nerve, distributed to the acromial region.

Acro′mion. From ακρος, extreme, and ωμος, the shoulder. A process terminating the spine of the scapula.

A′cropis. From ακρον, the extremity, and οψ, the voice. Faulty articulation, from a defect in the tongue.

Acroteria. The extremities of the body.

Acrot′ic. From ακρος, summit. Diseases affecting the external surface of the body.

Acrotism. From α, priv., and κροτος, pulse. Defect of pulse, asphyxia.

Actino Chemistry. From ακτιν, a ray of light. That department of chemistry which treats of the action of the sun's rays.

Actinom′eter. From ακτιν, and μετρον, a measure. An instrument to measure the intensity of the sun's light.

Actinomyco′sis. From ακτις, and μυκης, a fungus. A parasitical, infectious disease, due to the presence, in abscesses and sinuses, of the *leptothrix-streptothrix*. The most frequent form is when abscesses form about the jaws and teeth. The prophylactic treatment is a due observance in the choice of meat and its proper cooking so as to prevent the transference of the parasite. The curative treatment consists in the evacuation and antiseptic treatment of abscesses, sinuses, carious teeth, etc.

Action. *Actio; from agere*, to act. The exertion of power or force; the operation of an active power. In *Physiology*, the performance of a function. The functions of the body may be divided into *voluntary*, *involuntary* and *mixed*. The *voluntary* are produced by acts of the will; the *involuntary* are either *mediate*, through the nerves and spinal marrow, or *immediate*, as those of irritability; and to the *mixed* belong the acts of respiration.

Action, Morbid. A derangement of the ordinary functions of the body.

Action, Reflex. A movement of an organ or part of the body produced by an impression carried by a sensory or afferent nerve to a subordinate centre, and then returned by an efferent nerve to some point at or near the source of irritation.

Act′ual Cautery is a red-hot iron or a fire, while a potential cautery is only a chemical caustic. The former was once much used by surgeons for the extirpation and cure of tumors and other diseases. The actual cautery for destroying the dental pulp consists in heating a wire to a white heat, and thrusting it into the pulp canal to the apex.

A′cupres′sion. *Acupressure.* From *acus*, a needle, and *premo, pressum*, to press. Dr. J. Y. Simpson's plan of securing against hemorrhage in wounds or operations by inserting a needle through the skin below the divided vessel, and returning its point to the cutaneous surface again, the ends being left *out* to a sufficient extent.

Acupunct′ure. *Acupunctu′ra;* from *acus*, a needle, and *punctura*, a puncture. The puncturing of parts with a small needle. It is effected by passing slender needles into the part, and allowing them to remain from a few minutes to several hours, for the purpose of producing counter-irritation.

Acus Cannula′ta. A trocar; a cannulated needle used in surgery.

Acus Interpuncto′ria. A couching needle, used in operating on the eye.

Acus Ophthal′mica. A couching or ophthalmic needle.

Acus Triquetra. A trocar; a three-cornered needle.

Acute′. Sharp. In *Pathology*, a sharp pain; a disease characterized by a certain degree of severity, or which is attended by violent symptoms, and runs its course in a few days.

Acutenac′ulum. *Porte-aiguille.* A needle-holder. An instrument for accurately laying hold of a needle, and giving it greater length, when it is so fine and small that it cannot be held by the fingers. It is of steel or silver, about two inches long, and throughout the whole, almost, of its length, divided into two branches, so as to form a kind of forceps capable of being closed by means of a sliding ring. Dr. Physick's modification of this instrument consists of a forceps so constructed as to hold in its extremity a needle armed with a ligature. The handles of the forceps are fastened together, temporarily, by a spring or catch; and when the needle is fairly placed beneath the deep-seated artery, it is disengaged from the forceps and drawn out, leaving the ligature behind, which can be tied without difficulty. Dr. Hullihen invented an instrument of this kind for passing the needle through the cleft edges of the soft palate, in the operation of staphyloraphy.

Acutenaculum, Dr. Hullihen's. An instrument invented by Dr. S. P. Hullihen, to be used in passing the needle through the cleft edges of the soft palate in the operation of staphyloraphy.

Acyanoblep′sia. From α, priv., κυανος, blue, and βλεπω, to see. Inability to distinguish blue, from defective vision.

Acye′sis. Inability to conceive, barrenness.

Ad′amant. From ά, priv., δαμαω, to subdue. Diamond was formerly so named from its hardness.

Adamant′ine Cement. A nostrum used for filling teeth, consisting of finely pulverized silex or pumice-stone, mixed with an amalgam of mercury and silver. See Amalgam.

Adamant′ine Spar. The crystals of corundum are so named from their hardness. See Corundum.

Adam's Apple. See Pomum Adami.

Addepha′gia. From αδδην, much, and φαγω, to eat. A voracious appetite; insatiable craving for food.

Addita′mentum. A small suture sometimes found added to the lambdoid and squamous sutures.

Addu′cent. *Adducens;* from *ad*, and *ducere*, to draw. A term applied in *Anatomy*, to muscles which perform the function of adduction.

Adduc′tion. The action by which a part is drawn towards the axis of the body, or of a limb.

Adduc′tor. From *ad*, and *ducere*, to draw. In *Anatomy*, a muscle whose office consists in drawing the limb, or part moved by it, towards the axis of the body, or of the member to which it belongs.

Adductor Brevis Femoris. The short adductor of the thigh.

Adductor Indicis Pedis. The adductor of the first toe.

Adductor Longus Femoris. The long adductor of the thigh.

Adductor Magnus Femoris. The great adductor of the thigh.

Adductor Minimi Digiti Pedis. The adductor of the little toe.

Adductor Pollicis Manus. The adductor of the thumb.

Adductor Pollicis Pedis. The adductor of the great toe.

Adductor Tertii Digiti Pedis. The adductor of the third toe.

Adec′ta. Sedatives.

Adel′phia. From αδελφος, a brother. A monstrosity.

Ademo′nia. From αδεμονεω, I am grievously tormented. Restlessness; anxiety of mind.

A′den. Αδην. A gland, a bubo.

Adenal′gia. From αδην, and αλγος, pain. Pain in a gland.

A′denemphrax′is. From αδην, a gland, and εμφραξις, obstruction. Glandular obstruction.

Aden′iform. *Ad′enoid;* from αδην, a gland, and *forma*, resemblance. Resembling a gland.

Aden′itis. Glandular inflammation.

Ad′enodyn′ia. See Adenalgia.

Adenog′raphy. From αδην, a gland, and γραφω, I describe. A description of the glands.

A′denoid Tissue. Retiform tissue. See Animal Tissue.

Adenol′ogy. *Adenolo′gia;* from σδην, a gland, and λογος, a discourse. A treatise on the glands.

Adeno′ma. From αδην, a gland, and *oma.* An adenoid tumor; a glandular growth.

Adenomala′cia. From αδην, a gland, and μαλακια, softening. Softening of a gland, or mollescence.

Adeno-mesenteri′tis. From αδην, a gland, μεσος, midst, and εντερον, intestine. Inflammation of the Mesenteric glands. Tabes mesenterica.

Ad′enon′cosis. From αδην, a gland, and ογκοω, to swell. Swelling of a gland.

Adeno-pharyngitis. From *αδην*, a gland, and *φαρυγξ*, the pharynx. Inflammation of the tonsils and pharynx.

Adenophthal′mia. From *αδην*, a gland, and *οφθαλμος*, the eye. Inflammation of the Meibomian glands.

Adeno-sclero′sis. From *αδην*, a gland, and *σκληρος*, hard. A name given by Swediaur to tumefaction and induration of the glands, which do not terminate in scirrhus.

Ad′enose. From *αδην*, a gland. Having many glands, glandulous.

Adeno′sus. From *αδην*, a gland. Glandlike.

Adenot′omy. *Adenotom′ia;* from *αδην*, a gland, and *τεμνω*, I cut. Dissection of the glands.

Adeps. Lard; the fat of the hog.

Adeps Anserinus. Goose grease.

Adeps Ovillus. Mutton suet.

Adeps Præparata. Prepared hogs-lard.

Adeps Suillus. Hogs-lard.

Adhe′sion. *Adhæsio;* from *adhæreo*, to stick to. In *Pathology*, the morbid union of parts naturally contiguous, but not adherent, by adhesive inflammation. In *Surgery*, the reunion of parts which have been separated by accident or design.

Adhesive Inflammation. Inflammation which terminates by an adhesion of the inflamed and separated surfaces.

Adhesive Plaster. A plaster possessed of adhesive qualities, used by surgeons. Common name for the Emplastrum Resinæ.

Adiaphore′sis. *Adiaphoresis;* from *a*, priv., and *διαφορεω*, to dissipate. Defect of cutaneous perspiration.

Adiaph′orous. From *a*, priv., and *διαφερει*, it differs. A volatile and inodorous principle obtained from tartar by distillation. Neutral; applied to medicines which have no effect either for good or ill. Also used to express neutral salts.

Ad′ipic Acid. A volatile and fusible acid, obtained by treating oleic with nitric acid.

Ad′ipocere. *Adipocera;* from *adeps*, fat, and *cera*, wax. A fat-like substance into which the human body is converted by long immersion in water or spirit, or by burial in moist earth. Chevreul showed it to be an imperfectly saponified human fat.

A′dipose From *adeps*, fat. Fatty.

Adipose Ar′teries. Branches of the diaphragmatic, capsular and renal arteries, which supply the fat around the kidneys.

Adipose Membrane. *Membrana Adiposa.* The membrane which encloses the adeps or fat.

Adipose Tissue. See Animal Tissue.

Adipo′sis. Excessive fatness.

Adip′sia. From *α*, priv., and *διψα*, thirst. Absence of thirst, usually symptomatic of cerebral disease.

Adipsous. Allaying thirst. Applied to medicines and fruits so acting.

Ad′juvant. From *adjuvo*, to aid. A medicine added to a prescription to assist the operation of the principal ingredient.

Adna′ta. In *Botany*, this term is applied to parts which are closely united to one another. In *Anatomy*, the *tunica adnata* is that portion of the conjunctiva which covers the sclerotic coat of the eye.

Adoles′cence. From *adolescere*, to grow. Growing; applied to the human race; the period between puberty and the full development of the body.

Ad Pondus Omnium. To the weight of the whole. Used in prescriptions to indicate the proportion of some particular ingredient.

Adula′ria. A mineral, the most perfect variety of feldspar.

Adultera′tion. The admixture of noxious or inert ingredients with that which is pure.

Adus′tion. *Adustio;* from *adurere*, to burn. Cauterization; the action of heat applied to the body.

Adventi′tious. *Adventitius;* from *advenio*, I come to. Accidental; not inherent. In *Medicine*, acquired diseases.

Adyna′mia. *Impotentia;* from *a*, priv., *δυναμις*, power. A defect of vital power; debility; asthenic.

Ædoi′a. The pudenda.

Ædoi′tis. From *αιδοια*, pudenda, and *itis*, inflammation. Inflammation of the pudenda.

Ædopsoph′ia. A name given by Sauvages to a fetid air issuing from the vagina or urethra.

Ægides. Small white spots on the pupil.

Ægid′ion. A collyrium.

Ægilops. From *αιξ*, *αίγος*, a goat, and *ωψ*, the eye. A sore under the inner angle of the eye, so called because goats were supposed to be subject to it.

Ægoph′ony. *Ægopho′nia;* from *αιξ, αιγος*, a goat, and *φωνη*, voice. A peculiar sound of the voice resembling the bleating of a goat. It is diagnostic of pus in the pleural sac.

Æolipile. A hollow metallic ball, with a small pipe for the conversion of water into steam. Also an alcohol blowpipe.

Aër. *Αηρ.* Air, gas; often used as a prefix denoting the presence of air or gas.

A′er Aixus. Fixed air, or carbonic acid gas.

Aëra′ted. Impregnated with air. Also liquids impregnated with carbonic acid gas.

Aerial Acid. Carbonic acid gas.

Aërif′erous. *Aer*, and *ferre*, to carry. An epithet for tubes which convey air, as the larynx, trachea, &c.

Aëriflux′us. *Aer* and *fluere, fluxum*, to flow. The discharge of gas, and the fetid emanations from the sick. Flatulence.

Aëri′form. Air-like; a term applied to gaseous fluids.

Aërol′ogy. *Aërologia;* from *αηρ*, air, and *λογος*, a discourse. The doctrine of the nature and properties of air.

Aërom′eter. An instrument for ascertaining the weight of air, or bulk of gases.

Ærose. From *aes, aeris*, copper or brass. Of the nature of copper; coppery.

Æru′go. Verdigris; properly the rust of metal, but especially of copper.

Æs, Es. Copper; brass.

Æs′chos. *αισχος.* Deformity of the body generally, or of some part.

Æsecavum. From *aes.* Brass.

Æsthe′sia. From *αισϑανομαι*, to feel. Perceptive sensation; feeling.

Æsthesiom′eter. *Æsthesis*, and *μετρον*, measure. A measurer of sensation.

Æs′thetical. Diseases or agents affecting the sensation.

Æstua′tio. Ardor; ebullition; fermentation.

Æs′tus Vola′ticus. From *æstus*, heat and *volo*, to fly. Transient heat, or flushing of the face.

Æ′tas. Age.

Æthal. See Cetyl.

Æther. From *αιϑηρ*, air, a highly volatile and inflammable fluid; oxyd of ethyl.

Æ′ther Acet′icus. Acetic ether.

Æther Hoffmanni. *Spiritus Etheris Sulphurici Compositus.* Hoffman's anodyne solution.

Æther Hydrocyan′icus. Cyanuret of ethyl. Hydrocyanic ether.

Æther Muriat′icus. Chloride of ethyl. Muriatic ether.

Æther Nitro′sus. Nitrous ether.

Æther Rectifica′tus. Rectified ether

Æther Sulphu′ricus. Sulphuric ether.

Æther′ea. The ethers.

Æthe′real Oil. Oleum ætherium.

Ætheriza′tion. Stupefying with ether.

Æth′moid. Ethmoid.

Æthogen. From *αιϑων*, brilliant, *γεινομαι*, to become. A compound of boron and nitrogen, so called from the brilliant phosphorescent light it gives when heated before a blowpipe.

Ætioi Phlebes. *Αετιοὶ φλεβες*, eagle veins. Temporal veins.

Ætiology. *Ætiolo′gia;* from *αιτια*, a cause, and *λογος*, a discourse. The doctrine of the causes of disease.

Affaires. Menses.

Affec′tion. *Affectio.* In *Medicine*, a disease; in common language, an emotion or modification of the mind.

Af′ferent. *Affero*, I bring. Conveying inwards. The vessels which convey the lymph or chyle to the lymphatic glands are called afferent; also nerves which convey impressions to the brain.

Affin′ity. *Affinitas.* In *Chemistry*, attraction, or that tendency which different substances have to unite, and form another body. Chemical attraction.

Affinity, Compound. Affinity is called compound, when three or more bodies, by their mutual attraction, unite and form one homogeneous body.

Affinity, Double. *Double elective attraction.* "When two bodies, each consisting of two elementary parts, come in contact, and are decomposed, so that their elements become reciprocally united and produce two new compound bodies, the decomposition is then termed decomposition by double affinity."

Affinity, Elect′ive. The preference manifested by one body to combine with another, rather than with a third, a fourth, &c.

Affinity, Single. The power by which two elementary bodies combine.

Affla′tus. From *afflare*, to blow upon. A term applied, in *Pathology*, to a species of erysipelas, which attacks persons suddenly.

Afflux. From *affluere*, to flow in. The determination of fluids to a part.

Afflux′ion. Accumulation of fluids.

Affus′ion. *Affusio;* from *affundere,* to pour upon. The pouring of any liquid upon the body.

After-Birth. The placenta and membranes of the ovum are so called from their being expelled after the delivery of the fœtus.

After-Pains. The pains succeeding childbirth.

Agace′ment des Dents. Teeth set on edge, caused by contact of acids.

Agar′icus Mineralis. One of the purest of the native carbonates of lime.

Agar′icus Quercus. *Boletus igniarius.* Agaric of the oak; a fungus formerly used for arresting external hemorrhage.

Age. In *Human Physiology,* the duration of the life of man; also, a certain period of life marked by a difference of state. The ancients divided life into six stages: 1. *Infantia vel pueritia,* reckoned from birth to the fifth year of age. 2. *Adolescentia, ætas bona;* youth reckoned to the eighteen, and youth, properly so-called, to the twenty-fifth year. 3. *Juventus,* from the twenty-fifth to the thirty-fifth year. 4. *Virilis ætas, ætas firmata,* thirty years; *ætas constans,* forty years; *ætas matura,* fifty years; manhood, from the thirty-fifth to the fifty-fifth year. 5. *Senectus, ætas provecta, ætas mala;* old age, from fifty to sixty. 6. *Crepita ætas, ætas ingravescens, ætas discrepita, ætas affecta, ætas exacta, ætas extrema;* decrepit age, ending in death.

The most common division of life is into four stages, or ages; namely, *infancy, youth, manhood,* and *old age.* But the division of Hallé seems to be more distinctly marked by changes in the economy than any other. He divides life into,

Infancy, extending from birth to the seventh year of age. To this, three sub-divisions have been proposed. 1. The period of the commencement of the eruption of the temporary teeth, which is usually about the seventh month from birth. 2. The period of the completion of first dentition, which is ordinarily about two and a half years after birth. 3. When the temporary teeth begin to be replaced by the permanent teeth.

Childhood, from the seventh to the fifteenth year, during which period the whole contour of the face and expression of the countenance is changed by the elongation of the jaws, development of the alveolar borders, and dentition of all the permanent teeth, except the dentes sapientiæ, or last molars.

Adolescence, or *adolescentia,* extending from the fifteenth to the twenty-fifth year of age, during which period the jaws elongate sufficiently to admit the last molars, the eruption of which completes the dentition of the permanent teeth.

Adult age or *virilitas,* a period of life extending in man from the twenty-fifth to the sixtieth year of age, and in women from the twenty-first to the fiftieth. This period is divided, again, into increasing, established, and decreasing virility, during which the teeth undergo no change except that which they experience from disease.

Old age, or *senectus,* embracing that period when the powers of the body are declining, ending in death. During this time the alveolar processes often waste away, causing the teeth to loosen and drop out.

Agene′sia. *Agennesia;* from *a,* priv., γενναω, to beget. 1. Impotence; male sterility; inability to beget offspring. 2. Atrophy and imperfect development of the brain.

A′gent. From *ago,* to act. Anything which produces an effect. In *Pathology,* the extraneous causes of disease are termed *morbific agents.* In *Therapeutics,* anything used in the treatment of disease is termed a *therapeutic agent.* In *Chemistry,* any substance capable of producing chemical action is termed a *chemical agent,* &c.

Ageus′tia. From *a,* priv., and γευομαι, *gusto,* to taste. Loss or diminution of taste.

Agglom′erate. From *agglomerare,* to wind up, to collect together. Applied to tumors or glands in aggregation.

Agglutina′tion. From *agglutinare,* to glue together. The act of being united by means of some tenacious substance. In *Surgery,* the adhesion of divided parts, as the lips of a wound.

Ag′gregate. *Aggregatus;* from *aggrego,* to assemble together. Bodies of the same kind, when united together, are called an aggregate. Glands which are in clusters are called *glandulæ aggregatæ.*

Aggrega′tion. A form of attraction usually termed cohesion, by which particles are aggregated or retained in the state of a solid.

Agita′tion. *Agitatio;* from *agito,* freq. of *ago,* to act. Restlessness; constant movement of a patient; inquietude. It often arises from the irritation attending dentition. See Dentition, Morbid.

Ag′lium. A glossy tubercle on the face; also, a white speck on the eye.

Aglos′sia. From *α*, priv., and *γλωσσα*, the tongue. Absence of the tongue.

Agma. *Agme.* Αγμα, gen. *αγμάτος*. Fracture.

Agmatolog′ia. Αγμα and *λογος*, a description. The doctrine of fractures.

Agminated Glands. Peyer's Glands.

Agnail. Hangnail.

Agna′thia. From *α*, priv., and *γναθος*, jaw. A malformation consisting in the want of the jaw, especially of the lower.

Agnoi′a. *Agnœa.* From *α*, priv., and *γινωσκω*, I know. Want of memory; forgetfulness.

Agomphi′asis. *Agomphosis;* from *α*, priv., and *γομφόω*, I nail. Looseness of the teeth, usually caused by disease in the gums and the gradual destruction of the alveoli. See Gums, Diseases of; also, Alveolar Processes, Destruction of the.

Ag′one. Henbane.

Agon′ia. Impotence, sterility.

Agonis′tica. Αγων, a combat. Very cold water, given internally to calm febrile heat.

Agonos. Barren.

Agos′tus. Αγοστος, from *αγω*, I lead. The forearm from the elbow to the fingers. Also, the palm of the hand.

Agra. Αγρεω, I seize hold of. A seizure as Odontagra, a tooth seizure, toothache.

Ag′ria. Holly. Also, a malignant pustule.

Agryp′nia. From *α*, priv., and *υπνος*, sleep. Sleeplessness: watchfulness.

Agrypnoco′ma. From *αγρυπνια*, sleeplessness, and *κωμα*, drowsiness. Lethargic watchfulness.

A′gue. Trembling; shuddering; intermittent fever.

Ague and Fever. Intermittent fever.

Ague, Brass-Founders'. A series of morbid phenomena, resembling ague, in those who are exposed to the fumes of zinc in brass foundries.

Ague, Brow. Neuralgia frontalis.

Ague-Cake. A hard tumor on the left side below the false ribs, caused by a visceral obstruction, generally of the spleen, which may be felt externally. It is the effect of intermittent fever.

Ague, Dead. *Ague, Dumb.* An irregular or masked intermittent.

Ague-Drops. A solution of arseniate of potassa in water. Fowler's solution.

Agu′ios. From *α*, priv., and *γυιον*, limb. Mutilated or wanting limbs, weak, feeble.

Agyr′ias. Αγυρις, a collection. Opacity of the crystalline.

Aiguille. From dim. of *acus*. A needle.

Ail. Disease.

Ailment. See Ail. Disease.

Air. Αηρ. *Aër;* from *αω*, I breathe. Atmospheric air; an elastic, invisible fluid, surrounding the earth to the height, it is said, of fifteen or sixteen leagues.

Air-cells of the Lungs. Bronchial cells.

Air, Fixed. Carbonic acid; mephitic air.

Air, Inflammable. Hydrogen.

Air Injector, Hickman's. An appliance designed for use with a Dental engine. A rubber bulb or bellows is compressed automatically by a simple mechanism, which is connected with and driven by the engine pulley. The air is forced from the bulb through the connecting rubber tube to a fixed nozzle at the handpiece, whence it is thrown into the cavity of the tooth. The air thus driven out of the bulb leaves a vacuum, which is instantly filled again with air, so that a continuous stream is kept up. This appliance is intended to keep the cavity clear of bur-dust and cuttings, and also to keep the bur cool while in use.

Air-Passages. The larynx, trachea, bronchia, &c.

Air-Pump. A machine by which air in a vessel may be withdrawn.

Air, Vital. Oxygen.

Aisthete′rion. *Æstheterium.* The *sensorium commune.*

Aitch. Pain.

Aithomo′ma. Αιθος, black. A black condition of all the humors of the eye.

Al′a Auris. The wing of the ear. This is the upper part of the external ear.

Al′a Nasi. The cartilage which forms the outer part of the nostril.

Alabas′ter. A variety of compact gypsum; it has a white or grayish color. It was at one time much used in dentifrices, but at present it is seldom employed for this purpose. When used upon the teeth, no matter how finely pulverized, it gets between the free edges of the gum and necks of these organs, where its mechanical action is often productive of much injury. There are two kinds of alabaster: 1. *Gypseous alabaster*, a natural semi-crystalline sulphate of lime, forming a compact gypsum of various colors, employed in making statuary, vases, &c. 2. *Calcareous alabaster*, a mixed carbonate and sulphate of lime, deposited by the dripping of water in stalactitic caves.

Alæform. *Alæformis.* From *ala*, a wing, and *forma*, a resemblance. Resembling a wing; wing-shaped.

Alæ Majores. Labia externa of the pudenda.

Alæ Minores. The *nymphæ*.

Alæ Nasi. Wings of the nose. The lateral or movable cartilaginous parts of the nose.

Alæ Vespertilionis. Bat wings. The broad ligaments between the uterus and the Fallopian tubes.

Alanin. An alkaloid obtained by acting on aldehyd ammonia with hydrocyanic acid.

Alares Venæ. The superficial veins at the bend of the arm.

Alaria Ossa. The lateral processes of the sphenoid bone.

Alaris. From *ala*, a wing. Winglike; belonging to a wing.

Albamen′tum. The white of an egg. Albumen.

Alba′tion. *Albatio.* The act of becoming white.

Albican′tia Cor′pora. From *albico*, to become white. See Corpora Albicantia.

Albi′no. From *albus*, white. A Spanish word applied to the white progeny of negro parents. The skin has a pallid hue; the hair on every part of the body resembles bleached flax; the iris has a pale reddish color, and is so sensitive that it can scarcely bear the light of day. The term is also applied to all persons who have these characteristics.

Albite. Soda feldspar; a silicate of alumina, possessing properties similar to common feldspar, with the substitution of soda for potash.

Albolene. Obtained from petroleum, with a specific gravity of .865 at 60° F. The liquid form is colorless, tasteless and odorless. It is soluble in absolute ether, chloroform, oil of turpentine, oleic acid, benzole, toluol and carbon bisulphide. It may be used in the form of spray.

Albotim. Turpentine.

Albugin′ea Oculi. The white fibrous membrane of the eye, situated immediately under the conjunctiva. The white of the eye.

Albuginea Testis. The thick, white membrane which immediately invests the testicle.

Albugin′eous. From *albus*, white. A term applied by anatomists to textures and humors which are white.

Albu′go. From *albus*, white. A white opacity of the cornea of the eye.

Albu′men. A protein compound, the chief constituent of the body, or rather the material from which the tissues are mainly formed. It is found in great abundance in the serum of the blood, and constitutes the white of the egg, whence its name. Heat, creasote, and the acids (excepting the acetic) coagulate it.

Vegetable Albumen, found in most vegetable juices, is identical with, and is probably the source of, animal albumen.

Albumen O′vi. The white of an egg.

Albu′minate of Soda. When albumen is treated with soda, it loses some of its properties. Heat does not coagulate it, but changes it to a jelly. When the solution is boiled, a film forms on the surface resembling that of casein under similar circumstances.

Albu′minose. See Peptones.

Albu′minous. Of the nature of, or containing albumen.

lbuminous Group. A term of Prout's classification, signifying that class of animal and alimentary substances the composition of which is analogous to albumen. It includes *albumen fibrin, gluten, legumin, globulin, casein, and the substances called oxides of protein.*

Albuminu′ria. A disease in which the urine contains albumen. It is commonly applied to Bright's disease.

Albur′num. The soft white substance found between the inner bark and wood of trees; in time it becomes wood.

Alcales′cent. Becoming alkaline.

Alcali. Alkali.

Alcana or **Alkana.** The name of the root and leaves of the Lausonia Inermis, a plant employed in the East for dyeing the nails, teeth, and hair, &c. Used in *Mechanical Dentistry* to color wax.

Al′chemy. The mysterious art which pretends to transmute the baser metals into gold, and to find a panacea for all diseases.

Al′cohol. Pure or highly rectified spirits of wine. It is a powerful, diffusible stimulant, and is used both as a medicinal and pharmaceutic agent. Chemically pure alcohol is styled *absolute alcohol.* See Absolute Alcohol. It is an oxyhydrate of ethyl, and is represented by the formula C_2H_5HO. The common alcohol of the shops, however, contains a variable quantity of water. When diluted with an equal weight of water, it is termed Proof spirit, or Spiritus tenuior of the Pharmacopœia. The first product of the distillation is technically called *low wine*, and is again subjected to distillation. The latter portions of what comes over are called *feints*, and are reserved for a further process in the wash-still. The second product is termed *raw spirit*, and when again distilled is called *rectified spirit.* The strongest alcohol is called Absolute Alcohol or Anhydrous Alcohol, to denote its entire freedom from water. Alcohol is employed in dental practice as a styptic and antiseptic, and the absolute alcohol as an obtundent of sensitive dentine. As a solvent it enters into a number of dental formulæ.

Alcohol, Absolute. See ALCOHOL.

Alcohol Ammoniatum. A combination of alcohol and ammonia.

Alcohol Amylicum. See FUSEL OIL.

Alcohol of Sulphur. Sulphuret of carbon.

Alcohol′ism. The alcohol habit, which undermines the constitution and transmits a variety of evils, such as congenital lunacy, epilepsy and nervous lesions. Physically, it causes only deterioration, disease, impairment of strength, &c., which are reflected in the teeth. It is supposed to thicken or thin the membranes and tissues of the developing tooth, by alcoholic saturation, resulting in the rapid loss of the pabulum, or the retention of effete matters. The teeth are thus directly injured, and the blood rendered impure and poisonous, and unfit for the development of normal organs.

Alcoholates. Officinal medicines, in which alcohol is first impregnated with medicinal principles by maceration, and then by distillation, so that it only retains the volatile portions. Also, compounds of alcohol with salt, called alcoates.

Alcoöm′eter. From *alcohol*, and μετρον, a measure. An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of alcohol in any fluid.

Al′dehyde. The hydrated protoxide of acetyl, an ethereal fluid. Abridged from *alcohol dehydrogenatus*, alcohol deprived of hydrogen. See ANÆSTHETIC.

Ale. *Alla.* A fermented infusion of malt, usually combined with hops.

Alei′pha. From αλειφω, to anoint. Medicated oil.

Ale′ma. From *a*, priv., and λιμος, hunger. Anything which satisfies hunger. Boiled meat. Farina.

Alem′bic. *Alembicus;* a vessel made of glass, metal, or earthenware, for the reception of volatile products from a retort.

Alexiphar′mic. From αλεξειν, to repel, φαρμακον, poison. An antidote to poison.

Al′eze or **Al′ese.** From αλεξω, to prevent. A cloth folded several times in order to protect the bed from discharges of blood, &c.

Alge′do. From αλγος, pain. Pain in the region of the neck of the bladder and anus, caused by sudden suppression of gonorrhœa.

Algi′da Fe′bris. A malignant fever characterized by icy coldness on the surface.

Al′gor. Chilliness, rigor.

Al′ible. From *alo*, to nourish. Nutritious.

Al′ices. From αλιζω, to sprinkle; or *alica*, a kind of grain, from their size. The reddish spots which appear on the skin previously to the eruption of small-pox.

Aliena′tion. *Alienatio;* from *alieno*, to estrange. Applied to a wandering of the mind; insanity; mental derangement; delirium.

Al′iform. *Aliformis;* from *ala*, a wing, and *forma*, likeness. Pterygoid; wing-like.

Al′iment. *Alimentum;* from *alo*, to nourish. Food. Any substance which, when introduced into the alimentary canal, may, after being subjected to the action of the digestive organs, afford nourishment to the body.

Aliment′ary. Pertaining to food, or aliment.

Alimentary Canal. A musculo-membranous tube, through which the food passes. It extends from the mouth to the anus.

Alimentary Duct. Alimentary Canal.

Alimenta′tion. The act of nourishing; the assimilation of food.

Alitu′ra. From *alo*, nourishment. The process of assimilation or nutrition; food or nourishmemt.

Alkales′cent. Any substance containing manifest alkaline properties, or in which these properties are becoming developed or predominate.

Al′kali. A term applied to certain oxides, soluble in water, possessing the power of neutralizing acids, so as to form a saline compound, and of changing some vegetable blues to green, and some vegetable yellows to brown. There used to be reckoned three kinds of alkalies: 1. The *vegetable*, or *potash;* 2. The *miner-*

al, or *soda;* 3. The *animal*, or *ammonia*, also called the *volatile alkali.* Modern chemistry has added to these, *lithia.* Soda and potassa are fixed alkalies, while ammonia is a volatile alkali.

Alkali Causticum. Caustic alkali.

Alkali Fixum. Fixed alkali. Applied to potash and soda, because they are permanently in a solid state.

Alkali, Vegetable. Another term for potash.

Alkali, Volatile. Another name for ammonia, on account of its volatile nature.

Alkalig′enous. *Alkali*, and γεννάω, to generate. Producing alkaline qualities.

Alkalim′eter. An instrument for determining the purity of the alkalies of commerce.

Al′kaline. Substances which contain or partake of the nature of an alkali.

Alkaline Earths. Earths which possess alkaline properties, as magnesia, lime, baryta and strontia.

Alkaliza′tion. The impregnation of anything with an alkaline salt.

Al′kaloid. A salifiable base existing as a proximate principle in some vegetables, and possessing the properties of an alkali in a greater or less degree.

Al′kanet Root. See Anchusa Tinctoria.

Alkerm′es. A celebrated electuary, in which kermes is the basis.

All′anite. A mineral of a brownish black color, having associated with it mica and feldspar.

Allanto′ic Fluid. The fluid filling up the space between the allantois and the amnion. In the cow it contains allantina, albumen, lactates, phosphates, and chlorides.

Allanto′ine. A crystalline substance obtained from the allantoic fluid of the cow. Its formula is $C_8H_4N_5O_5+HO$.

Allanto′is. *Membrana Allantoïdes;* from αλλας, a sausage, and ειδος, likeness. A membrane of the fœtus, found in most of the mammalia, situated between the chorion and amnion.

Allen's Fusible Silicious Cement. A composition for uniting single porcelain teeth to a plate and to each other; the use of which was secured by Dr. John Allen, by letters-patent. Employed in the construction of continuous-gum work.

Allia′ceous. *Alliaceus;* from *allium*, garlic. Pertaining to garlic; similar to garlic.

Alliga′tion. From *alligo*, to bend. An arithmetical formula for ascertaining the proportion of the constituents of a mixture when they have undergone no change of volume by chemical action.

Al′lium. Garlic. A genus of plants of the order *Asphodeleæ.* Allium is stimulant, diuretic, expectorant, emmenagogue, diaphoretic, and anthelmintic. Externally it is rubefacient and repellant. Dose, ℥ss to ℥j.

Allœo′sis. *Alloiosis;* from αλλοιοω, to change. Alteration in the character of a disease, or in the constitution.

Allœot′ica. From αλλος, another. Alterative medicines.

Allogno′sis. From αλλος, another, and γινωσκω, to know. Perversion of mind; incapability of distinguishing persons.

Allopath′ic. *Allopathicus.* Pertaining to allopathy.

Allo′pathist. One who practices or advocates allopathy.

Allop′athy. *Allopathia;* from αλλος, another, and παθος, disease. An empirical designation applied to the practice of medicine, in contradistinction to homœopathy, or that system of medical practice which proposes the cure of disease by establishing in the system a condition opposite to, or different from, the disease to be cured.

Al′lophane. The name of a mineral, of a blue, and sometimes of a green or brown color.

Allotriodon′tia. From αλλοτριος, foreign, and οδους, a tooth. The transplantation of teeth. See Transplanting Teeth.

Allotriophagia. From αλλοτριος, strange, and φαγω, I devour. A desire or morbid longing to eat inedible substances, as chalk, leather, coal, &c.; depraved appetite.

Allo′tropism. Allotropy. The property witnessed in elementary bodies, as carbon, sulphur, &c., existing in different modifications.

Allox′an. Erythric acid; purpuric acid. Its formula is $C_8H_4N_2O_{10}$. It is formed by the action of nitric upon uric acid.

Alloxanic Acid. An acid discovered by Wohler and Liebig, in decomposing alloxan with alkalies. Its formula is $C_8H_2N_2O_8+2HO$.

Alloxan′tin. A crystalline substance formed by the deoxidation of alloxan. Formula, $C_8H_5N_2O_{10}$.

Alloy. From the French word *aloi*, a contraction of *a la loi.* A compound of two or more metals by fusion, the least valuable being called the alloy. Some metallurgists contend that alloys are true chemical compounds, and present, as an evidence of this fact, that heat and incandescence accompany their formation. Others contend that alloys are mere mechanical mixtures, on the ground that the qualities of the individual metals not only appear, but vary with the amount introduced. Matthiesson claims that alloys partake of the nature of both compounds and mixtures, but chiefly of the former. When one of the constituents of an alloy is mercury, the combination is known as an *amalgam*, the constituents of which, as in all chemical compounds, are united in exact proportions by weight. Such properties of metals as malleability, ductility, and tenacity, are dependent upon molecular cohesion, are greatly modified by alloying, and these properties are inferior, in a great degree, to that of the pure metals possessing them in a high degree. Gold is impaired to such a degree by a small admixture of lead or tin, that its malleability and other properties are destroyed. See GOLD PLATE; also, GOLD SOLDER.

Allspice. Jamaica Pepper. See MYRTUS PIMENTA.

Allyl. Oil of garlic, obtained by distillation of garlic with water, and purified by redistillation. Formula, C_6H_5.

Al′mond. The nut of the *Amygdalus communis*. Amygdala.

Almonds. A term applied in popular language to the exterior glands of the neck and to the tonsils, as the *almonds of the ear*, &c.; the *almonds of the throat*.

Almonds, Bitter, Oil of. Volatile oil of almonds. A golden-yellow oil, obtained by distillation with water, or with water and salt, the cake of bitter almonds from which the oil has been expressed. It is a deadly poison.

Almonds, Oil of. Fixed oil of almonds. A bland fixed oil, usually obtained from either sweet or bitter almonds, but chiefly the former, by compression. It has a mild, oily taste. See *Oil of Almonds*.

Al′oe. A genus of plants of the order *Asphodeleæ*.

Al′oes. The inspissated juice of the several species of aloe. The three principal commercial varieties are, *Cape*, *Socotrine*, and the *Hepatic* or *Barbadoes*. Cathartic, emmenagogue, anthelmintic, and stomachic. Aloes act chiefly on the large intestines, and produce catharsis by increasing the peristaltic or muscular action, and not by increasing the secretions. Dose, to act as a cathartic, gr. ij to gr. x; as an emmenagogue, gr. j to ij.

Aloes, Cape. The aloes obtained from the *Aloë spicata* and other species, which grow in great abundance in Southern Africa, near the Cape of Good Hope. This variety is used almost exclusively in the United States.

Aloes, Hepatic. Barbadoes aloes. The name was originally applied to a product from the East Indies, but from a supposed resemblance between this and the aloes from the West Indies, the name is now very generally applied to the latter.

Aloes, Socotrina. The aloes produced in the Island of Socotra. The species of aloe which yields this variety is supposed to be the same as those which produce the Cape aloes.

Aloes, Wood. *Lignum aloes.* A fragrant resinous substance, consisting of the interior of the trunk; the *aquilaria ovata*.

Aloes′in. The peculiar bitter principle of Aloe.

Aloet′ic. A medical preparation containing aloes.

Aloetic Acid. *Aloetinic acid.* The precipitate obtained by heating nitric acid on aloes.

Alogotroph′ia. From *αλογος*, disproportionate, and *τρεφω*, to nourish. Disproportionate nutrition, as of the bones in rickets. Hypertrophy of a part or organ.

Aloïn. The bitter principle of aloes after the resin is removed.

Alope′cia. From *αλωπηξ*, a fox. Falling off of the hair; baldness.

Al′phoid. From *alphos*, a skin disease. Like Alphos, as Lepra alphoides.

Alteran′tia Nervi′na. Nervous alteratives. Such as spirituous liquors and narcotics.

Altera′tion. *Alteratio;* from *alter*, other. In *General Pathology*, a change in the structure of an organ, or in the nature of excreted fluids. In *Dental Pathology*, applied to the changes which occur in the structure of the enamel of the teeth, or the dentinal tissue of these organs, from the action of morbific agents. Also, to changes which take place in the gums.

Al′terative. *Alterans;* from *altero*, to change. A medicine given for the purpose of restoring the healthy functions of the body by acting on morbid structures and conditions without causing any sensible evacuation; acting in an insensible manner.

Althæ′a. A genus of plants of the order *Malvaceæ*. Marshmallow.

Althion′ic Acid. An acid obtained from the residue of the preparation of olefiant gas.

Al′um. *Alu′men.* A sulphate of ammonia and alumina, crystallized from solution in water. A white, slightly efflorescent salt, and is astringent and styptic, and is employed both externally and internally. Dose, gr. x to xx. In large doses it is emetic. Dried alum is alone used externally. In *Dental Practice*, dried alum is employed as a styptic, also in stomatitis, diseases of gums, cancrum oris, ulcers, and fungous granulations. Alum should never form an ingredient of dentifrices, as it causes erosion of the enamel and dentine.

Alum Curd. A coagulum made by briskly agitating a drachm of alum with the white of an egg.

Alum Earth. A massive mineral of a blackish-brown color.

Alum Ointment. Common turpentine, lard, and powdered alum.

Alum, Potassa. See Potassa Alum.

Alum Root. Heuchera contusa.

Alum Stone. A silicious subsulphate of alumina.

Alum Whey. A whey made by boiling two drachms of alum with a pint of milk, and then straining.

Alu′men. Alum.

Alumen Catinum. Potash of commerce.

Alumen Commu′ne. Common alum.

Alumen Exsicca′tum. Dried alum; burnt alum; alum melted until ebullition ceases. Used as an escharotic. See Alum.

Alumen Fixum. Potash.

Alumen Roma′num. Roman alum. Red alum. The purest variety, containing no ammonia.

Alumen Rupeum. Native alum. Rock alum.

Alu′mina. Alumine. A substance which occurs very abundantly in nature in the state of silicate, as in feldspar and its associated minerals, and in the various modifications of clay thence derived. The earth of pure clay.

Aluminæ Sulphas Fusus. Alumen exsiccatum.

Alu′minite. An opaque, dull-white mineral; the hydrated subsulphate of alumina.

Aluminum or **Aluminium.** Symbol, Al. Atomic weight, 27.5. This metal was first obtained by Wöhler, and is prepared in the same manner as magnesium, but with more difficulty. It is the metallic base of alumina, and until recently has been known to chemists as a gray powder resembling spongy platinum, but it is now produced in large quantities as a perfect metal, having a lustre and whiteness almost equal to silver. When cast into ingots it is soft like silver, and has a density of 2.56, but after hammering or rolling it is almost as hard as wrought iron, and has a density of 2.67. Bunsen obtained this metal by electrolysis, as did also Deville, who has prepared it in large ingots from the chloride of aluminium by sodium. It is obtained on a large scale by heating, for some thirty minutes, equal parts of chloride of potassium and cryolite with two parts of sodium and five of cryolite. The chloride of potassium fuses the fluoride of sodium which is formed. When cold the melted mass is immersed in water, and after twelve hours it is crushed, and the globules of aluminum separated. To obtain a mass, the globules of aluminum are melted with chloride of potassium. The properties of this metal render it peculiarly adapted for use as a base for artificial teeth, but the soldering and casting of it have been attended with much difficulty. Some French artists, however, succeeded in soldering the metal in an atmosphere of pure hydrogen. The late Dr. J. B. Bean, of Baltimore, perfected, with great labor and original research, a method of casting aluminum plates; but it proved a failure. Swaged aluminum plates are, however, still used successfully in combination with vulcanite, to which material it adheres with great tenacity. Dr. C. C. Carroll has recently suggested a process of casting alloyed aluminum bases for artificial teeth by pneumatic pressure. The metal is melted in a plumbago crucible and forced into a mould containing the artificial teeth by air pressure. (See *Harris' Prin. and Prac. of Dentistry, 12th Edition.*)

Alu′sia. From *αλυω*, to become insane. Illusion; hallucination.

Alvea′rium. From *alveare*, a bee-hive. The bottom of the concha or hollow of the ear, terminating in the meatus auditorius externus, or external auditory canal.

Alveo-Labialis. The buccinator muscle.

Alve′olar. *Alveolaris;* from *alveus*, a cavity. Pertaining to the alveoli or sockets of the teeth.

Alveolar Abscess. A collection of pus in a sac formed in or near the alveolus of a tooth. An abscess having its seat in the apical space, and resulting from apical periodontitis or pericementitis, consequent upon the death of the pulp.

Alveolar abscess is the result of inflammation of the peridental membrane in the apical space, terminating in the formation of pus. The term "traumatic alveolar abscess" designates a form of this disease which occurs on the side of the root of the tooth as the result of injury, while that of "alveolar abscess" is confined to the collection of pus resulting from inflammation consequent upon the death of the pulp, such as apical periodontitis or pericementitis, which has terminated in the formation of pus. The gums about the affected tooth become greatly congested and inflamed, and the pain is very severe, and may be accompanied with rigor, followed by fever in severe cases of the acute form.

The pus generated is confined in the apical space between bony walls, which results in great tension, causing the rapid absorption of the surrounding bone, which is softer in the neighborhood of the apical space than that of the external lamina, and as a consequence is readily destroyed before the pus finds its way to the surface. During the time the pus is penetrating the bone, the pain is not only very severe, but assumes a throbbing character, which indicates the formation of pus, and the gums become greatly congested and frequently much thickened by engorgement with blood. The lymphatics about the angle of the jaw become very painful and swollen. With the escape of the pus through the bone, in which a large cavity is often formed, the intense pain abates but does not cease, and the features become swollen, and in some cases greatly œdematous and disfigured.

The eye on the affected side may close, and jaws become so stiff that the mouth cannot be opened to any considerable width. A large tumor of the gum is apparent over the affected root, either on the outside or inside of the alveolar ridge, and will fluctuate, and if not opened will discharge generally on the gum over the root of the tooth. But this result should be prevented by an incision, for the pus is liable in some cases to collect between the tissues of the gum and the bone, and finally escape at the gingival margin, which complicates the successful treatment of the abscess. After the escape of the pus, the inflammatory symptoms subside, the pain within a short time, and the swelling within one or two days.

Chronic alveolar abscess is caused by a continuation of the conditions which originally brought about the acute form. Septic gases, generated by the decomposition of organic matter in the root-canal and tubuli of the dentine, escape through the foramen into the apical space, causing periodontitis and the formation of pus. Chronic alveolar abscess exists in the following forms: Abscess with a fistulous opening in the gum, and which is reached through the root-canals and foramen of the root; abscess with a fistulous opening which is not reached through the apical foramen; and an abscess from which the pus makes its way through the apical foramen and root-canal, with no external opening through the gum. For the treatment of alveolar abscess, see *Harris' Prin. and Prac. of Dentistry.*

Abscess is one of the most common affections to which the alveolar cavities are liable. Its effects are always exceedingly pernicious, not only to the alveolus in which it is seated, and the gums covering it, but, also, very often to the general health.

Whenever severe inflammation of the peridental membrane of the tooth is excited, an effusion of coagulable lymph takes place, which, hardening, attaches itself to the root, around its apex, and ultimately a sac is formed. This, as suppuration takes place, distends and presses against the surrounding wall of the alveolus, causing an opening to be formed through the socket and gum for the escape of the matter.

A direct lateral passage, however, is not always effected through the alveolus and gum. The confined matter sometimes makes for itself a passage through the roof of the mouth, the cheek, or lower part of the face; at other times it traverses the jaw for a considerable distance, divesting it of its periosteum, causing necrosis and exfoliation; at other times again it is discharged into the maxillary sinus.

The formation of an abscess in the alveolus of a dens sapientiæ of the lower jaw, is sometimes attended with severe inflammation and swelling of the tonsils, so as not unfrequently to render deglutition exceedingly difficult. At other times it induces inflammation and rigidity of the muscles of the cheek. The pus of an acute alveolar abscess may separate the periosteum from the bone and form a cavity between the two tissues, often inducing necrosis of the bone, or the pus may follow the peridental membrane along the side of the root, or it may be discharged at the margin of the gum. The pus may also open on the face or under the jaw, and a disfiguring scar is the result.

The immediate cause of alveolar abscess is, inflammation of the peridental membrane of the tooth, and whatever tends to produce this, may be regarded as its exciting cause. It often happens that a filling in a tooth, in which the pulp has been destroyed, gives rise to the formation of abscess by preventing the escape of the matter forming at the apex of its root. Its egress being thus prevented, it accumulates and becomes a source of irritation to the peridental membrane in its immediate vicinity, which, in consequence, thickens, forms a tubercle and ultimately suppurates. The roots of teeth, too, on which artificial crowns are placed, for the same reason, often give rise to abscess. Chronic alveolar abscess generally follows the acute form if the latter is not checked, and is due to the irritation caused by a dead pulp remaining in the pulp-chamber of the affected tooth. In other words, the cause which induced the acute form remains to keep up the chronic form, such as the discharge of septic matter from the pulp-chamber into the apical space, and it is generally recognized by presence of a fistulous opening over the root or in its neighborhood.

Chronic alveolar abscess may also result directly from chronic periodontitis, without acute inflammation being present at any stage of its progress. When the pus of an acute alveolar abscess is discharged, the parts appear to resume their natural appearance, except that a fistulous opening remains and in some rare cases this may close, and a spontaneous cure result. As a general rule, however, the fistulous opening continues; a flow of pus is maintained, which is gradually reduced in quantity and the orifice may close over and open again every few days. In some cases it closes permanently, but a mass of tissue, intermingled with more or less pus, remains in the enlarged apical space. This latter form is known as *blind abscess*, and a tooth thus affected is liable to periodical attacks of soreness, with symptoms of chronic periodontitis. Cases of alveolar abscess also occur which assume a septic condition, the pus becoming sanious or thin and watery, followed by considerable destruction of tissue, with several openings for the discharge of pus.

In cases of chronic alveolar abscess the pulp is not only dead, but the tooth is discolored by the absorption of coloring matter from the decomposing pulp, or the subsequent formation of the dark sulphurets.

In acute forms of alveolar abscess the pus should be evacuated as early as possible. Constitutional treatment is often requisite in connection with the local treatment, such as an active saline cathartic, followed by a stimulant tonic. All fomentations or poultices applied to the face or jaw should be strictly condemned, as they favor the escape of the pus on the surface of the face or jaw. The root canals of the tooth should be thoroughly disinfected and antiseptic treatment resorted to, especially in the chronic form of alveolar abscess, and all irritants, such as calculi, removed from the roots. See *Harris' Prin. and Pract. of Dentistry.*

Alveolar Arches. The margins of the two jaws in which the teeth are implanted. They are more or less elliptical in their shape, the lower more so than the upper. The number of cavities which they contain corresponds with the number and shape of the roots of the teeth. They consist of two bony plates, an external and an internal, with transverse septa, which form the alveoli.

At first, the growth of the alveolar arches keeps pace with, and, for a time, outstrips that of the teeth, inclosing them in cells, by which admirable provision of nature a firm support is given to the gums previously to the eruption of the teeth.

The structure of the outer and inner plates of these arches is compact, while interiorly it is cellular. Each alveolus is pierced at the bottom with one or more minute foramina for the transmission of the vessels and nerves which go to the lining membrane of the tooth.

Alveolar Artery. This artery arises from the internal maxillary, and winds around the maxillary tuberosity from behind forward, sending off twigs through the posterior dental canals which supply the molar teeth, and go to the maxillary sinus, while the main branch passes forward, furnishing the gums and alveolo-dental periosteum.

Alveolar Border. *Limbus alveola'ris.* The parts of the jaws in which the alveolar cavities are situated.

Alveolar Exosto'sis. See Exostosis of the Alveoli.

Alveolar Necro'sis. See Necrosis of the Alveoli.

Alveolar Processes. The alveoli, or sockets of the teeth. The alveolar processes are first formed as crypts with overhanging edges enclosing the deciduous teeth; then they are removed in great part to allow of the eruption of the deciduous teeth; they are then reconstructed about the necks to form the sockets of the deciduous teeth; after the loss of the deciduous teeth the alveoli are again removed, the crypts of the permanent teeth are widely opened and the permanent teeth make their way through the orifices, when the bone is reformed so as to closely embrace their necks. This occurs at a period when but a small portion of the root has been completed.

Alveolar Processes, Destruction of the. A gradual wasting of the alveoli, causing the teeth to loosen and sometimes to drop out. It is an affection of frequent occurrence, and in the majority of cases results from a diseased condition of the gums. See *Harris' Prin. and Pract. of Dentistry.*

Alveolar Structure. A name given by Hewson to the minute superficial cavities observed in the mucous membrane of the stomach, œsophagus and small intestines.

Alveolar Vein. The distribution of this is similar to that of the artery.

Alve′oli. The cavities in which the roots of the teeth are implanted.

Alveoli, Inflammation of the. *Odontobothri′tis.* The immediate cause of this affection is inflammation of the alveolo-dental periosteum, and when continued for a considerable length of time, and especially in bad habits of body, it is apt to terminate in necrosis.

Alve′oliform. *Alveolus.* Formed like alveoli.

Alve′olo-Dental Periosteum. *Peridental Membrane.* The membrane which lines the alveoli and invests the roots of the teeth. See PERIDENTAL MEMBRANE.

Alve′olus. *Odontoboth′rium.* A diminutive of *alveus,* a cavity. The bony socket of a tooth.

Al′veus. A cavity.

Alveus Ampullas′cens. The enlarged part of the thoracic duct.

Alveus Communis. The common duct of the ampullæ of the semicircular canals of the internal ear.

Alviflux′us. From *alvus* and *fluo,* to flow. A diarrhœa.

Al′vine. From *alvus,* the belly. Relating to the belly or bowels.

Alvine Concre′tion. *Enterolithus.* A calculus in the stomach or bowels.

Al′vus. The abdomen, stomach and intestines.

Alvus Astricta. Constipation; costiveness.

Alvus Coac′ta. Costiveness.

Alvus Renum. The pelvis of the kidney.

Alys′mus. From αλυω, to be vexed. Anxiety; restlessness arising from disease.

Amadou. Literally, touchwood, a kind of fungus. A substance used in graduated compresses; also to support varicose veins, and protect abraded surfaces.

Amal′gam. *Amalgama;* from αμα, together, and λαμειν, to marry; or αμα and μαλαττω, to soften. A combination of mercury with some other metal or metals. One form of amalgam is composed of pure silver, five ounces, of pure tin, four ounces. Some preparations contain gold filings in combination with the silver and tin. Others contain platinum; and some gold and platinum and copper. Perhaps the majority of amalgams consist of silver and tin. If the silver is not in excess there should be requisite quantities of gold and platinum or copper and zinc. Where tin is the chief constituent, discoloration is lessened, and Dr. Flagg regards tin as the second in importance as a constituent of amalgams, but an alloy that contains more than forty-five per cent. of tin is slow in setting and wanting in edge-strength; gold and copper in such an amalgam impart hardness, hasten the setting and control the shrinkage. Copper, as a constituent of amalgams, gives a white alloy if gold, tin and silver are in the proper proportions. Copper is regarded as giving an alloy tonic or therapeutic properties, diminishes shrinkage, hastens the setting, is congenial to tooth structure, and favors the tolerance of a metallic filling near to the tooth-pulp and is therefore regarded by many as a valuable constituent of amalgams. The importance of gold in amalgams is a disputed question with many. According to Dr. Bonwill, a mixture of seven per cent. of gold with the mercury used in an amalgam, gives smoothness, renders the mass more plastic, reduces oxidation and hastens the setting. Mr. C. S. Tomes contends that gold prevents the shrinkage, but it does not make a white amalgam, although it resists corrosion and discoloration and imparts edge-strength. Zinc is regarded by many as having a marked influence on an amalgam in maintaining a good color, controlling shrinkage and counteracting the effects of silver and tin in causing softness and discoloration. An amalgam containing silver in excess should also contain gold and zinc. Zinc with silver and copper and platinum gives hardness, and controls change of shape or shrinkage. Tin and gold give to an amalgam easy setting and quick-setting properties. The merits of platinum in an amalgam are also disputed. Dr. Flagg regards platinum as being detrimental to an amalgam, while others claim that this metal gives hardness and controls shrinkage when combined with silver, copper and zinc.

Amalgams containing gold and platinum require more mercury than those composed of tin and silver. Dr. Bonwill employs bibulous paper to absorb the mercury as it is forced to the surface in packing amalgam into a cavity; others use tin foil, spunk, cotton or linen for the same purpose. It is also claimed that a cavity for amalgam should be ball-shaped, that it may conform to the spheroidal tendency of the material as controlled by the mercury. Amalgam is also employed for filling the roots of teeth as well as crown cavities, and for such a purpose has its advocates and opponents.

The following directions are given for preparing Amalgam: Put into a small wedgewood or glass mortar, a small quantity of mercury and so much of the filings as may be required for the time being, and with the pestle rub the contents into a stiff paste; add a drachm of alcohol, and continue the rubbing until the liquid becomes quite dark; then pour it off, after which it is again washed in diluted sulphuric acid, and when freed from the acid by again washing it in alcohol, it is dried by removing the Amalgam to a dry cloth, with which the moisture is completely absorbed. Press out the superabundant mercury by means of chamois skin or flat pliers, and it is ready for use. In one form of the preparation of Amalgam, a solution of the bicarbonate of soda is used for washing it, instead of alcohol. Some, however, omit the washing, as unimportant, if not injurious. Recent researches seem to show that the ideas formerly prevalent of the injurious effects of Amalgam on the health were mainly unfounded. The composition of these alloys has, of late, been much improved, and their value as a material for fillings greatly increased. The teeth best adapted for Amalgam fillings are those belonging to Class First. See Copper Amalgam. See *Harris' Prin. and Pract. of Dentistry.*

Amalgam Carrier and Plugger. An instrument designed for carrying and introducing Amalgam into the cavity of a tooth.

Amalgam Manipulator. An instrument used by dentists for preparing amalgam fillings.

Amalgama′tion. In *Metallurgy*, the process of combining mercury with some other metal, as practiced in separating silver and gold from some other ores.

Amara Medicamenta. Bitters; tonics.

Amarin. The bitter principle of vegetables.

Ama′rus. Bitter. The principal bitters used for medicinal purposes are gentian, quassia, columba, cinchona, &c.

Amase′sis. *Amasesis;* from α, priv., and μασησις, mastication. Impaired or imperfect mastication.

Amauro′sis. From αμαυροω, to darken or obscure. Gutta serena. Partial or total loss of sight, without any apparent alteration in the eye, arising from paralysis of the optic nerve, and generally characterized by dilatation of the pupil, immobility of the iris, and want of natural expression. Dental irritation may prove an exciting cause of this affection of the eye.

Amaurot′ic. Affected with amaurosis.

Amaurotic Cat's Eye. *Amplyopia senilis.* An amaurotic affection, occurring chiefly in very old persons, and accompanied by remarkable paleness of the iris.

Am′ber. *Succinum.* A hard, brittle, tasteless, bituminous substance, sometimes transparent, but often semi-transparent or opaque. It is met with of all colors, but is most frequently yellow or orange. See Succinic Acid.

Am′bergris. *Ambragrisea.* A concrete substance, exhaling a pleasant aromatic odor, found in irregular masses floating on the sea, near the Molucca Islands, Madagascar, Sumatra, on the coast of Coromandel, Brazil, America, China and Japan. It is thought by some to be produced in the intestines of the whale.

Ambidex′ter. *Amphidexius;* from *ambo*, both, and *dexter*, right. One who uses both hands with equal facility.

Amblo′sis. Miscarriage; abortion.

Amblyaph′ia. From αμβλυς, dull, and αφη, touch. Loss of the sense of touch or general feeling.

Amblyg′onite. A phosphate of alumina and lithia, a rare mineral.

Amblyo′pia. From αμβλυς, dull, and

ωψ, the eye. Dimness of sight; partial amaurosis. Dental irritation may prove an exciting cause of this affection of the eye.

Amblyopia Dissitorum. Short-sightedness.

Amblyopia Proximorum. Long-sightedness.

Am′bon. The margins of the sockets in which large bones are lodged.

Am′breas. *Ambreate.* A salt formed from ambreic acid with a salifiable base.

Am′breine. *Ambreina.* The fatty substance which forms the greater part of ambergris, and is somewhat analogous to cholesterine.

Am′bulance. From *ambulare;* to move about. A light wagon, furnished with everything necessary for attending upon the wounded on the field of battle; also used for conveying wounded soldiers.

Ambus′tion. *Ambustio;* from *amburo,* to burn. A burn or scald.

Amel′ifica′tion. The formation of the enamel of the teeth by means of the enamel cells—ameloblasts.

Am′elin. A new base precipitated in the alkaline solution, from which melamin has been deposited, on being super-saturated with acetic acid.

Amelin′ic Acid. An acid generated by the action of chlorine upon caffein.

Amel′oblasts. The cells forming the enamel of the teeth. They are columnar in form, with the nucleus of each situated at its outer end.

Amenoma′nia. *Amœnus,* pleasant. A gay or cheerful form of mania.

Amenorrhœ′a. From α, priv., μην, a month, and ρεω, to flow. A partially or totally obstructed menstruation.

Amen′tia. From *a,* priv., and *mens,* the mind. Imbecility of the mind.

American Hellebore. Veratrum album.

American Ipecacuanha. Euphorbia ipecacuanha, and Gillenia trifoliata.

American Spikenard. Aralia racemosa.

Am′ethyst. From *a,* priv., and μεθυω, to be intoxicated. Purple rock crystal, a variety of quartz.

Ame′tria. Intemperance.

Amian′thus. From *a,* priv., and μιαινω, to pollute. Mountain flax; asbestos, an incombustible mineral, consisting of fine, silky fibres.

Am′ides. Saline compounds containing a base composed of one atom of nitrogen and two of hydrogen.

Ami′din. The soluble part of starch, obtained by solution of the latter in hot water.

Amid′ogen. A compound of nitrogen and hydrogen, NH_2, existing in combination with a few metals and organic substances. Kane regards it as the basis of all the ammoniacal compounds. According to him, ammonia is an amide (Ad H), and ammonium a subamide (Ad H_2) of hydrogen. Its symbol is Ad.

Am′iline. *Amylen.* A liquid hydrocarbon, obtained by distilling hydrated oxide of amyl with anhydrous phosphoric acid.

Ammo′nia. *Ammonium.* Formula NH_3, often called ammonia gas. A transparent, colorless, elastic, alkaline gas, of a penetrating odor and acrid taste, obtained by the destructive distillation of animal matters. It is composed of three parts hydrogen and one nitrogen, and is supposed to contain a metallic base, *ammonium.* By Priestly it was called *alkaline air.* It is called the volatile alkali, to distinguish it from the fixed alkalies, soda and potash. Its present name is derived from *sal ammoniac,* of which it constitutes a basis. In dental practice, ammonia and ammonium carbonate are used as stimulants in the narcosis of anæsthetic agents. The chloride of ammonium is employed in facial neuralgia, and the acetate of ammonium in periodontitis as a diaphoretic and refrigerant, when it is often combined with aconite or opium.

Ammo′niac. Muriate of Ammonia.

Ammoni′acal Al′um. A double salt, consisting of sulphate of ammonia and alumina.

Ammo′niaco. A term prefixed to salts in which ammonia has been added in sufficient quantity to combine with both the acid and the base.

Ammoni′acum. Gum-ammoniac. The inspissated juice of the *Dorema ammoniacum,* an umbelliferous plant which grows in Persia. It is brought to this country in small white globules, clustered together, or in lumps of a brownish color. Dose, gr. x to xxx.

Ammo′niæ Acetatis Liquor. *Aqua ammonia acetatæ.* A solution of acetate of ammonia.

Ammoniæ Carbonas. Subcarbonate of ammonia. It is stimulant, antacid, diaphoretic and antispasmodic. Dose, gr. v to xv.

Ammoniæ Liquor. Liquor of ammonia. Spirits of hartshorn. A concentrated solution of ammonia.

Ammoniæ Murias. Muriate of ammonia. It is aperient and diuretic, but seldom used internally. Externally, it is employed, producing cold during its solution, in inflammations, etc.

Ammoniæ Nitras. Nitrate of ammonia. Composed of nitric acid and ammonia. It is diuretic and deobstruent. Externally it is discutient and sialogogue.

Ammoniæ Phos′phas. Phosphate of ammonia; excitant, diaphoretic and discutient. It is recommended in gout and rheumatism, as a solvent for uric acid calculus and for diseases of the lithic acid diathesis.

Ammoniæ Subcarbonas. Subcarbonate of ammonia. See CARBONATE OF AMMONIA.

Ammoniæ Subcarbonatis Liquor. A solution of subcarbonate of ammonia.

Ammoniæ Sulphas. Sulphate of ammonia. Formed by adding sulphuric acid to sal ammoniæ, or to ammoniacal liquor. Its properties are similar to those of muriate of ammonia.

Ammoniæ Tartras. A salt composed of tartaric acid and ammonia.

Ammoniæ Valerianas. Valerianate of ammonia. Used in neuropathic affections, like valerian, etc. See VALERIANATE OF AMMONIA.

Ammo′nium. A name given to a hypothetical compound of hydrogen and nitrogen, NH_4, the supposed metallic base of *ammonia.*

Ammoni′uret. A compound of ammonia and a metallic oxide.

Amne′sia. From *α*, priv., and *μνησις*, memory. Loss of memory; forgetfulness.

Am′nii Liquor. The fluid contained in the amnion. See AMNIOS, LIQUOR OF.

Am′nion. *Amnios.* The innermost membrane which surrounds the fœtus *in utero.* In *Botany*, the innermost membrane which surrounds the seeds.

Am′nios, Liquor of. *Liquor Amnii.* The fluid exhaled by the amnios, and which envelops the fœtus during the whole period of utero-gestation. The false Liquor Amnii is the fluid contained between the amnion and chorion, in the early periods of fœtal existence.

Am′niotate. Amniotic acid combined with a base.

Amniot′ic Acid. Same as allantoic.

Amo′mum Cardamo′mum. *Cardamomum minus.* Lesser cardamomum, an East India plant, the seeds of which, when chewed, impart to the mouth a grateful aromatic warmth.

Amo′mum Granum Paradisi. *Cardamomum majus.* The plant which affords the grains of paradise, or the greater cardamomum seeds.

Amomum Zingiber. The plant which affords ginger.

Amor′pha. The name of a genus of plants of the order *Decandria*, of which only one species is known. The bruised root of this is said to possess anti-odontalgic virtues.

Amorph′ous. Of an irregular shape; without a determinate form.

Amorphous Quin′ine. The substance Quinoidine; so named because its salts cannot be crystallized.

Ampel′ic Acid. An acid obtained from oils of bituminous schist.

Amp′ere. The electro-motive force of one volt produced in a circuit with one ohm of resistance equal to $\frac{1}{10}$ Centimetre-gramme-second. It is sufficient to deposit 3 grains of copper on the plate of a copper voltameter.

Ampharis′teros. From *αμφι*, both, and *αριστερος*, left-handed. Awkward with the hands; opposed to ambidexter.

Amphiarthro′sis. From *αμφι*, both, and *αρϑρωσις*, an articulation. A mixed articulation, in which the articular surfaces of bones are united by an intermediate substance, which admits of but little motion, as the vertebræ by the intervertebral cartilages.

Amphib′ious. Capable of living in two elements, air and water, as the crocodile, beaver, frog, &c.

Amphiblestroi′des. From *αμφιβλεσρον*, a net, and *ειδος*, a resemblance. Reticular; like a net.

Amphidiarthro′sis. From *αμφι*, both, and *διαρϑροσις*, a movable articulation. The temporo-maxillary articulation is so designed by Winslow, because it partakes both of ginglymus and arthrodia.

Ampul′la. A term applied in *Chemistry* to a large-bellied bottle; in *Anatomy* to the dilated part of the membranaceous semicircular canal in the ear; and in *Pathology*, to a water-bladder on the skin; hence pemphigus is sometimes called *Febris ampullosa.*

Ampullas′cens. See ALVEUS AMPULLASCENS.

Ampul′lula. Dim. of *ampulla*, a bottle. A term sometimes applied in *Anatomy*, to a sac slightly enlarged in the centre.

Amputa′tion. *Amputatio;* from *amputare*, to cut off. The removal of a limb, or any projecting part of the body, by means of a cutting instrument.

Amputation, Circular. Where the integuments and muscles are divided circularly.

Amputation, Flap. When one or two flaps are left so as to cover the stump when the limb has been removed.

Amputation, Joint. *Exarticula′tio.* When the limb is removed at an articulation.

Amputation of Roots of Teeth. The cutting away of one of the roots of a tooth, such as a molar, which has lost its socket from any cause, alveolar abscess for example, or phagedenic pericementitis. The amputation is performed by means of a fissure-burr operated by the dental engine, or a common drill, by which a number of holes are drilled close together through the root, and the interspaces cut out with the fissure-burr. The root should be cut off close to the bifurcation, and the entire surface made very smooth.

Amputation of the Apex of a Root. An operation performed in cases where a neglected alveolar abscess has produced a pus-cavity which involves the alveolus to such a degree as to destroy a considerable portion of the peridental membrane of the end of the root, the cementum losing its vitality and the affected portion of the root becoming the seat of septic matter, and proving a constant source of irritation. The affected portion of the root is exposed by means of an opening made through the soft tissues with a lancet or trephine, and gradually enlarged with a tent of cotton or lint, when the necrosed end of the root is removed by a fissure-drill and the end smoothed.

Amyg′dala. From *αμυξω*, to strain milk, from the resemblance of the blanched almond to curd, or milk strained and separated from its serum. The almond, of which there are two kinds, the *amygdala amara*, and *amygdala dulcis.* The tonsils are also called *amygdalæ.*

Amygdala Amara. The bitter almond.

Amygdala Dulcis. The sweet almond. See Oil of Almonds.

Amyg′dalæ Oleum. Oil of almonds, which see.

Amyg′dale. The tonsil.

Amyg′daline. The bitter principle of almonds.

Amyg′dalitis. *Amygdalæ,* the tonsils. Inflammation of the tonsils.

Amyg′daloid. *Amyg′dala,* an almond, and *ειδος*, form. Having the form of an almond; as the amygdaloid glands.

Amyg′dalus. The common almond tree.

Am′yl. The alcohol radical of a class of bodies resembling the Ethyl Series. It is, as now obtained, a colorless, transparent fluid, of slightly etheric odor, and varying taste. It is found as an oxyhydrate in fusel oil from potato whiskey. Its formula is C_5H_{11}.

Am′yl Hydrate. *Amyl′ic Alcohol.* Fusel Oil. Potato Starch Alcohol. Composition: $C_5H_{12}O$. Obtained by the continued distillation of fermented grain. A valuable hypnotic. Employed in mental disorders. Dose: ♏ 15–75.

Amyl Nitrate. *Nitrate of Amyl.* Formula $C_5H_{11}NO_2$. A clear, yellowish liquid, ethereal, aromatic, volatile. It belongs to the class of compound ethers, and powerfully paralyzes the action of the smaller arteries, and relaxes the inhibition of the heart. Employed as a remedy for spasmodic affections of the respiratory tract, and in threatened chloroform narcosis, in which it antagonizes cerebral anæmia by causing capillary dilatation and thus favoring the influx of blood to the brain. Also used in angina pectoris, and in tetanus.

Amyla′ceous. Having the properties of starch.

Am′yloid. From *amylum*, starch, and *ειδος*, form. Starchlike. Amyloid bodies are pathological products found in the membranes of the brain. They resemble starch grains.

Amy′lene. Formula: C_5H_{10}. A compound of equal parts of carbon and hydrogen. Obtained by distilling fusel oil with chloride of zinc. It is a transparent, liquid hydrocarbon, causing anæsthesia, but is dangerous to use. See Anæsthetics.

Amylene Hydrate. A tertiary alcohol, causing hypnotic effects. Dose: ♏xxx—ʒj.

A′mylum. Starch. $C_6H_{10}O_5$.

Amylum Marantæ. Arrow-root.

Am′yos. Weak in muscle.

Amyo′sis. Imperforate iris.

Am′yous. Μυος, muscle. Without muscle, fleshless. Weak; deficient in muscular strength.

Amyrida′ceæ. An order of dicotyledonous plants, abounding in fragrant resin.

Amyx′ia. From *α*, priv., and *μυξα*, a mucus. Deficiency of mucus.

A′na. A word, *in medical prescriptions*, signifying, of each. Its abbreviations, ā and āā, are more frequently employed. It is also used as a prefix, denoting *through*, *above*, *upward*, &c.

Anab′asis. From *αναβαινω*, I ascend. Augmentation or paroxysm of disease.

Anabex′is. From *αναβηττω*, to cough up. Expectoration.

Anablep′sis. From *ανα*, again, and *βλεπω*, to see. Recovery of sight.

Anab′ole. From *ανα*, up, and *βαλλω*, I cast. Vomiting; expectoration.

Anabroche′sis. From *ανα*, again, and *βροχεω*, to absorb. Reabsorption of matter.

Anacathar′sis. From *ανα*, upward, and *καθαιρειν*, to purge. Purgation upward; expectoration.

Anacathar′ticus. Expectorant or emetic.

Anachremp′sis. Exspuition.

Anacla′sis. From *ανακλαω*, to bend back. Recurvature of any part.

Anacte′sis. From *ανακταομαι*, to recover. Recovery of strength; recovery from sickness.

Anadiplo′sis. From *ανα*, again, and *διπλοω*, I double. A redoubling or frequent return of paroxysms, or disease.

Anad′ora. Excoriation.

Anæ′mia. From *α*, priv., and *αίμα*, blood. Without blood; deficiency of blood, arising either from repeated hemorrhages or disease, and characterized by paleness of the face, lips, and general surface of the body; quick, feeble pulse, impaired appetite, &c. Spontaneous anæmia denotes a deficiency of the red corpuscles occurring without any direct loss of blood. Essential or pernicious anæmia denotes a marked reduction in the number of red-blood corpuscles. Chlorosis, a form of anæmia, common to females, is due to a deficiency in the formation of the red-blood corpuscles. Local anæmia is due to diminution of blood in a part.

Anæmot′rophy. *Anæmotrophia*; from *α*, priv., *αιμα*, blood, and *τροφη*, nourishment. Deficiency of sanguineous nourishment.

Anæsthe′sia. From *α*, priv., and *αισθανομαι*, I feel. Want of feeling; loss of the sense of touch; insensibility.

Anæsthesimeter. An instrument for measuring the amount of an anæsthetic administered.

Anæsthe′tic. Pertaining to want of feeling, as *anæsthetic agents*, those which prevent feeling. They are divided into General and Local Anæsthetics, general anæsthetics being capable of producing complete insensibility throughout the entire system; local anæsthetics possessing the power of paralyzing a certain part only.

Anæsthetic Agents. The agents employed to prevent pain during surgical operations and parturition. The inhalation of the vapor of ether, chloroform, or of nitrous oxide gas will have this effect. The practicability of producing it by the inhalation of a gaseous substance originated with Dr. H. Wells, a dentist of Hartford, Ct., but the credit of fully demonstrating that the inhalation of the vapor of sulphuric ether would do it, has been very generally awarded to Dr. W. T. G. Morton, a dentist of Boston, though the idea of employing this particular agent in this way is said to have been suggested to him by Dr. C. T. Jackson, an eminent chemist of that city More recently, Professor Simpson, of Edinburgh, discovered that the vapor of chloroform would produce the same effect, and more promptly than that of ether. A recently published article by Dr. J. Marion Sims, presents a strong array of evidence to prove the claims of Dr. Crawford W. Long, of Georgia, as the discoverer of the anæsthetic properties of ether. A mixture of chloroform and ether, known as *chloric ether*, is also used to produce anæsthesia. Its advocates claim for it the prompt action of chloroform, and the safety of ether. Another mixture for inhalation, known as strong chloric ether, or as alcoholic solution of chloroform, has been recommended by Dr. Warren. Other agents have also been used, such as chlorohydric and nitric ethers, bisulphuret of carbon, chloride of olefiant gas, amylene, benzine, aldehyde, light coal-tar naphtha, &c.

The following are the agents most commonly used: *Chloral Hydrate*, indirect and incomplete in its action; *Carbon Tetrachloride*, more dangerous than chloroform, but not so irritating; *Chloroform*, largely employed, death results from cardiac paralysis; *Cocaine*, employed as a local anæsthetic on mucous tissues, eye and throat; *Ether*, largely employed, and considered to be safer than chloroform; *Ethylene Chloride*, closely resembles chloroform, but less of a cardiac depressant; *Ethylene Dichloride*, chloride ether, rapid and powerful, paralyzing respiratory centers; *Nitrous Oxide*, used principally for the extraction of teeth, its effects resembling those of asphyxia; *Methylene Dichloride*, not much employed, as death from cardiac paralysis has followed its use. *Anæsthetic Mixtures—Nussbaum's:* ether 3, chloroform 1, alcohol 1; *Vienna Mixture:* ether 3, chloroform 1; *Vienna Gen. Hospital:* ether 9, chloroform 30, alcohol 9; *Medico-*

Chirurgical Soc. of London: ether 3, chloroform 2, alcohol 1. See Ether, Chloroform, Nitrous Oxide Gas, etc., etc.

Much judgment and care are required in the employment of these agents, as loss of life has resulted from their use in a number of instances. In general surgery and during parturition, they may be often used, no doubt with great advantage, but they should seldom be resorted to in so simple an operation as the extraction of a tooth. See Resuscitation.

A variety of instruments have been invented from which to inhale the vapor of these agents, but the usual method of administration consists in pouring three or four teaspoonfuls of ether, or from fifty to a hundred and twenty drops of chloroform, into the interior of a hollow sponge, or on a pocket handkerchief or napkin, and holding it to the mouth and nose. In this way the vapor may be freely inhaled, and the desired effect will generally be produced in from seven to ten minutes with the former, and in from thirty seconds to two minutes with the latter. Rapid and deep respiration of the ordinary air is claimed by Dr. W. A. Bonwill as a partial anæsthetic.

Anæsthetics, Local. The fatality attending the inhalation of the vapors of anæsthetic agents led to the introduction of what are known as *local anæsthetics*. Among the earliest of these is the method of producing insensibility of a part by applying a mixture composed of two parts of ice and one of salt. An instrument for applying this mixture to the tooth to be extracted, and the gum surrounding it, is known as Branch's Apparatus. See Branch's Apparatus. The danger from this mixture is in reducing the temperature of the parts so low that reaction will not follow, the result of which is loss of vitality and sloughing.

Another apparatus, known as Richardson's Spray apparatus, invented by Dr. Benj. W. Richardson, of London, acts upon the principle of directing on a part of the body, such as a tooth and the surrounding gum, a volatile liquid, absolute ether, having a boiling-point at or below blood-heat, in a state of fine subdivision or spray, such a subdivision being produced by the action of air or other gaseous substance on the volatile liquid to be dispersed. Dr. Richardson prefers absolute ether, for use in this way, to any other fluid. Some prefer rhigolene to produce the freezing, as being more sure, more convenient, and more easily controlled. See Richardson's Spray Apparatus. See Rhigolene.

Another method of producing local anæsthesia is by the application of the electro-galvanic current. One pole of the battery, either the positive or negative, is attached to the handle of the forceps, and the other to a cylinder of tin, which is held by the patient. The handles of the forceps are either wrapped with silk, or coated with some non-conducting substance, as gum-shellac, to prevent the shock from being communicated to the operator. This method was brought to the notice of the dental profession by Mr. Francis, in 1858, but is very uncertain in its results. Many other methods for producing local anæsthesia have been tried, such as compression, the use of benumbing or obtunding mixtures composed of cocaine and other agents. See Pain Obtunders.

Anæsthetiza′tion. The condition of the nervous system induced by anæsthetics.

A′va-Ka′va. See *Kava-Kava.*

A′nal. Pertaining to the anus.

Anal′dia. Defective nutrition.

Analep′sis. From *αναλαμβανω*, to restore. Recovery of strength after disease. In *Surgery*, the support of a fractured limb by means of a suitable apparatus.

Analep′tic. Restorative; applied to medicines and food which restore health and accelerate the progress of convalescence.

Anal′ge′sia. From *αν*, without, and *ἀλγος*, pain. Insensibility to or absence of pain.

Analge′sic. An agent which relieves pain either by a depressant action on the nerve-centres or by impairing the conductivity of nerve-fibres.

Anal′ogous. From *αναλογος*, conformable. Answering to, conformable to, proportionate.

Analogous Tissues. Morbid tissues similar to the elementary and normal tissues of the body.

Anal′osis. From *αναλισκω*, to consume. Atrophy; wasting.

Anal′ysis. From *αναλυω*, to resolve. The separation or resolution of any compound substance into its primary and constituent parts or elements.

An′andria. Want of manhood.

An′aphia. Loss of sense of touch.

Anaphoryx′is. From *αναφορυσσω*, to grind down. The reduction of anything to a fine powder.

Anaphrodis′ia. From *a*, priv., and *αφροδιτη*, the Grecian name of Venus. Impotence; from organic, functional, or other causes.

An′aplastic. Surgical art of transplanting flaps of skin or integument; also an agent which increases the amount of fibrine in the blood.

An′aplasty. *Ανα*, again; and *πλασσω*, to form. Surgical operations for restoration of lost parts, or for reparation of certain deformities, or natural defects in the structure of the body.

Anaplero′sis. From *αναπληροω*, to fill again. The restitution of wasted parts.

Anapleu′sis. From *αναπλεω*, to float. Looseness of an exfoliated bone, or of a tooth. For the latter, see GOMPHIASIS.

Anaplo′sis. From *ana*, and *απλοω*, I unfold, and *osis*. Growth.

Anapneu′sis. From *αναπνεω*, to respire. Respiration.

Anap′noe. Respiration.

Anapto′sis. From *αναπιπτω*, to fall back. A relapse.

Anarrhœ′a. From *ανα*, up, and *ρεω*, to flow. An afflux of fluid to the head or towards the upper part of the body.

Anar′thrus. Without a joint.

Anasar′ca. From *ανα*, through, and *σαρξ*, flesh. General dropsy, or an accumulation of serum in the cellular membrane.

Anastal′tic. From *αναστελλω*, to contract. Styptic medicines.

Anastomo′sis. From *ανα*, through, and *στομα*, a mouth. The communication of branches of vessels with each other.

Anastomo′tic. *Anastomoticus.* Medicines which were thought to open the pores and mouths of vessels.

An′atase. Pyramidal titanium ore. It is pure titanic acid. It occurs in octahedral or tubular crystals. Its color is brown of various shades, passing into indigo blue or greenish-yellow by transmitted light. It is said to accompany native titanium in the slags from the iron furnaces in Orange County, New York.

Anat′omy. From *ανα*, and *τεμνειν*, to cut. The dissection of organized bodies so as to expose the structure, situation, and use of the various parts. The word, as at present used, has reference also to the study of the parts of organized bodies and their use. In a word, it may be properly called the science of organization, though it is commonly limited to the study of the human body.

Anatomy, Comparative. Zootomy. The comparative study of the organs of animals generally.

Anatomy, Descriptive. The anatomy of the various organs of the human body, including their shape, mutual relations, etc.

Anatomy, General. This treats of the structure and properties of the different tissues common to several organs, embracing an examination of the general characters of all the organs and humors.

Anatomy, Morbid, or Pathological. This treats of diseased states or alterations of structure.

Anatomy, Special. This treats of the healthy state of the organs of a single species.

Anatomy, Surgical. An examination of the various organs, with special reference to surgery.

Anatomy, Transcendental. The investigation of the plan or model upon which the living frame and its organs are formed.

Anatre′sis. From *ανα*, and *τιτραω*, to perforate. A perforation like that made by trepanning.

Anat′ribe. *Anatripsis.* From *ανατριβω*, to rub. Friction upon the body.

An′atron. Soda.

An′atrope. Turning.

Anau′dia. From *a*, priv., and *αυδη*, the speech. Privation of speech. Catalepsy.

Anazotu′ria. From *αν*, and *azotum*, *azote*, and *ουρον*, urine. A variety of chronic diuresis, in which there is a deficiency of *urea*.

An′chilops. From *αγχι*, near to, and *ωψ*, the eye. An inflammatory tumor in the inner angle of the eye.

Anchora′lis. A name applied to the coracoid process.

Anchu′sa Tincto′ria. The alkana of the Pharmacopœias; the *alkanet* plant, used in mechanical dentistry to color wax for taking impressions, etc.

Anchu′sin. A resinous coloring matter, extracted from alkanet.

Anchylo′sis. *Ancylosis. Ankylosis.* From *αγκυλος*, crooked. A stiff joint. True Anchylosis is a joint permanently rigid. False Anchylosis is a stiff joint deemed curable.

Anchylosis of Lower Jaw. Inability to completely separate the jaws. Stiffness and immobility of the temporo-maxillary articulation. The causes are tumors, spastic or reflex spasm of muscles, disease of the temporo-maxillary articulation, adhesions and cicatrices. It also results from chronic rheumatism or gout, or old age. Some disease of the synovial membrane, cartilage of the joint, or articular surface or extremity of the bone may interfere with the movements of the jaw. The general treatment consists in the gradual stretching of the cicatricial bands, combined with small incisions into resisting structures. The pressure should not be made directly upon the teeth, as they are forced out of position; but plates should be adapted to the crowns of the posterior teeth, and the pressure be thus distributed. Very thin plates may be used first, covering a few of the teeth, wedges of rubber inserted, and as space is gained, thicker plates, covering more of the teeth, may be employed. When there is great injury of the articulation, excision of the condyle is necessary.

An′con. From *αγκων*, elbow. The elbow, the olecranon process of the ulna.

Anconæ′us. From *αγκων*, the elbow. The name of a muscle situated on the back of the elbow.

Anconœus externus. Triceps extensor cubiti.

Ancon′oid. Resembling the elbow.

Anc′ter. A fibula or clasp to connect the edges of a wound.

Ancunnuen′ta. A menstruating woman.

An′cus. From *αγκων*, the elbow. A distorted or stiff elbow.

Ancylobleph′aron. From *αγκυλη*, contraction, and *βλεφαρον*, an eye-lid. A disease of the eye, by which the eye-lids are closed.

Ancyloglos′sum. From *αγκυλη*, contraction, and *γλωσσα*, the tongue. Tongue-tied.

Ancylo′sis. Anchylosis.

Andranat′omy. *Ανηρ*, man, and *ανατεμνω*, to cut up. Dissection of the human body, particularly the male.

Androg′ynus. From *ανηρ*, a man, *γυνη*, a woman. An hermaphrodite. An effeminate man.

Androma′nia. From *ανηρ*, a man, and *μανια*, fury. Nymphomania.

Andromto′ia. *Androtome;* from *ανηρ*, a man, and *τεμνω*, to cut. The dissection of the human body.

Anecpye′tus. That which is not likely to suppurate.

Ane′mia. Anæmia.

Anemo′nia. A camphor obtained by distillation from *Anemone nemorosa*, *pulsatilla* and *prœtensis*. Its formula is $O_{15}H_6O_6$. Boiled with baryta water, it is converted into *anemonic acid*, $C_{15}H_7O_7$.

Anenerg′ia. Debility.

Ane′sis. From *ανιημι*, to remit. Remission of a disease or symptom.

Anet′ica. From *ανιημι*, to remit. Medicines that ease pain. Anodynes.

Anetus. *Ανεσις*, a remission. A generic name for intermittent fever.

An′eurism. *Aneurisma;* from *ανευρυνειν*, to dilate or distend. A tumor formed by the dilatation of an artery or of the heart. There are three varieties of aneurism: 1. When the blood in the dilated artery does not escape, but is covered by the arterial coats, it is called *True aneurism.* 2. When there is an opening in the artery, and the blood escapes into the cellular tissue, which forms a sac around it, it is called *False* or *Spurious aneurism.* 3. When, in opening a vein, an artery is wounded, and blood escapes into the vein, and causes it to become varicose, it is called *Varicose aneurism.*

Aneurism by Anas′tomo′sis. A purple spot in children, caused by anastomosis of the minute arteries.

Aneurism of Heart. Enlargement or dilatation of the heart.

Aneuris′mal. Belonging to an aneurism.

Aneurismal Needle. A slender instrument for passing a ligature under an artery in order to tie it. Used in operations for aneurism.

Aneurismal Sac or ***Cyst.*** The sac or pouch of an aneurism.

Aneurismal Varix. The dilatation and pulsation of a vein from the passing of blood into it from an artery.

Anfractuos′ity. *Anfractus;* from *am*, around, and *fractus*, broken. A winding or curvature; applied in *Anatomy* to a winding depression or groove. The furrows which separate the convolutions of the brain are called *cerebral anfractuosities.*

Ange′ial. From *αγγειον*, a vessel. Vascular; abounding with, or full of minute vessels.

Angeiol′ogy. See Angiology.

Angeio′ma. A tumor formed of blood-vessels.

Angeiopathi′a. From *αγγειον*, a vessel, and *παϑος*, a disease. Disease of the vessels.

Angeiosteo′sis. From *αγγειον*, a vessel, and *οστεωσις*, ossification. Ossification of vessels.

Angeiot′omy. See Angiotomy.

Angel′ic Acid. An acid found with valerianic acid in the roots of *àngelica.* Formula, $HO_1C_{10}H_7O_3$.

Angiec′tasis. *Αγγειον*, a vessel, and *εκτασις*, extension. Dilatation of a vessel, as aneurism, etc.

Angi′na. From *angere*, to strangle. Inflammation of the throat and air-passages.

Angina Maligna. Malignant sore throat.

Angina Parotidea. The mumps.

Angina Pec′toris. A disease characterized by severe pain about the lower part of the sternum, accompanied with difficult breathing, palpitation of the heart and great anxiety. Neuralgia of the heart. Disease of the nerves of the heart.

Angina Tonsillaris. Cynanche tonsillaris. Quinsy.

Angina Trachealis. Cynanche trachealis. Croup.

Angiog′raphy. *Angiographia;* from *αγγειον*, a vessel, and *γραφω*, I describe. A description of the vessels of the body.

Angiol′ogy. *Angiolog′ia;* from *αγγειον*, a vessel, and *λογος*, a discourse. The doctrine of the vessels.

Angiop′athy. *Angiopathia;* from *αγγειον*, a vessel, and *παθος*, disease. A term applied in *Pathology* to vascular disease, or a morbid affection of the vessels.

Angioplero′sis. From *αγγειον*, and *πληρωσις*, repletion. Engorgement of the vessels; vascular congestion.

Angiot′omy. *Angiotomia;* from *αγγειον*, a vessel, and *τεμνω*, to cut. Dissection of the vessels.

An′gle. *Angulus.* The incidence of two lines, straight or curved; the point where two lines or surfaces meet. In *Anatomy*, the term is applied to parts which have an angular shape, as the external and internal angle of the eyes, the angle of the lower jaw, &c.

Angle, Fa′cial. The facial angle, according to Camper, is formed by the union of two lines; one drawn from the most prominent part of the forehead to the edge of the alveolar border of the upper jaw, opposite the incisors; the other, from the meatus auditorius externus to the same point. By the size of this angle it is said the relative proportions of the cranium and face may be ascertained; and to a certain extent, it is thought by some, but with how much probability of truth the author is unable to say, the amount of intelligence possessed by individuals and animals. These lines form an angle, in the white varieties of the human species, of about 80°; in the negro, of from 65° to 70°. In descending the scale of animals the angle grows less and less until it almost entirely disappears.

Angle, Optic. Visual angle; the angle formed by two rays of light proceeding from different points, and meeting in the pupil of the eye.

An′gone. From *αγχω*, to strangle. A nervous constriction of the fauces in hysterical women, attended with a feeling of suffocation. Nervous quinsy.

An′gor. Intense pain about the epigastrium, attended with great anxiety, and often with palpitation.

An′gular. *Angularis; angulus*, an angle. Belonging to an angle.

Angular Artery. The end of the facial artery, which inosculates at the inner side of the orbit with the ophthalmic artery.

Angular Processes. The orbitary processes of the os frontis.

Angular Vein. The vein which accompanies the angular artery.

Angula′ris Scapulæ. The levator anguli scapulæ.

Anhela′tion. *Anhelatio;* from *anhelo*, I pant. Shortness of breath; panting, symptomatic of lesion of the pulmonary functions. Short and rapid breathing.

Anhel′itus. Panting.

Anhist′ous. Without organic texture.

Anhy′drite. Anhydrous gypsum.

Anhydrous. From *a*, priv., and *υδωρ*, water. A term applied in *Chemistry* to a salt which contains no water of crystallization; also, to any substance deprived of water.

Anil′ic or **Indigot′ic Acid.** An acid formed by the action of nitric acid on indigo.

An′iline. An alkaloid obtained by the destruction of various organic substances. It is a volatile, colorless, pungent liquid alkaloid. Formula, C_6H_7N. It is derived from coal tar. Dose, gr. j.

Anima Aloes. Refined aloes.

Anima Hepatis. Sal martis; sulphate of iron.

Anima Saturni. Sugar of lead.

Anima Veneris. A preparation of copper.

An′imal. An organized animated being, endowed with the power of locomotion. The term, according to its common acceptation, is restricted to irrational creatures. Animals are divided by Cuvier into four classes, viz.: 1. *Vertebrata;* 2. *Mollusca;* 3. *Articulata;* and 4. *Radiata.* The *vertebrated* animals are those which have a spinal column, composed of vertebræ; the *mollusca* are those which have soft bodies, with no osseous framework, as the shell-fish; the *articulated* are those whose bodies are supported by a hard external envelope, divided into numerous pieces, articulated together by a membrane in such a manner as to admit of free motion, and which are moved by means of muscles attached to them interiorly; the *radiated* have all their parts attached in a circular manner, with their mouth in the centre.

Animal. Adjective. That which belongs to or concerns animals.

Animal Acid. An acid existing in animal bodies, or which can be obtained from them.

Animal Alkali. Ammonia or volatile alkali.

Animal Charcoal, See CHARCOAL, ANIMAL

Animal Economy. The conduct of nature in the preservation of the organism. The organism itself.

Animal Heat. The heat or caloric of the body of a living animal, resulting from, and necessary to, its vitality, and which enables it to preserve nearly a uniform temperature, whatever may be the external changes.

Animal Jelly. See GELATIN.

Animal Kingdom. The whole series of animated beings, from man to the lowest zoophyte.

Animal Magnetism, *Mesmerism.* A theory of F. Mesmer, of the year 1776, referring all phenomena of life to a magnetic fluid, universally diffused, which fluid, it is alleged, is influenced by external agents, especially by certain individuals peculiarly endowed with magnetic power.

Animal Tis′sue. A common name for any of the textures which form the elementary structures of the body, for example: *Adenoid* or *Retiform* tissue is a variety of tissue found in the lymphatic glands. *Adipose* tissue is a variety of areolar tissue forming a reservoir for fatty substances. *Areolar*, *Cellular* or *Connective* tissue is composed of easily distended fibres, used to bind the various parts of the body together. Connective tissues are divided into three great classes: fibrous connective tissue, cartilage, and bone. Dentine is included. Connective tissue is developed from the mesoblast, while the epithelium originates from the epiblast.

Animal′cule. A very small animal, invisible to the naked eye. A miscroscopic animal. Those best known are: 1. *Infusory Animalcules Infusoria*, Observed in nearly all fluids impregnated with any animal or vegetable substance. 2. *Spermatic Animalcules.* Supposed to have been discovered in the semen.

Animaliza′tion. The transformation of the nutritive parts of food into the living structures of the body.

An′ion. From *ανα*, up, and *ειμι*, to go. A term applied by Faraday to the body which passes to the positive pole—to the *anode* of the decomposing body—as it is separated by electricity. A word used in electrolysis to designate an electro-negative element.

An′kle. The malleolus.

Ankylobleph′aron. From *αγηυλη*, a clasp, and *βλεφαρον*, the eyelid. Adhesion of the eyelids to each other.

Ankyloglos′sia. From *αγκυλος*, crooked, or contracted, and *γλωσσα*, the tongue. Restricted or impaired motion of the tongue due to abnormal shortness of the frænum linguæ. For shortness of frænum, it may be carefully clipped through with a curved pair of scissors, the points being directed downwards, and the tongue held upwards and backwards with the left handle of a director, as in the operation for ranula.

Ankylomeris′mus. From *αγηυλη*, a contraction, and *μερος*, a part. Morbid adhesion between parts.

Ankylo′sis. See ANCHYLOSIS.

Ankylot′omus. From *αγκυλος*, crooked, and *τεμνειν*, to cut. A curved knife.

Anneal′. From the Saxon, *Annelan*, to heat. To heat and cool slowly, as glass, gold, or other metals.

Anneal′ing. The process of applying heat to a metal for the purpose of removing brittleness and increasing its ductility and malleability. Glass is rendered less frangible by the same process. Without annealing, glass flies to pieces very readily, as may be seen in Prince Rupert's drops. In many of the arts, the process of annealing is a matter of great importance, and in none more so than that of the dentist. Certain forms of gold employed for filling teeth, unless thoroughly and uniformly annealed, cannot be introduced, in a sufficiently thorough and substantial manner, to prevent its liability of coming out, and at the same time to secure the perfect preservation of the organ. Recently prepared gold foil does not require annealing, but after it has been exposed for some time to the influence of the atmosphere, this process is necessary.

During the process of manufacturing gold into foil, it is necessary frequently to subject it to the process of annealing, which consists, after it is reduced to leaves, in heating each leaf separately to a cherry-red heat, either over the flame of a spirit lamp or on a plate of stone or metal, over a furnace. But in annealing gold foil, different methods are adopted by different manufacturers. (See GOLD FOIL.) In annealing gold, during its preparation for plate, less nicety is required. It simply consists in bringing the metal, after it has been cast into ingots, before it be planished, and also frequently during its lamination, to a cherry-red, by putting the gold upon charcoal or rather peats, which have a more equal and lively flame, and covering it quite up and taking care that the thin parts of the gold do not become hotter than the thick. When the gold has by this process acquired its proper heat, it should be removed to hot ashes to cool, without coming in contact, more than possible, with the cold air, by which its temperature would be too suddenly changed. But gold and even silver are not so much affected by a sudden transition from heat to cold as are many of the other metals; yet it does, to some extent, increase their brittleness. See GOLD, ANNEALING OF.

Annel′ides. *Annelidæ, annellati;* from *annulus*, a little ring. The lowest order of Cuvier's class *Articulata*. Their body consists of a number of stegments, each of which is a ring. The leech and earth-worm belong to this order.

An′nular. *Annularis;* from *annulus*, a ring. Shaped like a ring.

Annular Bone. *Circulus osseus.* A circular bone, situated before the cavity of the tympanum in the fœtus.

Annular Cartilage. The cricoid cartilage of the larynx is so called from its resemblance to a ring.

Annular Ligaments. A name given to certain ligamentous bands, as the *annular ligament* of the *radius*, which is of a fibro-cartilaginous structure, and which, with the lesser sigmoid cavity of the cubitus, forms a ring around the head of the radius; and the *annular ligaments* of the *carpus* and *tarsus*, to each of which there are two.

Annular Vein. The name of a vein situated between the annular, or ring finger, and little finger.

An′nularis. The finger between the little and middle fingers is so called because this is the one on which the wedding-ring is worn.

An′nulate. *Annulatus.* Furnished with rings or belts; surrounded by rings.

An′nulus. A ring. In *Anatomy*, a circular orifice traversed by a tube, vessel or other organs. In *Botany*, the name of the membrane which surrounds the stem of the fungi.

Annulus Abdominis. The abdominal ring.

Annulus Albidus. The ciliary ligament, or circle.

Annulus Ovalis. The rounded border on the septum, occupying the place of the foramen ovale in the fœtus.

A′no. A prefix, denoting above.

An′ode. From *ανα*, upward, and *οδος*, a way. That part of the surface of a body decomposing under the influence of electricity, at which the current enters; the plate of metal forming the positive pole of a battery.

An′odon. From *α*, priv., and *οδους*, a tooth. In *Zoology*, the name of a genus of *lamellibranchiate bivalves*, the shell of which has no articular processes, or teeth, at the hinge.

An′odous. *Edentulus.* From *α*, priv., and *οδους*, a tooth. Without teeth; toothless.

An′odyne. *Anodynus.* From *αν*, priv., and *οδυνη*, pain. A medicine which relieves pain; as opium and belladonna.

Anodyne, Hoffman's. *Spiritus Ætheris Sulphurici Compositus;* which see.

An′odynia. Absence of pain; insensibility.

Anod′ynum Mar′tiale. Ammonio-chloride of iron, precipitated from water by potassa.

Anodynum Minerale. Nitrate of potassa.

Anomalotro′phy. From *α*, priv., *ομαλος*, regular, and *τροφη*, nourishment. Irregular nutrition of organs.

Anom′alous. From *α*, priv., and *ομαλος*, regular. Irregular; deviation from that which is natural or from the normal order. In *Medicine*, something unusual in the symptoms which properly belong to a disease. In *Odontology*, something unnatural in the conformation or growth of a tooth, or of the alveolar arches; and in *Dental Pathology*, in the phenomena of the diseases to which the teeth are liable.

Anom′aly. Deviation from ordinary laws; as sometimes seen in the development of certain organs or parts of the body.

Anomalies of the Teeth and Maxillæ. These may consist of deviations of structure and development in the character of the teeth and jaws. They may consist of an excess or deficiency in numbers, a lack of individual teeth being of frequent occurrence, while an excess of such teeth, commonly known as "supernumerary teeth," is also often met with. Multiple or third-dentition is another anomaly, some very interesting cases being recorded. The total absence of teeth is another, though a very rare anomaly. Deviations from the normal manner of arrangement of the teeth are very common, and may consist of malformation of the whole or part of the arch, or in the malposition of certain teeth in the arch. Other anomalies are imbedded or imprisoned teeth, migrated or misplaced teeth, abnormal size, form and structure of both the roots and crowns of teeth, the union of two or more teeth, nodulated teeth, connate teeth and excess and deficiency of the roots of teeth.

Ano′phrodis′iac. From *αν*, priv., and *αφροδιτη*, Venus. A medicine which reduces the venereal appetite. The opposite of Aphrodisiac.

Anorex′ia. From *αν*, priv., and *ορεξις*, appetite. Want of appetite without loathing of food.

Anor′mal. *Abnormal;* from *anormis*, without rule. Irregular; not in accordance with ordinary laws.

Anorthop′ia. From *ορϑος*, upright, and *οψις*, vision. Visions in which persons are unable to determine when objects are not parallel or not symmetrical.

Anos′ia. Health.

Anos′mia. From *α*, priv., and *οσμη*, odor. Loss of the sense of smelling.

Ant, Anti. From *αντι*, against. Prefixes to compound words which signify against, opposed to, counteracting, &c.

Antacids. From *anti*, against, and *acida*, acids. Agents which neutralize acidity by combining with the acid and counteracting it, as prepared chalk and lime-water, also medicines which remove acidity in the stomach, as the carbonates of soda, magnesia, &c.

Antag′onist. *Antagonistes;* counteracting. A term applied, in *Anatomy*, to muscles which act in opposition to each other, as the flexors and extensors of a limb. It is also a term applied to drugs that neutralize the therapeutic effects of one another.

Antal′gic. From *αντι*, against, and *αλγος*, pain. Medicines or remedies which relieve pain.

Antal′kaline. From *αντι*, against, and *alkali*, an alkali. That which neutralizes alkalies.

Antaphrodis′iac. *Antaphrodit′ic;* from *αντι*, against, and *αφροδισιακος*, aphrodisiacal. A term applied to medicines which repress the genital appetite.

Antapodo′sis. From *ανταποδιδωμι*, I return in exchange. Succession and return of febrile paroxysms.

Antarthrit′ic. *Antarthriticus;* from *αντι*, against, and *αρϑριτις*, gout. Remedies against gout.

Antebrach′ial. Relating to the fore-arm.

Antecenden′tia. The premonitory symptoms of disease.

Antela′bia. From *ante*, before, and *labia*, the lips. The extremity of the lips.

Antem′basis. From *αντι*, against, and *εμβαινω*, I enter. The mutual reception of bones.

Ante′rior Aur′is. The name of a muscle of the ear.

Anterior Intercostal Nerve. A branch of the great intercostal nerve, given off in the thorax.

Anterior Splint. A splint constructed of iron wire, the invention of Prof. N. R. Smith, of the University of Maryland, for the treatment of fractures of the leg. By the use of this splint the patient with a fractured limb is placed in a position of ease and rest, instead of being in one immovable and constrained.

Antever′sion. From *ante*, before, and *verto*, to turn. Displacement of the uterus in which there is a morbid inclination of the fundus forward.

Ant′helix. See ANTIHELIX.

Anthelmin′tic. *Anthelminticus;* from *αντι*, against, and *ελμινς*, a worm. A remedy for the destruction or expulsion of worms.

An′themis. From *ανϑεω*, to blossom. A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ*. The chamomile.

Anthemis Cotula. The systematic name of the plant called *cotula fœtida*. Mayweed, dog-fennel or wild chamomile.

Anthemis Nob′ilis. The systematic name of the common chamomile.

Anthemis Py′rethrum. The plant from which the pyrethrum is obtained. The Spanish chamomile or pellitory of Spain.

Anthra′cia. From ανϑραξ, coal. Carbuncular exanthem. An eruption of imperfectly suppurating tumors, with indurated edges.

An′thracin. A volatile substance obtained from the distillation of coal in company with *naphthalin.* Formula, $C_{30}H_{11}$.

An′thracite. From ανϑραξ, a burning coal. A species of *stone coal,* containing no bituminous substance, and yielding no inflammable gases by distillation.

Anthraco′sis. *Anthracia carbopalpebrarum,* from ανϑραξ, coal. A species of carbuncle, which attacks the eyelids and eyeballs.

Anthrax′. From ανϑραξ, coal. A hard, circumscribed, inflammatory tumor, resembling a boil, seated in a cellular membrane and skin on the back, which soon becomes gangrenous, and discharges an exceedingly fetid sanies. A carbuncle.

Anthrop′olite. From ανθρωπος, a man, and λιθος, a stone. A petrifaction of human bones.

Anthropol′ogy. *Anthropologia,* from ανϑρωπος, a man, and λογος, a discourse. The doctrine of the structure and functions of the human body.

Anthropom′etry. From ανϑρωπος, a man, and μετρον, measure. The admeasurement of the proportions of the different parts of the human body.

Anthropot′omy. *Anthropotomia;* from ανϑρωπος, a man, and τεμνω, I cut. The dissection of the human body.

An′ti. Αντι. A Greek preposition signifying against, opposed to.

Anti′ades. The tonsils.

Antiadi′tis. Inflammation of the tonsils.

Antia′gri. From αντιας, a tonsil, and αγρα, a prey. Swelling of the tonsils.

Antibra′chial Aponeuro′sis. A portion of the aponeurotic sheath which envelops the whole of the upper limb is so termed.

Antibro′mic. From αντι and βρωμος, fœtor. A deodorizer or deodorant. An agent that destroys offensive odors—as chloride of soda, etc.

Anticar′dium. From αντι, against, and καρδια, the heart. The scrobiculus cordis, or pit of the stomach.

Anti′cheir. The thumb.

Anticne′mium. The shin.

An′tidote. *Antid′otum;* from αντι, against, and διδωμι, I give. A remedy for combating or counteracting the effects of poison. See Poisons.

Antifeb′rile. *Antifebrilis;* from αντι, against, and *febris,* a fever. A febrifuge, or that which opposes fever.

Antifeb′rin. Formula, C_2H_3NO. A white, crystalline powder, soluble in alcohol, but insoluble in water. It is one of the antipyretics. Dose, gr. iv to xv.

Antihe′lix. From αντι, against, and ελιξ, the helix. The inner circle of the ear is so named from its opposition to the outer, which is called the helix.

Antilith′ics. *Antilithica;* from αντι, against, λιθος, a stone. Remedies to prevent the formation of urinary calculi.

Antilo′bium. From αντι, against, and λοβος, the bottom of the ear. That part of the ear which is opposite the lobe.

Antimo′nial. *Antimonia′lis;* from *Antimonium,* antimony. A preparation in which antimony is an ingredient.

Antimonial Powder. A peroxide of antimony combined with phosphate of lime.

Antimonia′le Caust′icum. Chloride of antimony.

Antimo′nic Acid. *Acidum stibicum.* A combination of one part of antimony with five of oxygen (SbO_5). Its salts are called antimoniates. The best known of these is *antimoniate of lead,* the *Naples yellow* of the painters.

Antimo′nii et Potas′sæ Tar′tras. Tartrate of antimony and potash. Tartar Emetic.

Antimonii Oxydum. Oxide of antimony.

Antimonii Sulphure′tum Præcipitatum. Precipitated sulphuret of antimony.

Antimonii Sulphure′tum Rubrum. Red sulphuret of antimony.

Antimonii Tartarizati Vinum. Wine of tartarized antimony.

Antimonii Vitrum. Glass of antimony.

Antimo′nious Acid. *Acidum stibiosum.* A white powder formed by oxidating antimony with nitric acid. Its salts are called antimoniates. It colors glass and porcelain yellow.

Antimo′nium Diaphoret′icum. White oxide of antimony.

Antimo′ny. *Antimonium.* From αντι, against, and μονος, alone, because it is not found alone; or, according to others, from αντι, against, and *moine*, a monk, because, as some affirm, Valentine, by a careless administration of it, poisoned his brother monks. Antimony is a heavy, solid, brittle metallic substance, seldom found in its native state. It has a slight inclination to a metallic lustre and a steel-gray color. Its symbol is Sb; its combining number 129.24. Sp. gr. 6.8.

Antiodontal′gic. *Antiodontal′gicus;* from *αντι*, against, and *οδονταλγια*, toothache. Remedies against toothache. See Odontalgia.

An′tiparasta′tis. Inflammation of Cowper's glands.

Antip′athy. *Antipathia;* from *αντι*, against, and *παθος*, passion, affection. Aversion to particular objects or things.

Antiperistal′tic. *Antiperistal′ticus;* from *αντι*, and *περιστελλω*, I compress or contract. Anything which obstructs the peristaltic motion of the intestinal tube.

Antiphar′mic. *Antipharmi′cus;* from *αντι*, against, and *φαρμακον*, a poison. Preservatives against, or remedies for poison. A counter-poison.

Antiphlogis′tic. *Antiphlogis′ticus;* from *αντι*, against, and *φλεγω*, I burn. That which opposes inflammation.

Antiplas′tic. From *αντι*, against and *πλασσω*, to form. Unfavorable to healing or granulation, disorganizing.

Antipy′ic. From *αντι*, and *πυων*, pus. Preventing suppuration.

Antipyre′sis. From *αντι*, against, and *πυρετος*, fever. The employment of antipyretics in fever.

Antipyret′ic. *Antipyret′icus;* from *αντι*, against, and *πυρετος*, fever. Opposed to fever; a febrifuge. Agents which have a special power of depressing or reducing the temperature of fever. Any antifebrile medicine.

Antipy′rine. *Antipyrin*, *Dimethyl-oxy-chinicine.* Formula: $C_{20}H_{18}N_4O_2$. An alkaloid obtained by the destructive distillation of coal-tar. It is in the form of a grayish crystalline powder, of a slightly bitter taste and soluble in water. Dose: gr. v-x every hour for two or three hours. It reduces the temperature in fevers, causes perspiration and sometimes vomiting, but no serious effect.

Antipyrot′ic. From *αντι*, and *πυρ*, fire. Curative of burns.

Antiscorbu′tic. *Antiscorbu′ticus;* from *αντι*, against, and *scorbutus*, the scurvy. Remedies for, or preventive of the scurvy.

Antisep′tic. *Antisep′ticus;* from *αντι*, against, aud *σηπω*, to putrefy. That which is opposed to putrefaction. Applied to substances which possess the power of arresting the processes of putrefaction. The most important antiseptics are corrosive sublimate, iodoform, iodol, carbolic acid, thymol, salicylic acid, boric acid, eucalyptol, &c.

Antiseptic Gauze. Open cotton cloth impregnated with carbolic acid, resin and paraffin.

Antiseptic Ligature. Catgut or other material made aseptic by immersion in antiseptic solutions.

Antispasmod′ic. *Antispasmod′icus;* from *αντι*, against, and *σπασμος*, a spasm. That which possesses the power of allaying or removing spasms, and composing nervous irritation without any special or decided tendency to the brain.

Antispas′tic. From *αντι*, and *σπαω*, to draw. Counteracting spasm.

Antithe′nar. Abductor pollicis pedis, a muscle of the foot.

Antitrag′icus. *Antitragus;* a small muscle of the ear.

Antitrag′us. From *αντι*, against, and *τραγος*, the tragus. An eminence opposite the tragus of the outer ear.

Antizym′ic. From *αντι*, and *ζυμος*, yeast. That which prevents or arrests fermentation.

Ant′lia. A syringe.

Ant′lia Gastrica. Stomach pump.

Antod′ynus. Anodyne.

Antri′tis. From *antrum*, a cave, and *itis*, a terminal signifying inflammation. Inflammation of any cavity of the body, especially of the maxillary sinus.

An′trum. *Αντρον*, a cave or cavern. A cavity which has a small opening into it.

Antrum Auris. The cochlea of the ear.

Antrum Dentale. The pulp-cavity of a tooth. See Dental Cavity.

Antrum Highmorianum. Antrum of Highmore, called so after the name of the anatomist who gave the first correct description of it. See Maxillary Sinus.

Antrum Maxillare. Maxillary sinus.

Antrum Pylori. A cavity of the stomach near the pylorus.

Anu′ria. From *α*, priv., and *ουρον*, urine. Literally, without urine, but the term is usually used synonymously with *ischuria*, retention of urine.

A′nus. A contraction of *annulus*, a ring. The opening at the inferior extremity of the rectum. The term anus is also applied to an opening of the third ventricle of the brain, which communicates with the fourth.

Anus, Artificial. An artificial opening, made to supply the natural anus.

Anus, Imperforate. A malformation in which the anus is wanting. Imperforation of the anus.

An′vil. A mass of iron with one smooth surface, on which metals are hammered and shaped. It is used by smiths, jewelers and mechanical dentists.

Aor′ta. From *αορτη*, a vessel. The great trunk of the arterial system. It arises from the left ventricle of the heart, passes upward, forms a curve and descends in front, rather on the left side of the spine, into the abdomen. When it reaches the middle of the fourth or fifth lumbar vertebra it bifurcates to give origin to the common iliacs.

Aorteurys′ma, or **Aorteuris′ma,** *Αορτὴ*, and *ανευρυνω*, to dilate. Aneurism of the aorta.

Aorti′tis. From *aorta*, and *itis*. Inflammation of the aorta.

Apalot′ica. From *απαλοτης*, softness, tenderness. Accidental lesions, or deformities of soft parts.

Aparthro′sis. From *απο*, and *αρϑρος*, a joint. Diarthrosis.

Ap′atite. Native phosphate of lime.

Apep′sia. From *a*, priv., and *πεπτω*, to concoct. Dyspepsia.

Ape′rient. *Ape′riens;* from *aperire*, to open. A mild purgative, or medicine which operates gently upon the bowels.

Aperistat′um. Aperistation; a small ulcer not surrounded by inflammation.

Aper′tor Oculi. The lavator palpebræ superioris.

A′pex. The point or extremity of a part, as the apex of the tongue, nose, root of a tooth, &c.

Apær′esis. The amputation or extirpation of a superfluous or injured part.

Apha′gia. From *a*, priv., and *φαγω*, I eat. Inability to take food.

Apha′sia. From *a*, and *φημί*, to say. A form of speechlessness which is of cerebral origin.

Aphelx′ia. From *αφελκω*, I separate or abstract. A disease which induces absence or abstraction of the mind.

Aph′esis. From *αφιημι*, I relax. The remission or cessation of a disease.

Ap′hodus. Excrement.

Apho′nia. From *a*, priv., and *φωνη*, the voice. The loss or privation of voice. Aphonia has resulted from an attack of toothache.

Aphrodisi′a. From *αφροδιτη*, Venus. Venereal commerce. Puberty.

Aphrodis′iac. From *αφροδισια*, venery. A term applied to food or medicine which excites the venereal appetite.

Aphrodis′ius Morbus. Syphilis.

Aph′thæ. From *απτω*, I inflame. Aphthæ constitute the characteristic symptoms of thrush, a disease which consists of roundish, pearl-colored ulcers or vesicles, upon the tongue, gums, and inner walls of the mouth, sometimes extending through the whole of the alimentary canal, and generally terminating in curd-like sloughs.

Aphthous ulcers are supposed by Professor Wood to be the result of vesicular eruption of the mouth, and in treating of the disease, he says: "The vesicle is small, oval, or roundish, white or pearl-colored, and consists of a transparent serous fluid under the elevated epithelium. In a few days the epithelium breaks, the serum escapes, and a small ulcer forms, more or less painful, with a whitish bottom, and usually a red circle of inflammation around it. The vesicles are sometimes distinct and scattered, sometimes numerous and confluent. The distinct variety, though painful, is a light affection, continuing in general only a few days or a week, and is usually confined to the mouth. It produces little or no constitutional disorder, though it may be associated with fever and gastric irritation as an effect. It attacks equally children and adults; but it is said not to be very common in early infancy. In adults it is frequently occasioned by the irritation of decayed teeth. The confluent variety is much more severe and obstinate. This frequently extends to the fauces and pharynx, and is even said to reach the intestinal canal, though it may be doubted whether the affection of the stomach and bowels is identical with that of the mouth. When it occupies the fauces, it renders deglutition painful. It is sometimes attended with gastric uneasiness, vomiting, and intestinal pains, and diarrhœa. Fever occasionally precedes it, and it moderates without entirely ceasing upon the appearance of the eruption. The fever sometimes assumes a typhoid character." The cause of the disease is obscure, though it is, probably, dependent upon a vitiated state of the humors of the body and acidity of the gastric juices.

In the treatment of the disease, Professor Wood says: "Magnesia may be given to correct acidity, and the diet regulated by the state of the stomach. In the severer cases, fever should be obviated by refrigerant cathartics and diaphoretics, and by a liquid farinaceous or demulcent diet. When the disease attacks the fauces or pharynx, it occasions painful swallowing, and is attended with much fever and strong pulse; general bleeding may become necessary, and, subsequently, the application of leeches to the throat. Diarrhœa must be counteracted by the usual remedies calculated to relieve intestinal irritation, among which may be mentioned, as especially useful, emollient applications to the abdomen, and the warm bath. When the fever assumes a typhoid form, a tonic and supporting treatment may be required.

"In the early stages, the local treatment should consist of demulcent applications, as flaxseed tea, mucilage of gum arabic or almond emulsion, with or without a little laudanum, or some preparation of morphia. But after the inflammation has somewhat subsided, and ulcers are left indisposed to heal, astringent washes may be resorted to. Solutions of acetate of lead, sulphate of zinc and alum; water acidulated with sulphuric or muriatic acid, and sweetened with the honey of roses; and various vegetable astringent and tonic infusions have been recommended. The author usually employs a strong solution of sulphate of zinc, in the proportion of fifteen to twenty grains to the ounce of water, which he applies by means of a camel's-hair pencil, exclusively to the ulcers, with the almost uniform effect of disposing them to heal; and, even in the eruptive stage, this application will often be found to effect an almost immediate cure."

Dr. Berg, physician to the Children's Hospital at Stockholm, recommends the use of alkalies and their carbonates, giving the preference to soda, for correcting the disordered condition of digestive functions, arising from superabundant formation of lactic, butyric, acetic, and carbonic acids; and when excessive development of gas ensues, lime-water and magnesia; when attended with colicky pains, he advises the use of antispasmodics.

With regard to the local treatment, the last-named writer says: "After the aphthous crusts fall off, little more is necessary than to wash the affected parts with soft and tepid water;" he also advises the use of a solution of subcarbonate of soda and borax, varying the strength according to the necessity of the case. Nitrate of silver has been used in some cases with advantage.

When it occurs in females during lactation, weaning the child is sometimes found necessary.

Aph′thous. Affected with aphthæ.

Apic′al Space. A space at the end of the root of a tooth, where the peridental membrane is thicker than on the sides of the root, and thus forming a greater space in the alveolus or socket at this point than elsewhere. Periodontitis, with its resultant alveolar abscess, begins in the apical space. The death of the pulp precedes the inflammation.

A′pin. An alkaloid found in parsley.

Apla′sia. From *α*, priv., and *πλασσω*, to form. A form of incomplete structure, on account of the non-formation of a necessary cell-group during the developmental stage.

Aplas′tic. From *α*, priv., and *πλασσω*, to form. Not plastic, structureless, formless.

Aplas′tic Lymph. A non-fibrinous material incapable of coagulation or organization. A product of inflammation or disease.

Ap′lome. The name of a very rare mineral; a variety of crystallized garnet.

Aplot′omy. A simple incision.

Apneu′ria. A, and *πνευμων*, the lung. Absence of lungs.

Apneus′tia. Apnœa.

Apnœ′a. From *α*, priv., and *πνεο*, I respire. Difficult respiration. Suffocation. Breathlessness. Synonymous with asphyxia.

A′po–. *Απο.* A Greek preposition, signifying from, off, out, and used as a common prefix.

Apoceno′sis. From *απο*, out, and *κενοω*, to evacuate. A morbid flux of blood or other fluids.

Apoc′ope. From *απο*, and *κοπτω*, to cut. Abscission, amputation, extirpation. Fracture with loss of part of a bone.

Apoc′ynine. A bitter principle from *Apocynum cannabinum*, or Indian hemp, or Dogsbane.

Apoc′ynum Cannabi′num. Indian hemp. This species is powerfully emetic and cathartic, and sometimes produces diuretic and diaphoretic effects.

Apogeu′sis. From *απο* and *γενομαι*, to taste. Impaired sense of taste, ageusta.

Apolep′sis. From *απο* and *λαμβανω* to take from. A suppression or retention of any of the natural evacuations.

Apom′eli. From *απο*, from, and *μελι*, honey. An oxymel or decoction made of honey.

Apomyle′nas. From *απομυλλαινω*, I make a wry mouth. Projection of the lips by pressing them against each other; it is sometimes a symptom of disease.

Apomyx′ia. Nasal mucus.

Aponeuro′sis. From *απο* and *νευρον*, a nerve. A fibrous or tendinous expansion, supposed by the ancients to be nervous; hence its name.

Aponeurot′ic. Relating to aponeuroses.

Apo′nia. From *α*, priv., and *πονος*, pain. Without pain.

Apophlegma′sia. From *απο* and *φλεγμα*, phlegm. A discharge of mucus.

Apophlegmat′ic. *Apophlegmat′icus;* from *απο* and *φλεγμα*, phlegm. *Apophlegmatizan′tia.* Medicines which excite mucous secretions from the mucous membrane of the mouth and nose, etc.

Apoph′ysis. From *αποφυω*, to proceed from. In *Anatomy*, a projection or process of a bone. In *Botany*, the enlarged base of the capsule adhering to the frondose mosses.

Apoplec′tic. From *αποπληξια*, apoplexy. Belonging to apoplexy.

Ap′oplexy. *Apoplex′ia;* from *απο* and *πλησσω*, to strike or knock down; because, when a person is attacked by this disease, he suddenly falls down. A disease characterized by a sudden loss of sense and motion, and stertorous breathing. The term is used by some to denote a sudden effusion of blood into the substance of organs or tissues; but it is usually restricted to the brain, and the above are among the phenomena which characterize cerebral apoplexy.

Apoplexy, Cutaneous. Sudden determination of blood to the skin and subjacent cellular tissue.

Apoplexy, Pulmonary. A violent determination of blood to the lungs, and effusion into the bronchial cells, followed by suffocation.

Apopnix′is. From *αποπνιγω*, I strangle. Suffocation.

Apo′ria. From *α*, priv., and *πορος*, a duct. Restlessness caused by the stoppage of any of the natural secretions.

Apo′sia. Absence of thirst.

Aposi′tia. From *απο*, from, and *σιτος*, food. Loathing of food.

Apospas′ma. From *αποσπαω*, to tear off. A violent severance of a ligament or tendon.

Aposphaceli′sis. Mortification, usually resulting from bandaging wounds and fractures too tightly.

Apo′staxis. Distillation.

Aposte′ma. From *αφιστημι*, to depart from. An abscess.

Apot′oma. Amputation.

Appara′tus. From *apparo*, to prepare. A collection of instruments or means for any business or operation whatever. In *Anatomy*, an assemblage of organs which work for the accomplishment of the same end, or a system of organs formed of a similar texture or having analogous functions. In *General* and *Dental Surgery*, a collection of the various instruments and appliances necessary for an operation or dressing; also certain methods of operating for stone. In *Chemistry*, the instruments required for chemical experiments and investigations.

Apparatus, Dental. See DENTAL APPARATUS.

Appendic′ula. A small appendage.

Appendicula Cœci Vermiformis. A vermicular process, about four inches long, of the size of a goose-quill, which hangs from the intestinum cæcum of the human body.

Appendicula Cerebri. The pituitary gland.

Appendic′ulæ Epiploicæ. The adipose appendices of the colon and rectum, which are filled with adipose matter.

Appen′dix. From *appendere*, to hang to. An appendage; something added to a principal or greater thing, though not necessary to it. In *Anatomy*, a part attached to, or continuous with, an organ.

Appendix Auricularis. A process of the anterior and upper part of the auricles of the heart.

Ap′petency. From *appetere*, to desire. The disposition of organized beings to imbibe and appropriate such substances as serve to support and nourish them; also, ardent desire for an object.

Ap′petite. From *appetere*, *ad*, and *petere*, to desire. An internal desire, which warns us of the necessity of exerting our digestive or generative functions; a relish for food; a desire for sensual pleasures.

Ap′ple, Acid of. Malic acid.

Apple, Adam's. See POMUM ADAMI.

Apple of the Eye. The pupil.

Applica′tion. *Applicatio;* from *applicare,* to apply. In *Therapeutics,* external remedies, as opposed to medicines designed to be given internally.

Apposi′tion. Adding to, sitting to, addition, accretion. In *Dental Prosthesis,* it is sometimes employed synonymously with coaptation.

Aptys′tos. From *α,* priv., and *πτυω,* I spit. Without expectoration.

Apyret′ic. *Apyret′icus;* from *α,* priv., and *πυρ,* fire. Without fever. A word applied to those days in which there is no paroxysm of disease.

Apyrex′ia. From *α,* priv., and *πυρεξις,* fever. Absence of fever. Intermission between the febrile paroxysms.

Apyr′ous. From *α,* priv., and *πυρ,* fire. A term applied to substances which contain a strong heat without change of shape or other properties; refractory.

A′qua. U. S. Any natural water of good quality. This substance, when in a pure state is a transparent liquid, without color, taste or smell, and is composed of one part hydrogen and eight of oxygen, by weight, and of two of hydrogen and one of oxygen by volume.

Aqua Acidi Carbonici. Carbonic acid water. Artificial seltzer water.

Aqua Ammoniæ. Water of Ammonia.

Aqua Amygdala′rum Concentra′ta. Water of bitter almonds.

Aqua Calcis. Lime water.

Aqua Calcis Composita. Compound lime water.

Aqua Camphoræ. Camphor water.

Aqua Carbonatis Sodæ Acidula. Acidulous water of carbonate of soda.

Aqua Carui. Caraway water.

Aqua Cassiæ. Water of cassia.

Aqua Chalybea′ta. An artificial mineral water, consisting of citrate of iron highly charged with carbonic acid gas, and flavored by a little aromatic syrup.

Aqua Chlorinii. Chlorine water.

Aqua Cinnamomi. Cinnamon water.

Aqua Distillata. Distilled water.

Aqua Ex Nive. Snow water.

Aqua Florum Aurantii. Orange flower water.

Aqua Fluvialis. River water.

Aqua Fœniculi. Fennel water.

Aqua Fontana. Spring water.

Aqua Fortis. Weak and impure nitric acid.

Aqua Glacies. Ice water.

Aqua Lauro-cerasi. Cherry-laurel water.

Aqua Marina. Sea water. Salt water.

Aqua Menthæ Piperitæ. Peppermint water.

Aqua Menthæ Pulegii. Pennyroyal water.

Aqua Menthæ Viridis. Spearmint water.

Aqua Picis Liquidæ. Tar water.

Aqua Pimentæ. Pimento water.

Aqua Pluvialis. Rain water.

Aqua Regia. A mixture of nitric and muriatic acids.

Aqua Rosæ. Rose water.

Aqua Sambuci. Elder water.

Aqua Styp′tica. A powerful astringent, composed of sulphate of copper, sulphate of alumina, and sulphuric acid.

Aqua Tepida. Lukewarm water.

Aqua Vitæ. Brandy.

Aqua Vulneraria. From *vulnus,* a wound. A remedy applied to wounds; *arquebusade.*

A′quæ Distilla′tæ. Distilled waters, made by distillation; also by putting mint, pennyroyal, &c., into a still with water, and drawing off as much as is impregnated with the properties of the plants.

Aquæ Ferro′sæ. Mineral. Chalybeate waters.

Aquæ Minera′les. Mineral waters.

Aquæ Stillati′tiæ Simplices. Simple distilled waters.

Aquæ Stillati′tiæ Spirituosæ. Spirituous distilled water.

Aq′uæduct. *Aquæduc′tus; aqueduct;* from *aqua,* water, and *ducere,* to convey. In *Anatomy,* a term applied to certain canals, occurring in different parts of the body, because they were supposed to carry water.

Aquæduct of Fallo′pius. A canal in the petrous portion of the temporal bone, first accurately described by Fallopius.

Aquæduct of Sylvius. A canal communicating between the third and fourth ventricles of the brain.

Aquæduc′tus Cer′ebri. See INFUNDIBULUM OF THE BRAIN.

Aquæductus Coch′leæ. A narrow canal proceeding from the tympanic scala of the cochlea to the posterior edge of the *pars petrosa.*

Aquæductus Vestib′uli. A canal proceeding from the vestibule near the common orifice of the two semicircular canals, and opening at the posterior surface of the *pars petrosa.*

A′queous. Watery; composed of water, or resembling it in color and consistence.

Aqueous Humor of the Eye. The limpid fluid which fills both chambers of the eye.

Aquila Alba Philosopho′rum. *Aquila alba Ganymodis.* Sublimated sal ammoniac.

A′quilæ Ve′næ. The temporal veins.

Aquu′la. Diminutive of *aqua*, water. Hydatid. A small aqueous tumor.

Aquula Acous′tica. The fluid in the cavity of the vestibule of the internal ear.

Ar′abic Gum. See Acacia Gum.

Ar′abin. The chief constituent of Gum Arabic. Formula, $C_{12}H_{10}O_{10}$.

Arach′noid. *Arachnoi′des;* from *αραχνη*, a spider, or spider's web, and *ειδος*, likeness. Cobweb-like.

Arachnoid Membrane. *Membrana arachnoides.* A thin membrane, without vessels and nerves, between the dura and pia mater, and surrounding the cerebrum, cerebellum, medulla oblongata, and medulla spinalis. Its use is to protect the brain, and to secrete a fluid for the purpose of keeping it in a proper condition.

Arach′noiditis, or **Arach′nitis.** Inflammation of the arachnoid membrane.

Aræom′eter. *Areometer.* From *αραιος*, thin, and *μετρον*, a measure. Hydrometer. An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity or strength of liquids.

Aræo′tica. From *αραιοω*, to rarefy. Medicines supposed to possess the quality of rarefying the fluids of the body.

Ara′lia Spinosa. Angelica tree; toothache tree; prickly ash. An indigenous arborescent shrub, possessing stimulant and diaphoretic properties. An infusion of the recent bark is emetic and cathartic.

Aranea′rum Tela. Cobwebs. The web of the common house-spider. It is often used as a domestic remedy for ague; also, for arresting the flow of blood from a slight wound.

Aran′tii Cornora. The tubercules on the semilunar valves of the great arteries at their origin. So called from Julius Cæsar Arantius, an anatomist of Bologna, born in 1571, who first described them.

Arc. From *arcus*, an arch. Arch; a term applied in *Anatomy* to any part which has the shape of an arch.

Ar′ca Cor′dis. The pericardium.

Arcanum Tartari. Acetate of potassa.

Arch, Alve′olar. See Alveolar Arches.

Arch, Anastomo′tic. The union of two vessels, which anastomose by describing a curved line.

Arch, Den′tal. See Dental Arches.

Arch, Fem′oral. An arch formed over the concave border of the pelvis.

Arch of the Aorta. The curved parts between the ascending and descending portions.

Arch′es of the Pal′ate. Two in number on each side of the throat, one called the anterior, the other the posterior. See Palate, Arches of.

Ar′chil. A violet-red dye, or paste, prepared from *Lichen roccella*, and other species of *Lichen*, called *Roccella tinctoria*, and *fuciformis.* The plant *Lichen roccella*, reduced to a pulp and treated with impure ammoniacal liquor, yields a rich purple tincture, called litmus or turnsole, used in chemistry as a test for acids.

Ar′ciform. From *arcus*, a bow, and *forma*, likeness. A term applied by Solly to a set of curved fibres proceeding from the corpus pyramidale, beneath the corpus olivare, to the cerebellum.

Arcta′tio. From *arcto*, I make narrow. Contraction of a natural opening, as of a canal. A constipation of the intestines from inflammation.

Arctu′ra. From *arcto*, I straighten. Inflammation of the finger caused by a nail grown into the flesh.

Arcual′is. *Arcuo*, to bend like a bow. Applied to the coronal suture, and to the temporal bones.

Arcua′tio. From *arcus*, a bow. An anterior gibbosity of the sternum, dorsal vertebræ, or tibia.

Ar′cula Cor′dis. The pericardium.

Ar′culæ. A diminutive of *arca*, a chest. The sockets of the eyes.

Ar′cus Seni′lis. Opacity around the cornea, occurring in advanced life.

Ar′dent. *Ardens;* from *ardere*, to burn. Burning or ardent; applied to fevers; also to alcoholic spirits.

Ar′dor. From *ardere*, to burn. Burning or intense heat.

Ardor Febri′lis. Feverish heat.

Ardor Uri′næ. A scalding sensation produced by the urine in the urethra.

Ardor Ventric′uli. Heartburn.

A′rea. A vacant space; a term applied by Celsus to two kinds of baldness: 1. *Area diffluens*, consisting of bald plots on the scalp of an indeterminate figure; and 2. *Area serpens*, baldness commencing at the occiput and winding to each ear, and sometimes to the forehead.

Area Pellu′cida. The areated space formed, after a few hours, around the first trace of the embryo in the incubated egg, by the middle portion of the germinal membrane.

Area Vasculo′sa. The second space around the area pellucida, in which blood-vessels are formed.

Area Vitelli′na. A third space, surrounding the area vasculosa, which ultimately incloses the whole yolk.

Are′ca Cat′echu. *Areca Indica.* From the nut of this plant two kinds of catechu are extracted, the *cuttacamboo* and *cashcutti.*

Arefac′tion. The process of drying substances previously to pulverizing them.

Arena′tio. From *arena*, sand. A sand-bath, or the application of hot sand to the body. In *Anatomy*, a term applied to the small interstices of the cellular or other tissues; and in *Pathology*, to an inflamed ring around the pustules.

Are′ola. A diminutive of *area*, a void space. The circle which surrounds the nipples of females. In *Pathology*, the disk which surrounds pustular inflammations of the skin, also interstices between fibres. See AREOLÆ.

Are′olæ. The plural of *are′ola*, is used by anatomists to denote the interstices between the fibres of an organ, or between vessels interlacing with each other.

Are′olar. Appertaining to an areola.

Areolar Tissue. Cellular tissue. It is the third variety of connective tissue, the other two being bone and cartilage. It is a soft, filamentous substance, possessing considerable elasticity and tenacity. It is situated immediately below the skin, and extends between and forms the sheaths of the muscles. Divided into areolæ or small spaces.

Areom′eter. See ARÆOMETER.

Ar′gema. From αργος, white. A small white ulcer of the eye.

Ar′gentan. German silver; an alloy of copper, nickel and zinc.

Ar′gentate of Ammo′nia. Fulminating silver.

Ar′genti Ni′tras. *Argen′tum Nitra′tum; causticum lunare.* Nitrate of silver. Lunar caustic; a white salt, in the form of hard brittle sticks, having an intensely bitter taste; is deemed tonic, alterative, and antispasmodic, as an internal remedy; and externally it is employed as a vesicant, stimulant, alterative, and escharotic. For dental uses, see *Gorgas' Dental Medicine.*

Argentif′erous. *Argentum*, silver, and, *fero*, to bear. Accidentally containing silver. Applied to minerals or ores.

Argen′tum. *Ar′gyrus;* from αργος, white; because it is of a white color. Silver; Ag.=108. A malleable, ductile metal of a brilliant white lustre.

Argentum Folia′tum. Silver leaf. This, when not too thin, is sometimes used for filling teeth, but in consequence of its hardness and great liability to be acted upon by the secretions of the mouth, it is seldom employed for this purpose. Tin is by far preferable.

Argentum Nitras Fusum. Stick caustic containing 4 per cent. of silver chloride. For local use.

Argentum Musi′vum. Mosaic silver; a preparation of tin and bismuth melted together, with the addition of quicksilver.

Argentum Nitra′tum. Nitrate of silver. *Lunar caustic. Argentic Nitrate.* A powerful astringent, also escharotic. It stains the skin and other tissues black. In small doses it stimulates the heart and nerve centres. Used as a styptic in alveolar hemorrhage; also to obtund dentine. Dose $\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.

Argentum Vi′rum. Quicksilver; mercury.

Argil′la. From αργος, white. Argil; white clay. See ALUMINA.

Argilla Pu′ra. Pure argil, or alumina.

Argilla′ceous. Of, or belonging to argilla, or aluminous earth, clay.

Argillaceous Tooth Polisher. See TOOTH POLISHER, ARGILLACEOUS.

Ar′gilloid. *Argilla*, clay, and ειδος, a form. Resembling argil.

Arici′na. An alkaloid, analogous in its properties to cinchona and quinia, found in Cusco bark.

Arid′ity. *Arid′itas.* A term employed in *Pathology* to express dryness of any part, especially of the chin and tongue.

Arid′ium. A metal discovered by M. Ulgren, of Stockholm. It is found in the mineral chromate of iron of Reoras. Its oxides are analogous to those of iron, but exhibit distinct reactions.

Aristolochia Serpenta′ria. Virginia snakeroot. This species of Aristolochia is an herbaceous plant with a perennial root, con--sisting of numerous slender fibres, proceeding from a short, horizontal caudex. It is a stimulant, tonic, diaphoretic and diuretic, and when taken in large doses occasions nausea, griping pains in the bowels, sometimes vomiting and dysentery tenesmus.

Arkan′sas Stone. A stone used by dentists for removing file-marks from the surface of a filling and smoothing the abraded surface of tooth tissue.

Arm. *Brachium.* That part of the upper extremity between the shoulder and elbow.

Arme′nian Bole. See Bole, Armenian.

Armil′la. *Armilla*, a bracelet. The name of the membranous ligaments confining the tendons of the carpus.

Armora′ciæ Radix. The root of the *Cochlearia armoracia.* Horse-radish root. See Horse-radish.

Ar′nica. A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ.*

Arnica Monta′na. The systematic name for the arnica of the Pharmacopœias, Leopard's-bane. The plant, flowers and root are narcotic, stimulant, emmenagogue and diuretic, and have been used in amaurosis, paralysis, all nervous affections, rheumatism, gout, etc. The plant applied to bruises is also efficacious; also the tincture. Large doses are dangerous, acting as an acro-narcotic poison. The antidote is vinegar. Dose, gr. v to x of the powder; of the tincture gtt. xx to f℥j. In *Dental Practice* the tincture of arnica is employed for irritable pulps of teeth, also in periodontitis to prevent suppuration, and for wounds of mucous membrane. Largely diluted, it forms an efficient mouth-wash during operations on the teeth. It also prevents ecchymosis.

Ar′nicin. *Arnici′na.* A bitter resin, the active principle of Arnica Montana.

Aro′ma. Αροαμ, perfume; from *αρι*, intensely, and *οζω*, to smell. *Spiritus rector.* The odorous principle of plants and other substances.

Aromat′ic. *Aromat′icus;* from *αρομα*, an odor. Anything which has a grateful, spicy scent and an agreeable, pungent taste, as cinnamon, ginger, cardamoms, mint, etc.

Aromatic Sulphuric Acid. See Sulphuric Acid, Aromatic.

Aromatic Vinegar. An acetic solution of camphor, oil of cloves, rosemary and lavender.

Arrache′ment. From *arracher*, to tear out. The separation of a part of the body, tearing it from the part with which it was connected. The term is sometimes applied to the extraction of a tooth.

Ar′raphon. From *α*, priv., and *ραφη*, a suture. Without suture. A term applied to the cranium when it has no sutures.

Arrhœ′a. From *α*, priv., and *ρεω*, I flow. The suppression of any natural flux. Amenorrhœa.

Arriere′ Dent. *Dens serot′inus.* A wisdom tooth.

Ar′row Root. The fecula of the root of the *Maranta arundinacea*, a plant which grows in the West Indies. See Maranta.

Arse′niate. From *arsenicum*, arsenic. A salt formed by a combination of arsenic acid with salifiable bases.

Arseniate of Ammonia. *Ammoniæ arsenias.* A crystallized salt, formed by a combination of arsenic acid and ammonia, or carbonate of ammonia.

Arseniate of Iron. *Ferri arsenias.* A salt formed by double decomposition by adding a solution of sulphate of iron to one of arseniate of soda. It precipitates in the form of a dirty green powder.

Ar′senic. *Arsenicum.* The name of a metal of a blackish or steel-gray color. It is found native as an oxide and a sulphuret. Its symbol is As; its combining number 753. Arsenic and its various preparations are among the most active of all poisons. The only known antidote is the hydrated sesquioxide or peroxide of iron. It should be preceded by the use of emetics or the stomach-pump. See Arsenious Acid.

Arsenic Acid. *Acidum Arsenicum.*

Arsenic, Iodide of. *Arsenici Iodidum.* A combination of arsenic and iodine. Used in cutaneous diseases; also in form of an ointment in the proportion of three grains to the ounce of lard. Internally the dose is a tenth of a grain.

Arsenic, Oxide of. White arsenic. Arsenious acid.

Arsenic, White. Oxide of arsenic, or arsenious acid.

Arsen′ical Caus′tic. A preparation composed of two parts of levigated antimony and one of white arsenic.

Arsenical Paste. *Pâte Arsenicale.* A French composition, used as an application to malignant ulcers, composed of seventy parts of cinnabar, twenty-two parts of dragon's blood and eight parts arsenious acid, made into a paste with saliva.

Arsenica′lis Liquor. Fowler's solution; arsenical solution.

Arsen′icum Album. White arsenic.

Arse′nious Acid. White arsenic. Oxide of arsenic. This compound is prepared by digesting the metal in dilute nitric acid. It combines with the earthy and alkaline bases, forming arsenites. In small doses of $\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{12}$ of a grain it is tonic, alterative and antiperiodic, while in large doses it is a virulent, irritant poison.

This powerful agent has been extensively employed, both in America and Europe, for destroying the pulps of decayed teeth, but in consequence of the great liability of a tooth, after the destruction of its lining membrane, to give rise to inflammation of the peridental membrane and abscesses, its indiscriminate use is rapidly falling into disrepute.

Dr. Spooner, of Montreal, was the first to use arsenious acid for the destruction of an exposed dental pulp, but the discovery was first made known to the dental profession by his brother, Dr. S. Spooner, of New York, through the medium of a popular treatise on the teeth, published in 1836.

The application of a fortieth or fiftieth part of a grain, with an equal quantity of the sulphate of morphia, to an exposed dental pulp, will destroy its vitality in from three to seven hours, and often without causing any unpleasant sensation, but in most instances it is productive of more or less pain. It should always be used with great care, to prevent it from coming in contact with the mucous membrane of the mouth, or from becoming displaced and being swallowed. To prevent any accident of this sort, the cavity in the tooth should be tightly and securely sealed up with wax or cotton saturated with sandarach varnish. The following preparations known as nerve paste are in use: ℞.—Arsenious acid, gr. xxx; Sulphate of morphia, gr. xx; Creasote, q. s. M. To form a thick paste. ℞.—Arsenious acid, gr. x; Sulphate of morphia, gr. xx; Creasote, q. s. M. To form a thick paste. Dr. Kirk's formula is Arsenious acid, in fine powder, gr. xx; cocaine hydrochlorate, gr. xx; menthol, cryst., gr. v; glycerine enough to form a stiff paste. M. Arsenious acid is also employed to obtund sensibility of dentine, but is a dangerous agent, as its effects often extend to the pulp of the tooth. The opinion so generally entertained that danger to the peridental membrane and socket of the tooth might result from allowing the arsenious acid to remain longer in the pulp cavity than is necessary for the devitalization of that organ, is combated by Dr. Flagg. The theory so long held that arsenic is soluble in creasote is also disproved; nor is it probable that the addition of morphia is useful in allaying the pain incident to the action of the arsenic. See *Gorgas' Dental Medicine.*

Ar′senis Potas′sæ. Arsenite of potash.

Ar′senite. A salt formed by the union of arsenious acid with a base.

Arsenite of Copper. Scheele's green.

Arsenite of Potash. Liquor arsenicalis.

Arsenovi′nic Acid. An acid produced by the action of arsenic upon alcohol.

Art. The application of a system of rules to the performance of certain actions.

Art, Dental. The application of the rules of dental surgery to the treatment of the diseases of the teeth and the replacement of the loss of these organs.

Arte′ria. From αηρ, air, and τηρειν, to keep, because it was supposed by the ancients that they contained air. An artery.

Arte′riæ Adipo′sæ. The arteries which secrete the fat about the kidneys.

Arte′rial. *Arterio′sus.* Belonging to the arteries.

Arterial Blood. The red blood is so called because it is contained in the arteries. The pulmonary veins also contain red blood, on which account they have been called arterial veins.

Arterial System. All the arteries of the body.

Arterializa′tion. The conversion of the *venous* into arterial blood; a term applied to the change which the blood undergoes as it passes through the lungs, produced by the evolution of carbonic acid and the absorption of oxygen.

Arteri′ola. A small artery.

Arteriol′ogy. *Arteriolog′ia;* from αρτηρια, artery, and λογος, a discourse. A treatise on the arteries.

Arterios′teie. From αρτηρια, artery, and οστεον, a bone. Ossification of an artery.

Arterio′sus Duc′tus. See Ductus Arteriosus.

Arteriot′omy. *Arteriotom′ia;* from αρτηρια, an artery, and τεμνω, I cut. The opening of an artery to draw blood.

Arteri′tis. From αρτηρια, an artery, and *itis,* inflammation. Inflammation of an artery.

Ar′tery. *Arte′ria.* A firm and elastic cylindrical tube, composed of three membranes, a common or external, a muscular, and an internal, for conveying the blood from the heart.

There are but two main arteries, the pulmonary artery and the aorta; all the rest are branches. The first originates from the right ventricle of the heart, and the second from the left. It is by means of the arteries that the blood is conveyed to every part of the body. The pulsation of the arteries corresponds with that of the heart.

The principal arteries of the body are mentioned in the following table:

Table of the Arteries.

I. The *pulmonary artery.*

The pulmonary artery, soon after emerging from the right ventricle of the heart, divides into two branches, a right and a left, which are distributed to the lungs.

II. The *aorta.*

The aorta arises from the left ventricle of the heart, and is the great trunk from which the other arteries of the body are derived. These are given off in the following order. At its origin it gives off:

1. The *anterior cardiac,* or *right coronary artery.*

2. The *posterior cardiac,* or *left coronary artery.*

At the arch it gives off three branches:

(*a*) The *arteria innominata,* which divides into the *right carotid* and *right subclavian.*

(*b*) The *left carotid.*

(*c*) The *left subclavian.*

The carotids are divided into *external* and *internal.*

The external gives off:

1. The *superior thyroid.*
2. The *lingual.*
3. The *labial* or *facial.*
4. The *inferior pharyngeal.*
5. The *occipital.*
6. The *posterior auris.*
7. The *internal maxillary,* which gives off the *spinous artery* of the dura mater, the *maxillary,* and several branches which go to the palate and orbit.
8. The *temporal.*

The following branches are given off from the internal carotids:

1. The *ophthalmic.*
2. The *middle cerebral.*
3. The *communicans.*

The following are the branches given off by the subclavian arteries.

1. The *internal mammary,* which sends off the *thymic, comes phrenici, pericardiac,* and *phreni co-pericardiac* arteries.
2. The *inferior thyroid,* from which the *tracheal, ascending thyroid,* and *transversalis humeri* are derived.
3. The *vertebral,* which forms within the cranium the *basilar artery,* which gives off the *anterior cerebelli,* the *posterior cerebri,* and many other branches.
4. The *cervicalis profunda.*
5. The *cervicalis superficialis.*
6. The *superior intercostal.*
7. The *supra-scapular.*

When the subclavian arrives at the axilla, it receives the name of the *axillary artery,* and the latter, when it reaches the arm, is called *brachial.*

The following are the branches given off by the axillary artery:

1. *Four mammary arteries.*
2. The *sub-scapular.*
3. The *posterior circumflex.*
4. The *anterior circumflex.*

The following branches are given off by the brachial artery:

1. *Many lateral branches.*
2. The *profunda humeri superior.*
3. The *profunda humeri inferior.*
4. The *great anastomosing artery.*

At the bend of the arm, the *brachial artery* divides into the *ulnar* and *radial arteries.*

The ulnar gives off:

1. *Several recurrent branches.*
2. The common interosseal.
3. The *palmaris superficialis,* the *palmar arch,* and the *digital.*

The radial artery gives off the following branches:

1. The *radial recurrent.*
2. The *superficalis volæ,* after which it divides into the *palmaris profunda,* and the digitals.

The arteries given off by the DESCENDING AORTA in the thorax are:

1. The *bronchial.*
2. The *œsophageal.*
3. The *inferior intercostals.*
4. The *inferior diaphragmatic.*

In the abdomen the aorta gives off:

1. The *cœliac,* which, at the distance of half an inch from its origin, divides into three branches: (*a*) the *gastric* or *coronary artery,* (*b*) the *hepatic,* and (*c*) the *splenic.* The hepatic artery, before it reaches the liver, gives off: 1, the right *gastro-epiploic,* and 2, the *cystic artery.* The splenic artery gives off the *pancreatica magna,* the *left gastro-epiploic,* and the *vasa brevia.*
2. The *superior mesenteric,* which gives off, (*a*)

the *colica media*, (*b*) the *colica dextra*, and (*c*) the *ileo-colica*.

3. The *inferior mesenteric*.
4. The *emulgent* or *renal arteries*.
5. The *spermatics*.
6. The *lumbar arteries*.
7. The *middle sacral*.

After giving off the foregoing, the aorta divides into two branches, called the *internal* and *external iliac arteries*.

The internal iliac or hypogastric artery gives off:

1. The *ilio-lumbar*.
2. The *lateral sacrals*.
3. The *obturator*.
4. The *middle hæmorrhoidal*.
5. The *gluteal* or *posterior iliac*.
6. The *ischiatic*.
7. The *pudica interna*, from which the *inferior hæmorrhoidals*, the *transverse perineal*, and the *dorsalis penis* arise.

The external iliac or great artery of the lower extremity gives off:

1. The *epigastric*.
2. The *circumflexa ilii*.

After passing under Poupart's ligament, the artery of the lower extremity takes the name of *femoral* artery, and gives off:

1. The *profunda*.
2. The *anastomotica*.

When it reaches the ham, it is called the *popliteal artery*. It here gives off *articular* branches, and below the joint divides into the *anterior* and *posterior tibial*.

The anterior tibial gives off:

1. The *recurrent*.
2. The *internal malleolar*.
3. The *external malleolar*.
4. The *tarsal*.
5. The *metatarsal*.
6. The *dorsalis hallucis*.

The posterior tibial gives off the following:

1. The *peroneal* or *fibular*.
2. The *nutritia tibiæ*.
3. The *internal plantar*.
4. The *external plantar*, which passes obliquely outwards and forwards to the base of the fifth metatarsal bone. It then turns obliquely inwards to the interval between the bases of the first and second metatarsal bones, where it inosculates with the communicating branch from the dorsalis pedis, thus completing the *plantar arch*. The *Digital Branches* are four in number, and supply the three outer toes and half the second toe.

Artery, Angular. See Facial Artery.

Arthral′gia. *Arthronal′gia;* from *αρθρον*, a joint, and *αλγος*, pain. Pain in the joints.

Arthrit′ic. *Arthrit′icus;* from *αρθριτισ*, the gout. Pertaining to the gout.

Arthrit′ic Teeth. Gouty teeth are characterized by short and thick crowns, heavy shoulders on the lingual surfaces, very dark color, square, dense and hard, with markings which consist of transverse or encircling grooves.

Arthri′tis. From *αρθρον*, a joint. The gout. See Podagra.

Arthroc′ace. From *αρθρον*, a joint, and *κακια*, defect. Disease of the joints, and especially caries of the articular surfaces. The term is also applied to spina ventosa.

Arthro′dia. From *αρθρον*, a joint. A movable articulation or connection of bones, in which the head of one is applied to a superficial cavity of another, so that it can be moved in every direction.

Arthrodyn′ia. From *αρθρον*, a joint, and *οδυνη*, pain. Pain in a joint; chronic rheumatism. See Rheumatism.

Arthrol′ogy. *Arthrologia;* from *αρθρον*, a joint, and *λογος*, a description. A description of the joints.

Ar′thron. *Αρθρον*. A joint.

Arthron′cus. *Αρθρον*, a joint, and *ογκος*, a mass, a swelling. A distinct cartilaginous body (one or more) which sometimes forms within the knee-joint. Sometimes applied to tumefaction of a joint.

Arthropathi′a. *Αρθρον*, and *παθος*. An affection of the shoulder-joint with violent pain and swelling of the brachial portion.

Arthrophlogo′sis. *Αρθρον*, and *φλογοω*, to inflame. Inflammation of a joint.

Arthropuo′sis. From *αρθρον*, a joint, and *πυον*, pus. Suppuration, or a collection of pus in a joint.

Arthro′sia. From *αρθροω*, to articulate. Arthritis; inflammation of the joints. A genus of diseases in Good's Nosology, embracing rheumatism, gout, and white swelling.

Arthro′sis. From *αρθροω*, to articulate. An articulation. A joint.

Arthrospon′gus. From *αρθρον*, a joint, and *σπογγος*, a sponge. A white fungous tumor of the joints.

Artic′ular. *Articularis;* from *articulus*, a joint. Pertaining to a joint.

Articular Arteries of the Knee. Several small branches are given off from the popliteal artery, which surround the tibio-femoral articulation, and from their situation, are designated by this name. They are divided into superior and inferior, and there are generally three of the former and two of the latter.

Articular Veins of the Knee. These generally follow the course of the arteries.

Articula′ta. A term applied in *Zoology* to a primary division of the animal kingdom, characterized by an external articulated covering, consisting of a series of rings, corresponding to the internal skeleton of vertebrated animals.

Articula′tion. *Articulatio;* from *articulus*, a joint. The connection of bones with each other. Articulations are generally divided by anatomists into three kinds, namely, *diarthrosis, synarthrosis*, and *amphiarthrosis. Syn′arthroses, immovable*, subdivided into schindy′leses or grooved joints, *gompho′ses*, in sockets, as the teeth, and *sutu′ra*, as the bones of the skull, *di′arthroses*, or movable joints, *gingly′mus*, or hinge-like, *enarthroses*, or ball and socket joints, and *am′phiarthroses*, or joints of a mixed type. In *Physiology*, the formation of distinct syllables or words by the organs of speech.

Articulation, False. A false joint formed between the united extremities of a fractured bone, or between the articular extremity of a luxated bone and the parts with which it is in contact.

Articulation of Artificial Teeth. The adjustment and arrangement of one or more artificial teeth, so that it or they, if there be more than one, when placed in the mouth, shall sustain the same relationship to the organs with which they antagonize, when the jaws are closed, as the natural teeth do previous to their loss.

Articulation, Confluent. The clipping of words, or the running of syllables together—a symptom of cerebral disease.

Articulation of Models. See MODELS FOR ARTIFICIAL TEETH, ANTAGONIZING.

Articulation of the Teeth. See TEETH, ARTICULATION OF.

Articulation, Temporo-Maxillary. See TEMPORO-MAXILLARY ARTICULATION.

Articula′tor. An instrument used in *Mechanical Dentistry* for holding the models in position while the artificial teeth are being arranged and antagonized upon the plates. An articulator devised by Dr. Bonwill consists of brass-wire one-eighth of an inch in diameter, and of such shape and movements as to correspond with the mechanism of the human jaws.

Articulat′us. *Artic′ulate.* Jointed.

Artific′ial. *Artifici′alis.* That which is formed by art.

Artificial Crowns. Porcelain crowns of teeth designed to be united to the roots of natural teeth: what is commonly called by the misnomer "pivot tooth."

Artificial Dentine. A preparation composed of pure gutta-percha, while in a softened state, mixed with mineral substances, and used for temporary fillings. See HILL'S STOPPING.

Artificial Eye. A sort of hollow hemisphere, painted so as to represent the anterior part of the globe of the eye, and enameled, applied beneath the eye-lid. The manufacture of artificial eyes has been brought to such perfection in Paris, that it is difficult for a common observer to distinguish the difference between them and the natural organs.

Artificial Joint. A fracture united by the broken ends of the bone becoming rounded and smooth, and connected by a fibrous, ligamentous substance; a false joint.

Artificial Lower Lip and Chin. It sometimes happens that persons are deprived of the lower lip and chin by wounds or other causes, so as greatly to interfere with the utterance of speech and the retention of the saliva. To remedy such loss, various contrivances have been invented, varied in their construction to suit the peculiarity of the cases to which they have been applied.

In the construction of an appliance of this sort, the first thing to be done is to take an impression of the lip and chin of a person, resembling, as near as possible, in these parts of the face, the individual requiring such substitute. From this impression, suitable plaster or metallic models, dies, or casts, are obtained, upon which are constructed vulcanite or celluloid substitutes. An old method was to obtain dies and counter-dies from plaster models obtained from impressions. Between these a platina plate may be stamped, which, after being fitted to the parts to which it is to be applied, should be enameled and properly colored.

Artificial Nose. As in the case of artificial lips, it is impossible to construct a substitute for the nose that can be worn without some inconvenience, yet the latter is by far more frequently called for, and happily can be made to subserve a much better purpose, as it can be more permanently and securely applied.

The methods of attachment are various. The simplest is by means of a slip of leather, painted flesh color, passing up over the middle of the forehead, and made fast under the hair. But this method is objectionable. The leather is visible, and it does not afford a firm and secure support to the artificial appliance. Another method consists in attaching to the interior of the nose a superior and two lateral wings, which are made to act above and on each side in such a way as to retain the piece in its place; but it has been found that these cause not only a loss of the soft tissues against which they are made to act, but that they are liable to give rise to disease. Mr. Ballif, however, reports the case of a woman who had lost her nose in consequence of a syphilitic disease, for whom he constructed an artificial substitute with three wings, which he moved by means of a spring made to work by means of a button fixed in one of the nostrils. Although it caused a little pain at first, he states that this did not last long, and that she did not ultimately suffer any serious inconvenience from it. The recently discovered substance Celluloid (which see), from its plasticity and natural flesh color, produces the best results; the lost feature may thus be restored in a most life-like manner.

When the loss of the organ is the result of disease, as is almost always the case, it is generally complicated with the loss of other parts, generally of the hard and soft palate, which also, as far as practicable, require replacement; and in this case the two may be connected together in such a way as to serve as a mutual support for each other.

Artificial Palate. A mechanical contrivance for supplying the loss of the whole or a portion of the hard or soft palate, or both. The simplest description of substitute of this sort consists in a thin plate of gold, fitted to the gums covering the palatine portion of the alveolar border, behind the dental arch; concave inferiorly, and convex superiorly, and confined by means of clasps fitted to one or more teeth on each side of the mouth. But this, while it prevents, to some extent, the passage of fluids and food from the mouth into the nose, remedies but very partially the defective utterance of speech, while the sharp edge of the plate posteriorly, if it be extended sufficiently far back to separate the buccal from the nasal cavities, is apt to interfere with and irritate the tongue. But whatever may be the description of substitute employed, the advantages derived from it will greatly depend upon the accuracy of its adaptation and the extent of its surface. Vulcanite is now employed as a substitute for metal.

In the application of an artificial palate, it often becomes necessary to connect with it one or more artificial teeth, which can easily be done by extending the plate over so much of the alveolar ridge as may be required for the last-named substitute.

Delabarre, Desirabode, Stearns, Hullihen, Blandy and Kingsley have invented substitutes of this sort, some of which, especially Kingsley's, answer a most excellent purpose. For a full description of the various appliances which have been employed for remedying defects of the palatine organs, the reader is referred to Harris's *Prin. and Prac. of Dentistry.*

Artificial Respiration. See RESPIRATION, ARTIFICIAL.

Artificial Teeth. Contributing, as the teeth do, to the beauty and pleasing expression of the countenance—to correct enunciation, to the function of mastication, which they are the chief agents in performing, and to the health of the whole organism,—it is not surprising that their loss should be considered a serious affliction, and that art should be invoked to replace such loss with artificial substitutes. So great, indeed, is the liability of the human teeth to decay, and so much neglected are means of their preservation, that few persons reach even adult age without losing one or more of these invaluable organs. But happily for suffering humanity, they can now be replaced with artificial substitutes so closely resembling those planted in the jaws by the hand of nature, as almost to elude detection, even by the most critical and practiced observers. Though there is a perfection in the works of nature that can never be equaled by art, artificial teeth can, nevertheless, be so constructed and applied as to subserve, to a considerable extent, in the majority of cases, the purposes of the natural organs, though not as perfectly, nor with the same convenience to the person wearing them.

There are difficulties connected with the insertion of artificial teeth which none but an experienced practitioner has any idea of. Besides those of properly constructing and applying them in such a manner as that they may be easily removed and replaced by the patient, and at the same time be securely fixed in the mouth, and in such a way as not to produce injury to the parts with which they are connected or associated, there are sometimes others equally difficult to overcome. For example: the loss of a tooth in one jaw is generally followed by the gradual protrusion from its socket of the one with which it antagonized in the other, so that if that be replaced with an artificial tooth of equal size, it will strike against this at each occlusion of the mouth, and prevent the other teeth from coming together. This tendency of the teeth in one jaw to protrude is always in proportion to the number lost in the other; and if not soon counteracted by the replacement of the latter with artificial substitutes, it often gives rise to an obstacle to their proper application, which will require no little ingenuity and tact to overcome. If it were necessary, the author could mention other difficulties connected with this branch of practice, equally great, but will let it suffice to state that there are few, formidable as they oftentimes are, which the well-informed and skillful dentist cannot overcome.

Substances Employed for Artificial Teeth.—Among the substances which have been employed for replacing the loss of teeth, are: 1. The *crowns of human teeth;* 2. The *teeth of neat cattle, sheep, &c.;* 3. The *ivory of the elephant's* and *hippopotamus' tusk;* and lastly, *mineral* or *porcelain teeth.*

Human Teeth.—The crowns of human teeth are preferable to any other osseous substance, and when used for this purpose they should be of the same class as those whose place they are designed to supply. If well selected, and properly inserted, the artificial connection with the alveolar ridge cannot easily be detected.

The durability of these teeth, when thus employed, depends on the density of their structure, the soundness of their enamel, and the condition of the mouth in which they are placed. If they are of a close texture, and have sound and perfect enamel, and are inserted in a healthy mouth, they will last from six to twelve, or a greater number of years.

Teeth of Cattle.—Of the various kinds of osseous substance employed for dental substitutes, the teeth of neat cattle are, perhaps, after human teeth, the best. By slightly altering their shape they may be made to resemble very closely the incisors of some persons; but a configuration similar to the cuspidati cannot be given to them; and in the majority of cases they are too white and glossy to match any of the human teeth.

There are other objections to the use of these teeth. In the first place, they are only covered anteriorly with enamel, and, in the second, their structure is less dense than that of human teeth, and consequently they are more easily acted on by chemical agents. They are, therefore, less durable, seldom lasting more than from two to four years.

Ivory of the Tusk of the Elephant and Hippopotamus.—The employment of ivory for artificial teeth has been sanctioned by usage from the earliest periods of the existence of this branch of dentistry, but we must not hence conclude that it has been approved by experience. On the contrary, of all the substances that have been used for this purpose, this is certainly the most objectionable.

The ivory of the elephant's tusk is more permeable than that obtained from the tooth of the hippopotamus. So readily does it absorb the fluids of the mouth, that, in three or four hours after being placed there, it becomes completely penetrated with them. Consequently it is liable to chemical changes; and when several teeth, formed from it, are worn, they affect the breath to such a degree as to render it exceedingly offensive.

The ivory of the tusk of the hippopotamus is much firmer in its texture, and, as it is covered with a hard, thick enamel, teeth may be cut from it which will, at first, very much resemble those given us by nature.

There is, however, a peculiar *animation* about the natural teeth which those made from this substance do not possess. They, moreover, soon change their color, assuming first a yellow, and then a dingy or dark bluish hue. They are also, like those just mentioned, very liable to decay, and to give to the air, returned from the lungs, an insufferably offensive odor, which cannot be corrected or prevented. They may be washed half a dozen times a day, and taken out and cleansed again at night, and it will still be grossly perceptible.

But objectionable as this substance is, it is still employed by a few practitioners, and sixty years ago it was used by one-half of the dentists in the country.

Mineral or Porcelain Teeth.—The manufacture of porcelain teeth did not, for a long time, promise to be of much advantage to dentistry. But, by the ingenuity and indefatigable exertions of a few, they have almost entirely superseded every other kind of artificial teeth.

The French, with whom the invention of

these teeth originated, encouraged their manfacture by favorable notices; and the rewards offered by some of the learned and scientific societies of Paris contributed much to their improvement. They were still, however, deficient in so many qualities, that they received the approbation of very few of the profession, and then only in some few cases.

It is principally to American dentists that we are indebted for that which the French so long labored in vain to accomplish.

A want of resemblance to natural teeth, in color, translucency and animation, was the great objection urged against the porcelain; and had not these objections been obviated, they would have prevented them ever being extensively employed. Formerly, all that were manufactured had a dead, opaque appearance, which rendered them easy of detection, when placed alongside of the natural teeth, and gave to the mouth an unhealthy and sickly aspect. But so great have been the improvements in their manufacture, that few can now distinguish any difference between them and the natural organs.

The advantages which these teeth possess over every sort of animal substance are numerous. They can be more nicely fitted to the mouth, and be worn with greater convenience. They do not absorb its secretions, and consequently, when proper attention is paid to their cleanness, they do not contaminate the breath or become, in any way, offensive. They never change their color. They are not acted on by the chemical agents found in the mouth, and hence the name "incorruptible," which has been given to them.

Artificial Teeth, Different Methods of Applying.—The methods of applying artificial teeth are,—1. *On the roots of the natural teeth.* 2. *On a plate with clasps.* 3. *With spiral springs.* 4. *By atmospheric pressure.* The peculiar advantages of each of these methods we shall point out briefly, as well as the cases in which they are particularly applicable.

Artificial Teeth Placed on Natural Roots.—This method of inserting artificial teeth, on account of its simplicity, was formerly more extensively practiced than any other. If the roots on which they are placed be sound and healthy, and the back part of the jaws supplied with natural teeth, so as to prevent those with which the artificial antagonize from striking them too directly, they will subserve the purposes of the natural organs very perfectly. When thus placed, they rest on firm bases, and if they are properly fitted and secured, their connection with the natural roots cannot easily be detected. But, unfortunately, the incisors and cuspidati of the upper jaw are the only teeth which it is proper to replace in this way.

The insertion of an artificial tooth on a diseased root, or on a root having a diseased socket, is always followed by injurious effects. The morbid action already existing in the root or its socket is aggravated by the operation, and often caused to extend to the contiguous parts, and sometimes even to the whole mouth. Nor is it always proper to apply a tooth immediately after having prepared the root. If any irritation is produced by this preparatory process, the tooth should not be inserted until it has wholly subsided. The neglect of this precaution not infrequently gives rise to inflammation of the alveolo-dental periosteum and alveolar abscess. See BRIDGE-WORK.

For the manner of preparing a root and applying a tooth to it, see Harris's *Prin. and Pract. of Dentistry.*

Artificial Teeth Mounted on a Plate with Clasps.—This method of applying artificial teeth, on account of its more extensive applicability, may be considered as more valuable even than that of placing them on natural roots. By this means, the loss of a single tooth, or of several teeth, in either or both jaws, may be supplied. A plate may be so fitted to an aperture in the dental circle, and secured with clasps to the other teeth, as to afford a firm support to six, eight, ten or twelve artificial teeth.

Teeth applied in this way, when properly constructed, may last for many years. But it is necessary to their durability that they should be correctly arranged, accurately fitted and substantially secured to the plate, and that the plate itself be properly adapted to the gums, and attached to the teeth that are firmly fixed in their sockets.

Gold was, for a long time, almost the only metal employed for making the plate and clasps. This, for the former, should be from twenty to twenty-one carats fine, and from eighteen to nineteen for the latter. If gold of an inferior quality be used, it will be liable to be acted on by the secretions of the mouth. Platina, when the teeth are to be united to the plate by means of a fusible silicious cement, answers a good purpose; but there are few dental practitioners who have the facilities for melting and re-converting the scraps into plate; and when this cannot be done, the use of it is attended with some loss.

Artificial Teeth with Spiral Springs.—When attached to plates, the only difference between the method last noticed, of applying artificial teeth, and the one now to be considered consists in the manner of confining them in the mouth. The former is applicable in cases where there are other teeth in the mouth to which clasps may be applied; the latter is designed for confining whole sets and parts of sets, where clasps or other means of attachment cannot be conveniently employed for their retention.

When plates are employed, the teeth are attached to them in the same manner as when clasps are used; but instead of being fastened in the mouth to the other teeth, they are kept in place by means of spiral springs, one on either side of the artificial denture, between it and the cheeks, passing from one piece to the other.

Atmospheric or Suction Method of Applying Artificial Teeth.—The method last described of confining artificial teeth in the mouth is often inapplicable, inefficient and troublesome, especially for the upper jaw; and it is in such cases, more particularly, that the atmospheric or suction method is valuable. It was, for a long time, thought to be applicable only for an entire upper set, because it was supposed that a plate sufficiently large to afford the necessary amount of surface for the atmosphere to act upon could not be furnished by a piece containing a smaller number of teeth. Experience, however, has proven this opinion to be incorrect. A single tooth may be mounted upon a plate presenting a surface large enough for the atmosphere to act upon it sufficiently for its retention in the mouth. For a like reason it was thought that the narrowness of the inferior alveolar ridge would preclude the application of a plate to it upon this principle, and in this opinion many dentists participated; but they have succeeded so perfectly in confining lower pieces by perfect adaptation that they rarely find it necessary to employ spiral springs for double sets.

Spiral springs are now but seldom used, and only in cases where malformation exists to such a degree as to render the use of the atmospheric method, or retention by means of clasps, impossible.

The firmness of the adhesion of the plate or base to the gums, to which the teeth are attached, depends upon the extent of the surface which the plate presents, and the accuracy of its adaptation. It is also important that the teeth should be so arranged and antagonized, that they shall strike those in the other jaw all the way around at the same instant. This is a matter that should never be overlooked; for if they meet on one side, before they come together on the other, the part of the plate or base not pressed on will be detached, and the admission of air between it and the gums will cause it to drop.

The application of artificial teeth on this principle has been practiced for a long time; but the plates formerly used were ivory instead of gold, and could seldom be fitted with sufficient accuracy to the mouth to exclude the air; so that, in fact, it could hardly be said that they were retained by its pressure. Unless fitted in the most perfect manner, the piece is constantly liable to drop, and the amount of substance necessary for such a base renders it awkward and clumsy; and, besides, ivory absorbs the fluids of the mouth so readily that, after being worn for a few weeks, it becomes exceedingly offensive. Gold, Platina, Vulcanized Rubber, Aluminum and Celluloid are the bases upon which artificial teeth are now placed, and all of these materials answer an excellent purpose for plates constructed on the atmospheric or suction method. See ALUMINUM, VULCANITE, CELLULOID.

The application of artificial teeth upon this principle originated with the late Dr. Gardette, of Philadelphia; and we believe that soon after he made his first successful experiment, Mr. John Woffendale, of New York, constructed a dental substitute for the upper jaw, which was retained in the mouth in the same way; and at the time he did it he was not aware that it had ever been done by any one else.

The adhesion may be greatly increased by the formation of an air chamber in the plate opening upon the gum or roof of the mouth.

Artificial Teeth, Selection of. The principal points to be observed in selecting the teeth for artificial dentures, are the *shape*—whether the sides of the tooth are to be nearly parallel or divergent; the *size*—the width and length, especially of the incisors and cuspids; the *character*—whether flat or curved transversely or from gum to edge, or both, whether thin, translucent and delicate, or thick, dense and massive; *pe-*

culiarities—the presence or absence of transverse or longitudinal grooves or lines, cutting edges straight or round, especially at the angles; the *shade*—color to match the natural teeth, and to correspond with the complexion; *position of the pins*—transverse or perpendicular and their nearness to the edge of the crown of tooth. The width of the front teeth is usually determined by the position of the cuspid teeth.

Artificial Teeth, Arrangement of. The principal points to be observed are: the *centre*—as the median line of the face should exactly divide the space between the upper and lower central incisors; the *inclination*—the central and lateral incisors should lean slightly toward the median line, the cuspids also, but less than the incisors, and the bicuspids and molars almost straight or perpendicular; the *lap*—the anterior teeth should lap slightly, the cutting edges passing each other enough to prevent lisping; the *length*—the relative length of the teeth is shown by the articulator, especially of the anterior ones. In a full upper and lower denture the length of the posterior teeth is usually left to the judgment of the constructor; the *expression*—the upper lip should project slightly beyond the lower one, when the mouth is closed, and the lower lip should be more prominent at its upper edge than where it joins the chin. Fulness of the gum immediately under the nose should always be avoided, to prevent giving the lip a swollen appearance. The lower posterior teeth should rest upon the ridge and occupy a perpendicular position and sufficient room should be given to the tongue. The first bicuspids of the upper set should articulate between the first and second lower bicuspids, and the natural rule for each tooth to articulate with two of the opposing teeth should be followed as much as possible. The anterior teeth should form a somewhat flattened arch and fill the full width of the jaw, and the first bicuspids should be placed slightly inside the cuspids, so as to bring the anterior teeth well in view. The posterior teeth should form straight lines, and diverge as they extend backwards; the *articulation*—the anterior teeth of both jaws should be so arranged that the point of the upper cuspid will come directly between the lower cuspid and first bicuspid, and the teeth so placed that no spaces are left through which the air will pass in the act of speaking, and produce a whistling or hissing sound.

Artificial Upper Lip. In the construction of an upper lip, the method of procedure is very similar to that for supplying the loss of the lower; the only difference consists in the method of attachment. Besides the straps covered with beard, two plates are fastened to it, which pass up along the nose, and secured to a pair of preservers, whose branches serve as a means of attachment. We should think the best method of retaining an artificial upper lip in its place, would be to fix means of attachment on the inner side, which might be secured to the teeth.

But a substitute for either the upper or lower lip cannot be so constructed as to be worn without inconvenience, and it is fortunate that they are seldom required.

The method of procedure consists, first, in taking an accurate impression of the void occasioned by the destruction of the natural organ, then making a model to fit the inequalities of the parts; and afterwards obtaining a metallic model and counter-model, between which a thin plate of gold or platina is swaged. After fitting this accurately to the parts, it should be enameled and painted to correspond with the rest of the face; or celluloid may be employed instead of metal.

Artocar′pus Integrifolia. The Jack fruit tree. Caoutchouc.

Arvi′na. Old name for hogs-lard.

Ar′vum. Vulva.

Arytæ′no. Belonging to the arytænoid cartilage.

Arytæno-Epiglottidæ′us, or ***Arytæno-Epiglotticus.*** That which belongs to the arytænoid cartilages and epiglottis.

Aryt′ænoid. *Arytænoi′des.* From αρυταινα, a funnel, and ειδος, shape. A term applied in *Anatomy* to two cartilages of the larynx, and the muscles, glands, &c., connected with them.

Arytænoid Cartilages. The name of two cartilages of the larynx.

Arytænoid Glands. Small glandular whitish bodies, anterior to the arytænoid cartilages.

Arytænoide′us. The name of a muscle which passes from one arytænoid cartilage to the other. It is divided by some anatomists into three portions.

Arytænoideus Major. See ARYTÆNOIDEUS TRANSVERSUS.

Arytænoideus Minor. See ARYTÆNOIDEUS OBLIQUUS.

Arytænoideus Obliquus. The name of a muscle of the glottis.

Arytænoideus Transversus. An azygos or single muscle of the glottis.

Aryth′mus. Αρυθμος; from α, priv., and ρυθμος, rhythm, measure. A term sometimes applied to an irregular pulse.

Asafœ′tida. *Assafœ′tida;* from the Hebrew word *asà*, to heal. A gum-resin; the concrete juice of the *Ferula asafœtida.* An Umbelliferous plant. It is antispasmodic, expectorant, emmenagogue, and anthelmintic when injected into the rectum. Dose in pill, gr. x to ʒss.

As′agin. Dragon's blood.

Asapha′tum. From α, priv., and σαφης, clear. A cutaneous affection, consisting of collections in the sebaceous follicles of the skin, which, when pressed out, look like small black-headed worms.

Asaphi′a. From α, priv., and σαφης, clear. Defective utterance or articulation resulting from disease of the palate.

Asarum Canaden′se. *Asarum Caroli-nia′num.* Canada snakeroot; wild ginger.

Asbes′tos. *Asbes′tus.* A mineral more or less flexible and fibrous. The ancients manufactured cloth from it for wrapping up dead bodies when exposed on the funeral pile. In consequence of its being a non-conductor of caloric, the application of it to the bottom of cavities of very sensitive teeth was first recommended by Dr. S. Brown, in the *American Journal of Dental Science,* to prevent the painful sensation sometimes produced in cases of this sort, by cold or hot fluids, or air, when taken into the mouth. As a non-conductor of caloric it possesses every desirable property, and it is as indestructible in a tooth as gold. It is also used in *Mechanical Dentistry,* mixed with plaster, as a substitute for sand, to form the investment preparatory to soldering.

Ascar′ides. See Ascaris.

As′caris, plural *Ascarides.* From ασκαριζω, to leap. A genus of intestinal worms, comprehending a great number of species.

Ascaris Lumbricoi′des. The long round worm.

Ascaris Vermicula′ris. The thread or maw-worm, found in the rectum.

Ascen′dens. From *ascendere,* to ascend. Ascending. A term applied in *Anatomy* to parts which have their origin lower than their termination.

Ascen′sus Morbi. The ascent or increase of a disease.

Asci′tes. From ασκος, a sack, or bottle; so called because of its bottle-like protuberance. Dropsy of the abdomen, or rather of the peritoneum, characterized by fluctuation, increased size of the abdomen, &c.

Ascle′pias. Milkweed. A genus of plants of the order *Asclepiadaceæ.* The juice of this plant, when compounded with sulphur, is vulcanizable, and has been successfully used as a substitute for caoutchouc.

Asco′ma. From ασκος, a bottle. The eminence of the pubes of females at the age of puberty is so called from its shape.

Asep′sis. From α, and σηπω, to putrefy. The condition of non-putrefaction; absence of septic matter or the micro-organisms concerned in its formation.

Asep′ta. From α, priv., and σηπω, to putrefy. A term applied to substances not subject to putrefaction.

Asep′tic. Free from septic matter. The antiseptic treatment of wounds.

Asep′tol. Formula: $C_6H_6SO_3$. A sulpho-carbol of a reddish color, resembling carbolic and salicylic acids. Used in dental practice as a disinfectant and antiseptic, and having the odor of carbolic acid. Used as a disinfectant and antiseptic. For exal use 1: 1000. Internally the dose is gr. ¼.

Ash′es. The remains of the combustion of organic substances.

Asit′ia. From α, priv., and σιτος, food. Abstinence from food; want of appetite.

Aso′des. From αση, disgust, satiety. A fever attended with a sense of nausea, loathing, and great internal heat.

Aspar′mic Acid. *Aspartic acid, Mala-minic acid.* An acid obtained from asparamide, a principle of asparagus.

Aspar′tate. *Aspar′tas.* A combination of aspartic acid with a base.

As′pera Arte′ria. The trachea; so called from the inequalities of its cartilages.

Asper′ity. Roughness. A term applied in *Anatomy* to the inequalities on the surface of bones, usually serving for the insertion of tendons of muscles; and sometimes, in *Pathology,* to inflammation of the eyelids, on account of the sensation of roughness which attends the movements of these organs upon the eyeballs.

Asperma′sia. From α, priv., and σπερμα, seed. Deficiency or want of semen.

Asper′matous. *Aspermatus,* or *Aspermus.* From α, priv., and σπερμα, seed. Without seed.

Asphal′tum. A bituminous substance

found in a soft liquid state or which melts readily by heat, and by age, becomes hard and dry. A brown coloring matter is formed from it, which, when dissolved in oil of turpentine, is semitransparent, and is used as a glaze.

Asphyx′ia. From *a*, priv., and *σφυξις*, pulse. This term was originally employed to signify privation of pulse, but it is now applied to suspension of all the vital phenomena produced by causes operating on the respiratory organs, but in which life is not actually extinct. This term is now generally employed to denote the effect upon the body of the non-oxygenation of the blood: the suspension of vital phenomena when the lungs are deprived of air. The excess of carbon dioxide in the blood first stimulates, then paralyzes the respiratory centre of the medulla. The remedy in cases of sudden asphyxia is artificial respiration. Dr. John Mason Good divides asphyxia into four varieties: 1. *Asphyxia suffocationis*, asphyxia produced by hanging or drowning. 2. *Asphyxia mephitica*, chokedamp, or asphyxy produced by inhaling carbonic acid or some other irrespirable exhalation. 3. *Asphyxia electrica*, electrical asphyxy, produced by a stroke of lightning or electricity. 4. *Asphyxia algida*, frost-bitten asphyxy, produced by intense cold.

The effects of asphyxia upon the teeth are peculiar. It causes their bony or osseous tissue to be slightly injected with red blood, giving to them a faint red or purplish tinge. This is particularly observable in the teeth of persons who have been drowned or hung, or who have died of the Asiatic cholera, and was formerly supposed to demonstrate the vascularity of the hard tissues of these organs. See RESUSCITATION.

Asphyxia Idiopath′ica. Fatal syncope, caused by relaxation of the heart.

Asphyxia, Local. Gangrene.

Asphyxia Neonatorum. A term applied to asphyxy of new-born infants.

Aspid′ium Fi′lix Mas. Male fern; polypody. The root has acquired great celebrity for its effects upon tape-worm.

Aspira′tion. Inspiration, imbibition.

Aspre′do. Gr. syn. *τραχωμα*. *Asper*, rough. A hardness and unequal roughness between the eyelids.

Assafœ′tida. See ASAFŒTIDA.

Assay′. From the French, *essayer*, to try. A chemical process, the object of which is to determine the quantity of metal contained in any mineral, or metallic mixture, by analyzing a small part of it. There are two processes, the *dry* and the *humid* or *wet*. By the first the metal is extracted by the agency of fire and fluxes, and it is by this assay that ores are bought and sold. The *second* is more accurate, and is accomplished by dissolving the ore or other substances in acids and precipitating the metals from the solution.

When the term assay is used alone, without the qualifying name of any metals, it usually alludes to the analysis of an alloy of gold or silver, or both; and is sometimes equivalent to *parting*.

Assimila′tion. *Assimilatio;* from *assimilare*, to make like to. The conversion of food into nutriment, a function common to all organized things, animal and vegetable. Nutrition.

Asso′des. *Asodes;* from *αση*, loathing. A fever attended with internal fever, anxiety, and loathing of food.

Astat′ic. From *a*, priv., and *σταω*, to stand. A term applied to the magnetic direction of one needle neutralized by another, the two standing in any position, but not constantly north and south.

Asthen′ic. *Asthen′ia;* from *a*, priv., and *σθενος*, strength. Debility; want of strength; adynamia.

Asthenol′ogy. The science of diseases arising from debility.

Asthen′opia. Weakness of the eye.

Asth′ma. From *ασθμαζω*, to breathe with difficulty. Difficult respiration, recurring at intervals, attended with a sense of stricture across the breast, and in the lungs, with a wheezing cough. It is placed by Dr. Cullen in the class *Neuroses*, and order *Spasmi*.

Asthmat′ic. Affected with, or relating to asthma.

Astig′matism. From *a*, priv., and *στιγμα*, a mark, spot, or sign of anything; terminal, *ισμος*. A structural error or malformation of the crystalline lens, causing dimness of vision.

As′tomus. *Αστομος*, from *a*, priv., and *στομα*, a mouth. Without a mouth.

Astrag′alus. From *αστραγαλος*, a die; so called because of its supposed resemblance to the die used in the ancient games. In *Anatomy*, a short bone of the tarsus, ankle bone. In *Botany*, a genus of leguminous plants.

Astragalus Tragacan′tha. See ASTRAGALUS VERUS.

Astragalus Ve′rus. Goat's-thorn; milk-vetch. The gum-tragacanth of commerce is said to be principally derived from this species.

Astriction. *Astrictio.* The action of an astringent.

Astrin′gent. *Astringens;* from *astringo*, to bind. That which has the property of contracting and rendering more solid the organic textures. Astringents applied to the human body produce contraction and condensation, and increase the density and force of cohesion.

Astringent Principle. A vegetable principle found in the bark of trees and plants, called tannin or tannic acid; which see.

Asu′oli. Soot.

At′avism. From *atavus*, an old grandsire or ancestor, indefinitely. The re-appearance of an anomaly or disease, after it had been lost in one or more generations.

Atax′ia. *Ataxic.* From *α*, priv., and *τασσω*, to order. In *Physiology*, irregularity in the functions of the body, and in *Pathology*, in the symptoms of a disease.

Atax′y. From *αταξια*, want of order. An excess or deficiency in the contraction of muscles.

Ataxy, Locomotor. Failure of muscular co-ordination in muscular movements in standing or walking.

Ate. A terminal syllable, which, added to the name of an acid ending in *ic*, expresses a combination of that acid with a base; as nitrate of silver, or a combination of nitric acid with the oxide of silver.

Atech′nia. *Anaphrodisia.*

Atelec′tasis Pulmo′num. *Pneumonatelectasis.* Imperfect dilatation of the lungs at birth, or coming on occasionally during the first weeks of life.

At′eles. Ατελης. In *Anatomy*, imperfect, defective.

Atel′ia. From *ατελεια*, imperfection. Imperfection or failure of development of some part of the fœtus, such as the face, lip, heart, brain, spinal cord, etc.

Atelochei′lia. From *ατελης*, imperfect, and *χειλος*, lip. Imperfect development of the lip.

Ateloencepha′lia. From *ατελης*, imperfect, and *εγκεφαλον*, the encephalon. Imperfect development of the brain.

Ateloglos′sia. From *ατελης*, imperfect, and *γλωσσα*, tongue. Imperfect development of the tongue.

Atelogna′thia. From *ατελης*, imperfect, and *γναθος*, the jaw. Imperfect development of the jaw.

Atelomyel′ia. From *ατελης*, imperfect, and *μυελος*, marrow. Imperfect development of the spinal marrow.

Ateloproso′pia. From *ατελης*, imperfect, and *προσωπον*, the face. Imperfect development of the face.

Atelostom′ia. From *ατελης*, imperfect, and *στομα*, mouth. Imperfect development of the mouth.

Athaman′ta Oreoseli′num. The systematic name for the officinal *oreoselinum*. Black mountain parsley. An oil, obtained from the seed by distillation, was esteemed a valuable odontalgic remedy.

Athaman′tin. An alkaloid obtained from the last-named plant.

Athelas′mus. From *α*, priv., and *θηλη*, a nipple. Inability to give suck, either from want of a nipple, or some other cause.

Athero′ma. From *αθηρα*, pap or pulp. A soft, encysted tumor, containing a substance of the consistence of a poultice.

Atherom′atous. Pertaining to atheroma, as an *atherom′atous tumor*.

Atheromatous Disease. Fatty degeneration.

Athlet′ic. *Athleticus.* Possessing great muscular strength; vigorous.

At′las. From *ατλαω*, I sustain, because it sustains the head. The name of the first vertebra.

Atmiatri′a. *Atmiatry. Atmidiatrice.* From *ατμος*, vapor, gas, and *ιατρεια*, treatment. The treatment of disease of the lungs or mucous membrane by the action of vapors or gases.

Atmom′eter. *Admidom′eter.* From *ατμος*, vapor, and *μετρον*, a measure. An instrument invented by Professor Leslie for measuring the quantity of vapor exhaled from a moist surface in a given time.

At′mosphere. From *ατμος*, vapor, and *σφαιρα*, a globe. The elastic, invisible fluid which surrounds the earth.

Atmospher′ic Pres′sure, or weight, of the atmosphere, is measured by the length of a column of mercury. A mercurial column, thirty inches in length, presses on a given surface with the same force as the atmosphere at its ordinary state; hence the force of a sixty-inch column is equal to the pressure of two atmospheres; that of fifteen inches, to half an atmosphere; that of one inch to one-thirtieth of the atmospheric pressure.

Atmospheric-Pressure Cavity. A cavity formed on the palatine surface of a set of artificial teeth, to retain them in the mouth.

Atmospheric Tension. The pressure of the air per square inch on the surface of a body. At the sea-level it is computed to be about 14.7 lbs. It decreases $\frac{1}{10}$ in., or $\frac{1}{20}$ lb. per square inch for every 90 feet of altitude. Above 10,000 feet the rarity of the atmosphere is apparent in quickened breathing and a higher pulse-rate.

Ato′cia. From ʽατοκος, a root, which, with the ancients, signified barrenness, not from physical causes, but from avoidance of the man. Barrenness, sterility.

At′om. From α, priv., and τεμνω, to cut. A particle of matter incapable of further division. The ultimate unit of an element; the smallest part capable of entering into a chemical compound, or uniting with another to form a molecule,—the smallest quantity of a substance that can exist. In *Chemistry*, it is synonymous with *equivalent*.

Atom, Compo′nent. That which unites with another of different nature to form a third or compound atom.

Atom, Elemen′tary. That of a substance not decomposed.

Atom, Organ′ic. That of a substance found only in organic bodies.

Atom′ic Equivalence. Valence, or atomicity. Is the saturating power of the atoms of an element, as compared with that of hydrogen.

Atomic Heat. The specific heat of an atom multiplied by its atomic weight.

Atomic Theory. A theory for explaining the laws of definite proportions in chemical combinations, founded on the belief that matter consists of ultimate, indivisible particles, called *atoms*, in the same body, but differing in weight in different bodies, and that bodies combine in different proportions with reference to those weights.

Atomic Weight. The weight of an atom of an element, as compared with the weight of an atom of hydrogen.

At′omized Flu′ids. In *Medicine*, medicinal agents reduced to a fluid state, and applicable not only to external parts of the body, but also, by means of ingenious instruments, to the interior of the larynx, posterior nares, uterus and bladder.

At′omizer. An instrument by means of which medicinal atomized fluids are applied. See Atomized Fluids.

Aton′ic. *Atonicus.* Diminished as to muscular power or tone.

At′ony. *Atonia;* from α, priv., and τονος, tone. Debility. Want of tone; weakness.

Atrabil′iary. *Atrabilious.* From *ater*, black, and *bilis*, bile. Black bile. An epithet applied by the ancients to melancholic and hypochondriac dispositions, because it was believed that the atrabilis predominated in them. Also applied to the renal or suprarenal capsules or glands, and to the arteries and veins by which they are supplied, because they were formerly thought to produce black bile. See Renal Gland.

Atrache′lus. From α, priv., and τραχηλος, the neck. Short-necked.

Atramen′tum. Ink. It has been used as an astringent and an external application in herpetic eruptions.

Atre′sia. From α, priv., and τραω, to perforate. Imperforation, usually applied to deficiency of a natural opening.

Atre′tus. From α, priv., and τραω, to perforate. Imperforate in the anus or parts of generation.

At′rici. Small sinuses about the anus, but which do not perforate the rectum.

A′trium. A name applied to certain cavities of the body; as *atrium vaginæ*, the vestibulum vaginæ; *atrium cordis*, an auricle.

At′ropa. From Ατροπος, the goddess of destiny, so called from its fatal effects. A genus of plants of the order *Solanaceæ*.

Atropa Belladon′na. Belladonna. Deadly night-shade or dwale; a powerful narcotico-acrid poison. It is powerfully narcotic, diaphoretic, diuretic and repellent. It is applied to the eye to dilate the pupil previous to operations. Dose, gr. ½, gradually increased to gr. j daily.

Atroph′ia. From α, without, and τροφη, nourishment. Such diseases as are characterized by wasting or innutrition.

Atro′pine. *At′ropia.* A peculiar crystalline alkaloid principle, found in Atropa Belladonna. Its formula is $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$. It is highly poisonous, and in the most minute proportion has the property of dilating the pupil of the eye.

Atro′piæ Sulphas. Sulphate of Atropia. Prepared by dissolving atropia in strong ether, to which solution a mixture of sulphuric acid and strong alcohol is added, drop by drop, until a precipitate is formed. Like Belladonna, it is anodyne and anti-spasmodic, but more energetic in its action. Dose, ♏ ij = $\frac{1}{120}$ of a grain, to ♏ iv, $\frac{1}{60}$ of a grain. Poisonous effects follow larger doses. The antidote is infusion of galls and lime-water, first evacuating the stomach. In *Dental Practice*, sulphate of atropia is employed in acute inflammation, depending upon periodontitis and alveolar abscess; to allay the sensitiveness of inflamed dental pulps; in facial neuralgia, in the form of an ointment, consisting of gr. i to lard ʒj. It is also employed as a substitute for morphia, in a form of nerve paste.

At′rophy. *Atrophia.* From α, priv., and τρεφω, to nourish. Marasmus. Atrophy. A gradual wasting of the body, usually attended by fever, loss of appetite and impaired digestion. Any organ of the body thus affected is said to be atrophied.

At′rophy of the Teeth. *Odontatrophia.* A name formerly used to designate erosion of the teeth, an affection characterized either by perforations in, or discolored spots on, the enamel, of a shrivelled, yellowish, or brownish aspect, of two, four, or more teeth, in each jaw. The applicability of the term "atrophy," as the two principal varieties of the affection consist rather in a congenital defect, and most frequently of some portion of the enamel of two or more teeth, than wasting, from want of nourishment, of any of the dental tissues, may, perhaps, be considered as somewhat questionable; and this would seem to be rendered still more so by the fact that neither of the two principal varieties occurs subsequently to the formation of the enamel. But as the congenital form of the disease is evidently the result of altered functions in a portion of one or more of the formative organs, if not of absolute degeneration from vicious nutrition, the term was formerly regarded as the most applicable of any that could be applied to it.

Erosion of the teeth may very properly be divided into three varieties, each having distinctive peculiarities which characterize it from either of the others.

The *first variety* is characterized by white, light, or dark-brown irregular-shaped spots on the labial or buccal surface of the affected tooth. This variety occurs oftener than the third, and less frequently than the second, rarely appearing on more than one or two teeth in the same mouth. The temporary teeth are rarely affected by it. The size and shape of the spots are exceedingly variable.

The *second variety*, which may very properly be termed *perforating* or *pitting*, is characterized by irregular depressions or holes in the enamel, extending transversely across and around the tooth. These holes or pits are sometimes separated one from another; at other times they are confluent, forming an irregular horizontal groove. They sometimes penetrate but a short distance into the enamel; at other times they extend entirely through it, the surface of the walls presenting an irregular but usually a glossy and polished appearance, a peculiarity which always distinguishes this variety from other forms of erosion. Teeth are sometimes marked with two or three rows of these pits.

Two, four, six or more corresponding teeth of each jaw are always affected at the same time, the disease never being confined to a single tooth.

In the *third variety*, the whole or only a part of the crown of the tooth may be affected, the dentine being often implicated as well as the enamel, and in this variety the affected organ has a pale yellow, or brownish and shrivelled appearance; it is also partially or wholly divested of enamel, and its sensibility and susceptibility to external impressions are greatly increased. The disease is often confined to a single tooth, but more frequently it shows itself on two corresponding teeth in the same jaw, and the bicuspids are oftener attacked than the incisors, cuspids, or molars.

The first variety seems to be the result of the action of some cause capable of destroying the bond of union between the enamel and the subjacent dentine subsequently to the formation of the crown of the tooth. When the affection occurs previously to the eruption of the tooth, the intermediary membrane, which constitutes this bond of union, may, at the affected place, have perished, as a consequence either of local or constitutional disease; but when the erosion occurs subsequently to this period, the destruction of this membrane at the eroded spot is, doubtless, the result of mechanical violence.

The second variety of dental erosion, which is always congenital, we have every reason to believe, results from constitutional disease, whereby the secretion of earthy salts, deposited in the enamel cells, or secretory ducts of the enamel membrane, is interrupted, and, by occurring at the time this process is going on, prevents them from being filled, causing them to wither and perish, and hence the pitted appearance which characterizes this variety of the affection. In other words, the secretion of the inorganic constituents of the enamel being interrupted for a short time, the horizontal row of cells in the enamel membrane, into which it should be deposited, will not be filled, and, as a consequence, as might naturally be supposed, they waste away, leaving a circular row of pits around the crown of the tooth; but as soon as the constitutional disease has run its course, the secretion of earthy matter for the enamel fibres will be resumed, and unless the child experiences a relapse, or has a second attack of disease capable of interrupting the secretory functions of the cells of the enamel membrane, the other parts of the enamel will be well formed.

It is to the occurrence of erruptive diseases that the interruption of this peculiar function seems to be principally attributable.

Erosion, characterized by an imperfect development of the osseous part of the crown of a tooth, discoloration, &c., of the enamel, is doubtless the result of diseased action in the pulp at the time of ossification.

The nature of this affection, under consideration, is such as not to admit of cure. The treatment, therefore, must be preventive rather than curative. All that can be done is to mitigate the severity of such diseases as are supposed to produce it, by the administration of proper remedies. By this means the effects may, perhaps, be partially or wholly counteracted.

It seldom happens that eroded teeth, when the enamel alone is implicated, decay more readily than others, so that the only evil resulting from the affection is disfiguration of the organs. In the pitting form, when the dentine is implicated, the opposite may be the case; hence the proper treatment is to form the pits into properly shaped cavities and to fill them. When the cutting edges of the incisors only are affected, the diseased part may sometimes be removed without inflicting injury to the teeth, or the lost portion may be restored with gold if necessary.

At′ropine. *Atropin. Atropia.* A highly poisonous organic base found in all parts of Atropa Belladonna, and possessing the property, in the minutest proportion, of dilating the pupil of the eye. One-fiftieth of a grain is dangerous. It is a narcotic and powerful sedative.

At′tar Gul. *At′tar*, essence, and *gul*, a rose. Attar or Otto of roses.

Attar of Rose, or Oil of Rose. An essence prepared from the petals of the damask rose by distillation with water. The oil collects and floats on the surface of the water when it cools. Used as a perfume in dentifrices.

Atten′uants. *Attenuans;* from *attenuo*, to make thin. Medicines which increase the fluidity of the blood.

At′tenuation. Emaciation. Applied to a process by which a fluid becomes of less specific gravity, as when it undergoes fermentation and parts with carbonic acid.

Attol′lens. From *attollo*, to lift up. A term applied in *Anatomy* to certain muscles, the peculiar function of which is to lift up the parts to which they are attached.

Attollens Aurem. A lifting muscle of the ear.

Attollens Oculi. A lifting muscle of the eye. The rectus superior.

Attoni′tus. Thunderstruck. Apoplectic.

Attrac′tion. *Attractio;* from *attraho*, to attract. Affinity; tendency of bodies or particles of matter to approach one anoother and adhere together. See Affinity.

Attraction, Capillary. The power by which a liquid rises in a fine tube or beween two plates, higher than the liquid which surrounds it.

Attraction, Elective. Chemical attraction. The tendency of those substances in a mixture which have the strongest affinity for each other to unite. Thus, if sulphuric acid be poured into a solution containing baryta, magnesia, and soda, it elects the baryta, and forms, by its union with it, sulphate of baryta.

Attraction, Electrical. The approach of bodies dissimilarly electrified.

Attraction, Magnetic. The traction of a magnet upon certain metallic substances, generally iron.

Attraction of Affinity. The tendency of the atoms of different bodies to combine to form chemical compounds.

Attraction of Cohesion. Cohesion; the force which unites similar particles into masses.

Attraction of Gravitation. The mutual tendency of bodies to each other.

At′trahens. *Attrahent;* from *ad*, to, and *traho*, I draw. Remedies which attract fluids to the parts to which they are applied. Stimulants.

Attrahens Auris. *Anterior auris.* The anterior auris muscle, which draws the ear forward and upward.

Attri′tion. From *ad* and *terere*, to bruise. Friction; bruising. An abrasion or chafing of the skin or teeth, which wears or breaks the surface.

Attry′tus. Chafing.

A′typic. *Atypus;* from *a*, priv., and τυπος, a type. Literally, without type. A term applied to periodical diseases which have no regular type.

Au. Symbol for gold.

Audito′rius Mea′tus. External opening of the ear.

Au′ditory. *Auditorius;* from *audire*, to hear. Belonging to the organ of hearing.

Auditory Arteries and Veins. The vessels which enter the auditory canals.

Auditory Canals. See MEATUS AUDITORIUS EXTERNUS, and MEATUS AUDITORIUS INTERNUS.

Auditory Nerve. The portio mollis of the seventh pair.

Au′ra Elec′trica. A cold sensation, that of wind blowing on a part, occasioned by the reception of electricity from a sharp point.

Au′ra Epilep′tica. The peculiar sensation experienced before an attack of epilepsy, as of cold water rising towards the head.

Aura San′guinis. The odor exhaled from blood immediately after being drawn. The halitus.

Aura Semina′lis. The subtile emanation from the semen, supposed by some physiologists to impregnate the ovum; but the existence of this aura is not established.

Aura Vita′lis. The vital principle.

Auran′tii A′qua. *Aqua florum aurantii.* Orange flower water.

Aurantii Cor′tex. Orange peel.

Auran′tine. *Aurantin.* The bitter principle of the orange rind.

Au′rate of Ammo′nia. Fulminating gold.

Au′ri Chlori′dum. *Chloride of Gold.* Employed in kidney diseases, impotence, &c.

Auri et Sodii Chloridum. Chloride of Gold and Sodium. Employed in nervous dyspepsia, amenorrhoea, &c.

Au′ric Ac′id. The peroxide of gold, so called from its property of forming salts with alkaline bases.

Aurichal′cum. Brass.

Au′ricle. The external ear.

Au′ricles of the Heart. The two cavities of the heart which receive the blood from every part of the body; the right from the two venæ cavæ and coronary vein, and the left from the four pulmonary veins.

Auric′ula. Diminutive of *auris*, the ear. An auricle; the prominent part of the ear; also a name applied to two cavities of the heart.

Auric′ular. *Auricularis;* from *auris*, the ear. Pertaining to the ear.

Auricula′ris Abduct′or. A muscle of the little finger.

Auric′ulo-Ventric′ular Openings. The openings between the auricles and ventricles of the heart.

Auric′ulum Retrahentes. Three muscles of the ear.

Aurif′erous. *Au′rum*, gold, and *fer′o*, to bear. Bearing or containing gold.

Au′riform. *Aurifor′mis;* from *au′ris*, ear. Formed like the ear.

Auri′go. Jaundice.

Auripigmen′tum. From *aurum*, gold, and *pigmentum*, paint. Yellow orpiment. Sesqui-sulphuret of arsenic.

Au′ris. The ear.

Auriscalp′ium. From *auris*, the ear, and *scalpo*, to scrape. An ear scraper, or cleanser.

Au′riscope. An instrument for exploring the ear to ascertain the condition of the Eustachian tube. It resembles a flexible stethoscope.

Au′rist. From *auris*, the ear. One who occupies himself with the treatment of the diseases of the ear.

Aur′ium Tinni′tus. Buzzing or ringing in the ear.

Au′rum. Gold. Symbol, Au. Atomic weight 197. A noble metal of a brilliant yellow color, which does not tarnish. It is the metallic base for artificial teeth, and the material of which the best fillings in teeth are composed.

Aurum Foliatum. See GOLD FOIL.

Aurum Ful′minans. Aurate of Ammonia. The precipitate formed by putting ammonia into a solution of gold.

Aurum Graph′icum. A gold ore.

Aurum Musi′vum. Mosaic gold; a preparation used as a pigment for giving to plaster figures a golden color. It is a bisulphuret of tin.

Ausculta′tion. *Auscultatio;* from *ausculto*, to listen. Auricular exploration, used as a means of diagnosis in diseases of the lungs, heart, &c. Auscultation is either *mediate* or *immediate*. In the latter the ear is applied directly over the walls of the chest; in the former a stethoscope is interposed between the ear and the chest.

Auscultation, Immediate. That practiced directly by the ear of the practitioner, without aid of an instrument.

Auscultation, Mediate. That performed by employing a stethoscope, or some similar instrument.

Autog′enus. *Autog′enus.* Αυτος, itself, and *γε͂νω*, to be born. Applied in *Comparative Anatomy*, by Owen, to parts developed from distinct and independent centres.

Automat′ic. From *αυτοματιζω*, to act spontaneously. A term applied in *Physiology* to those functions which are performed independently of the will.

Automatic Mallet. An instrument for condensing gold and tin foil in filling teeth, which is operated by pressing the point upon the metal in the cavity, in the manner of an ordinary hand-plugger; the socket holding the point recedes into the handle a short distance, and a blow is given which can be varied in intensity at the will of the operator.

Automatic Mallet, Redman's. An instrument in which the blow is communicated by an outside spring, of such an arrangement as to give an elastic stroke.

Automatic Mallet, Salmon's. In this form of instrument the hammer is centred by the spindle to prevent friction, and instead of a steel spring a catch-plate is attached to the end of the hammer, which engages with the spindle, and is operated by a fine wire spring. The hammer can be loaded with lead, so as to give a blow like that produced by the lead hand-mallet.

Automatic Mallet, Snow & Lewis's. This instrument has a series of distinct grades of blows, regulated by a tension knob on the top of the handle, and by the extension of the socket piece the hammer is allowed to descend through considerable space. The different degrees of blows are obtained by means of the milled head upon the top of the handle or case, which, being turned, carries a screw-follower down upon the spiral spring, thus compressing the spring and regulating the blow.

Automatic Plugger, Buckingham's. An instrument adapted to the S. S. White form of the Dental Engine, in which the force of the blow is claimed to be entirely under control, being determined by a set screw, to be turned either right or left to increase or lessen the force. A collar on the hand-piece keeps the force under control, it being moved up or down by the thumb, according to the force desired in the blow. In the same manner the blow can be suspended altogether at any instant, without interfering with the rythmical movement of the foot propelling the engine. The bit-holder has a small spiral spring at its inner end, which, after each blow, draws it back instantly to receive the next blow of the plunger. Eighteen hundred blows per minute can be given by this instrument when the engine is run at moderate speed, or, if desired, no more than seventy-five or one hundred per minute.

Autonom′ia. From *auto*, and *νομος*, law. The peculiar mechanism of an organized body.

Autopho′nia. From *αυτος*, self, and *φωνη*, voice. An auscultatory process of noting one's own voice when speaking with the head close to the patient's chest, which, it is said, will be modified by the condition of the subjacent organs.

Autoplas′ty. The restoration of lost parts.

Autop′sia. From *αυτος*, himself, and *οψις*, vision. Ocular examination. Dissection of a dead body.

Ave′næ Fari′na. Oat-meal; used as an article of diet for the sick.

Avoir′dupois Weight. From *avoir*, to have, and *dupoids*, weight. The English weight for all commodities except the precious metals, gems and medicines. See WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Avul′sion. *Avulsio;* from *avello*, to tear asunder. Pulling or tearing from; a rending or forcible separation.

Axil′la. The arm-pit, or cavity under the arm.

Ax′illary. *Axilla′ris;* from *axilla*, the arm-pit. Belonging to the axilla or arm-pit.

Axillary Artery. *Arteria Axillaris.* The axillary artery is a continuation of the subclavian, extending from the clavicle to the insertion of the pectoralis major.

Axillary Nerve. *Nervus axillaris.* Articular nerve. A branch of the brachial plexus, and sometimes of the radial nerve.

Axillary Plexus. The brachial plexus, formed by the last three cervical and the first dorsal nerves.

Axillary Vein. *Vena axillaris.* A continuation of the brachial veins, which terminates in the subclavian.

Ax′inite. From *αξινη*, an axe. A mineral, so called from its axe-shaped crystals; an alumina-silicate of lime and iron.

Ax′is. From *ago*, to act. A right line passing through the centre of a body. In *Anatomy*, the second vertebra of the neck; dentatus. In *Botany*, the part around which particular organs are arranged.

Axun′gia. From *axis*, an axle tree, and *unguo*, to anoint. Hog's lard.

Azela′ic Acid. An acid closely resembling the suberic; a product of the nitric or oleic acid.

Azoben′zide. A substance obtained by heating a mixture of nitro-benzide with an alcoholic solution of potassa.

Azocar′byls. A name applied by Lœwig to organic radicals, composed of nitrogen and carbon, as cyanogen, paraban, etc.

Azoeryth′rine. A coloring principle, obtained from archil.

Azolit′mane. A deep red coloring matter, obtained from litmus.

Azoodyna′mia. From *α*, priv., *ζωη*, life, and *δυναμις*, strength. Privation or diminution of the vital powers.

Azo′tane. A compound of chlorine and azote.

Azote′. From *α*, priv., *ζωη*, life. One of the constituents of atmospheric air. See Nitrogen.

Azote, Protox′ide of. A gaseous oxide of nitrogen. Synonym of nitrogen.

Azo′tic Acid. Nitric acid.

Az′otized. Impregnated with azote or nitrogen, nitrogenized.

Azotu′ric. A class of diseases characterized by a great increase of urea in the urine.

Azul′mic Acid. A black substance deposited during the spontaneous decomposition of hydrocyanic acid.

A′zure. Ultra-marine, a bluish green color.

Azure Stone. An azure blue mineral, the *Lapis lazuli*, from which the unchangeable blue color, *ultramarine*, is prepared.

Az′urite. Prismatic azure spar. See Lazulite.

Az′ygos. From *α*, priv., and *ζυγος*, a yoke, because it has no fellow. Applied to single muscles, veins, bones, etc.

Azygos Mus′cle. A muscle of the uvula.

Azygos Proc′ess. A process of the sphenoid bone.

Azygos U′vulæ. A small muscle of the uvula.

Azygos Vein. *Vena sine pari.* A vein situated in the right cavity of the thorax, receiving its blood from the vertebral, intercostal, bronchial, pericardiac and diaphragmatic veins, and discharging it into the vena cava superior.

Az′ymus. Unfermented bread.

Az′zle Teeth. Molar teeth.

B.

B, in the chemical alphabet, is mercury. It is also the chemical symbol of boron.

BA. The chemical symbol of barium.

B. A. *Bal′neum Aquæ.* A water bath. *Bal′neum Are′næ.* A sand bath; which see.

Bab′bitt Metal. A non-friction metal. In Prosthetic Dentistry, this metal, according to a formula recommended by Dr. L. P. Haskell, but first suggested by Dr. D. H. Goodno, is employed for dies in swaging plates. This formula is as follows: Copper, 1 pound; Antimony, 2 pounds, and Tin, 8 pounds. As a counter-die for such a die, Dr. Haskell's formula is lead with about one-eighth tin.'

Bac′chi′a. From *bacchus*, wine. A red or pimpled face, resulting from intemperance. Gutta Rosacea. Acne.

Bac′illus. From *bacillum*, a little rod. Micro-organism of a cylindrical or club shaped, straight, mobile or immobile form, and considered to be directly or indirectly the cause of many diseases.

Bacter′ia. From *βακτηριον*, a little staff. Micro-organisms or microbes. A generic term for the different classes, such as the *bacillus*, *spirillum*, *leptothrix*, *vibris*, *streptococcus*, *micrococcus*, *cenothrix*, *sarcina*, *ascococcus*, etc., etc.

Bacte′ricide. See Germicide.

Bacteriol′ogy. From *βακτηριον*, and *λογος*, science. The science of micro-organisms.

Bailey's Flask. For making metal dies. It consists of two semi-elliptical rings of iron,—one nearly straight, the other a truncated cone with four keys, jointed so as to fit together. The straight ring is used as a casting-box for the sand as well as a form for the lead; the other gives the proper shape to the zinc.

Bal′ance. *Bilanx;* from *bis*, twice, and *lanx*, a dish. Literally, the double dish. A pair of scales for weighing bodies, consisting of a beam suspended exactly in the middle, with a scale or basin attached to each extremity of equal weight.

Balance Electrometer. An instrument for estimating the mutual attraction of oppositely electrified surfaces.

Bal′anios. A gem, a sort of carbuncle.

Bal′anism. *βαλανις*, a pessary. The application of a pessary.

Balani′tis. Inflammation of the glans penis and prepuce.

Balano-Posthitis. Inflammation of the glans penis and prepuce, attended by a fetid, muco-purulent discharge.

Bal′anus. *Βαλανος*, an acorn, a gland. The glans penis, and glans clitoridis.

Bal′bus. Tongue-tied; a stammerer.

Balbu′ties. From *balbutio*, to stammer. Stammering; a defect of articulation, the causes of which are but little understood.

Ballis′mus. From *Βαλιζω*, to dance. Chorea; St. Vitus's dance.

Ballottement. [French.] The motion imparted to the fœtus *in utero*, by an impulse of the fingers or hand.

Bal′neum Animale. An animal bath. A term used to indicate that application of heat which was made by opening a newly-killed animal and applying it to a part or the whole of the body.

Balneum Arenæ. The sand-bath.

Balneum Mariæ. In *Chemistry*, the salt-water bath.

Balneum Vaporis. The steam bath.

Bal′sam. *Balsamum;* from *baal samen*, Hebrew. The name of any natural vegetable resin, concrete or liquid, having a strong odor, inflammable, not soluble in water, but readily dissolved in volatile oil, alcohol or ether. There are five natural balsams; namely, those of Peru, and Tolu, Benzoin, solid styrax and liquid styrax. Besides these, there are a number of pharmaceutical preparations and resinous substances which have a balsamic odor, that have received the name of balsam. But these last are termed *artificial* balsams.

Balsam, Canada. Canada turpentine; balsam of fir; the product of the *Abies balsamea.* It is transparent when fresh, of a slightly yellowish color, of the consistence of honey; has an acrid, bitterish taste, and a strong, agreeable odor.

Balsam, Chalybeate. A mixture of nitrate of iron, alcohol and oil.

Balux. A name applied to iron sands containing gold.

Bamba′lia. Stammering.

Bambax. Cotton.

Bamboo′. A plant of the reed kind, growing in India and other warm climates.

Banan′a. A tropical tree; a species of the Musa, the fruit of which is extensively used as an article of diet.

Ban′dage. A piece of cloth for surrounding parts of the body in surgical operations, or binding up a wound. A bandage may be *simple* or *compound.* The first consists of a simple piece of cloth intended to encircle a limb or part. The second, of two or more pieces united. Names expressive of the manner of its application and its shape have been given to the bandage; as the *circular*, the *spiral*, the *spica*, the *figure-of-eight*, the *T bandage*, the *recurrent*, the *four-tailed*, &c.

In the *circular bandage* the turns pass nearly horizontally around portions of the limb, of equal diameter, one turn overlapping the other at fixed intervals.

The *spiral bandage* ascends a more or less conical portion of the limb, each succeeding turn partially overlapping the other at fixed intervals.

The *spica bandage* is named from the resemblance of the turns to the position of the grains on an ear of wheat.

The *figure-of-eight bandage* is generally applied about the joints. When applied only to the knee, and not a continuation of a bandage down the limb, it is commenced with two circular folds or turns around the leg just below the joint, and the cylinder carried obliquely upwards across the ham, around the thigh, and again downwards as before described.

The *T bandage* consists of a simple bandage with one or two pieces added at right angles.

The *recurrent bandage* is about five yards long and two inches wide; it is applied to the head as follows: The roller is first passed two or three times around the head in a line running just above the eyebrows, the ears, and below the occipital protuberance; next at the centre of the forehead, the cylinder is reversed and carried directly over the head to the circular turns behind, where it is again reversed, and carried back to the forehead, overlapping the former about one-third, as usual; these reverses to be continued until first one and then the other side of the head is covered; and the whole is completed by two or three firm circular turns, as at the commencement. The reverses are to be held by an assistant.

The *four-tailed bandage* consists of a piece of muslin, six or eight inches wide, and a yard or more in length, torn at either extremity to within three or four inches of the centre. It is applied to the lower jaw as follows: The centre being placed over the chin, the upper slips are carried back behind the neck and tied, or crossed and passed around the forehead once or twice, and secured by pins at the side; the lower strip is passed directly up to the vertex, where it is tied, or again brought down and tied under the chin.

Bandage, Fox's. See Fox's BANDAGE.

Ban′dy Leg. A leg in which the bones are curved outward or inward.

Baptorrhœ′a. From *βαπτος*, infected, and *ρεω*, to flow. A generic term for any infectious discharge from a mucous surface.

Barba′ria. Rhubarb.

Bar′bary Gum. A variety of gum Arabic, said to be obtained from the *Acacia gummifera.*

Bar′biers. A term applied to a paralytic affection of the tropics, followed by loss of voice, emaciation, and prostration of strength. A species of paralysis.

Baril′la. Impure soda obtained from the ashes of different plants that grow on the seashore.

Ba′rium. From *baryta*, from which it is obtained. Symbol, Ba. Atomic weight, 136.8. The metallic basis of the earth baryta. A metal of a pale yellow color, which has a strong affinity for oxygen.

Bark. A name formerly applied to three species of *Cinchona.*

Bark Caribe′an, or *Saint Lucici′a Bark.* Sometimes improperly called *Cincho′na Caribœ′a.* The bark of the *Exostem′ma Caribœ′um.* It is a useful substitute for cinchona, and though it contains neither quinina nor cinchona, is one of the most valuable of the spurious barks.

Bar′ley. The fruit of *Hordeum distichon.* See HORDEI SEMINA.

Barom′eter. From *βαρος*, weight, and *μετρον*, measure. An instrument for ascertaining the weight of air.

Bar′oscope. Βαρος, weight, and *σκοπεω*, to observe. A barometer sensible to the slightest atmospheric variations, and used for determining the loss of weight of a body in air, compared with its weight in a vacuum.

Bar′ras. The resin which exudes from the wounds made in the bark of fir-trees.

Bar′ren. Unfruitful, sterile.

Bartholin′ianæ Glandulæ. The sublingual glands named after Bartholin.

Baryecoi′a. From *βαρυς*, heavy, and *ακοη*, hearing. Deafness.

Barypho′ny. From *βαρυς*, heavy, *φωνη*, the voice. Difficulty of speech.

Bary′ta. From *βαρυς*, heavy; so called because of its ponderosity. An oxide of barium. A simple alkaline earth of a gray color, very ponderous, and not easily fused.

Baryta, Hydriodate of. Iodide of barium.

Baryta, Muriate of. Chloride of barium.

Bary′tes. Baryta.

Ba′sal. Pertaining to or located at the base.

Basalt′. Trap-rock of a dark green, gray, or black color, consisting of silica, alumina, oxide of iron, lime, and magnesia.

Bas′anite. A variety of silicious slate, sometimes used for testing the purity of gold by the color of its streak. Mortars for pulverizing medicines were formerly made of it.

Bascula′tion. A word of French derivation, applied tot he half see-saw movement of the uterus, in examinations of that organ in retroversion, the fundus being pressed upward and the cervix drawn downward.

Base. *Basis*, from *βαινω*, I go, I rest, I support myself. The foundation or support of anything; the principal ingredient of a compound. In *Chemistry* it is applied to alkalies, earths, metals, sulphurets, organic and other compounds, in their relations to acids, metalloids, and salts. In *Medical Prescriptions* and *Pharmacy*, the principal constituent of a compound. In *Dental Surgery*, a metallic, ivory, vulcanite, or celluloid plate used as a support or attachment for artificial teeth. In *Anatomy*, the lower or broader portion of a bone or organ.

Ba′ses for Artific′ial Teeth. In the construction of a base for artificial teeth, a transfer or model of plaster of Paris is first obtained. Then a metallic die and counter-die, if the base is to be of metal, is procured, and between these a plate of suitable size and thickness is swaged. In this way it is made to fit accurately the parts upon which it is to rest. If the base is to be constructed from the ivory of the elephant or hippopotamus's tusk, the plaster model alone is sufficient. The ivory is cut to the proper size and then carved until it fits the model. But ivory is now seldom used for this purpose. If the base is to be of vulcanized India-rubber or Celluloid, the plaster model is sufficient, no metallic dies being necessary. See METALLIC BASE, OSSEOUS BASE, MINERAL BASE, VULCANITE BASE, and CELLULOID.

Basia′tor. Orbicularis oris muscle.

Ba′sic. Belonging to, or of the nature of a base; having properties the opposite of those of acids. An acid capable of uniting with a single monad atom or radicle is called a *monobasic.*

Basihy′al. From *basis,* base, and *hyoides,* hyoid. A term in *Comparative Anatomy* applied to two small subcubical bones on each side, forming the body of the inverted hyoid arch.

Bas′il. See Ocimum.

Bas′ilad. Same as Basilar, used adverbially.

Bas′ilar. *Basila′ris.* A name given to several parts of the body which serve as bases to others; towards the base of the skull.

Basilar Artery. An artery of the brain, formed by the union of two vertebral arteries within the cranium.

Basilar Fossa. A fossa in the upper surface of the basilar process of the occipital bone.

Basilar Process. The inferior angle of the occipital bone.

Basilar Surface. Inferior surface of the basilary process.

Basilar Vertebra. The last lumbar vertebra.

Basil′ic. *Basilicus;* from Βασιλικος, royal. Any structure or medicine of importance.

Basilic Vein. A large vein running along the internal part of the arm; at the fold of the elbow it lies over the humeral artery. The *median basilic vein* crosses this at the bend of the arm and joins the great vein. Either of these veins may be opened in the operation of bleeding.

Basil′icon Ointment. An ointment composed of pitch, resin, wax, and oil. The *Cera′tum resi′næ* (U. S. and Lond. Ph.). Composed of five parts of resin, eight of lard, and two of yellow wax. Used as a stimulating application to blistered surfaces, indolent ulcers, burns, &c.

Basilis′cus. Syphilis.

Ba′sio. Muscles originating from the basilary process of the occipital bone are so called; a prefix denoting connection with the basilar process of the occipital bone.

Basio-Ce′rato-Glossus. A name given to the hyoglossus muscle, from its connection with the base and horn of the hyoid bone and the tongue.

Basio-Glossus. That portion of the hyoglossus muscle inserted into the base of the hyoid bone.

Basio-Pharyngæ′us. The constrictor pharyngis medius muscle.

Basioccip′ital. From *basis,* base, and *occipita′le os,* the occipital bone. Applied in *Comparative Anatomy,* by Owen, to a bone homologous with the basilar process of the occipital bone.

Ba′sis. A base. The substance with which an acid is combined with a salt.

Basis Cordis. The base of the heart.

Basisphe′noid. Applied in *Anatomy* and *Comparative Anatomy,* by Owen, to a bone homologous with the base of the sphenoid bone. The lower part of the sphenoid bone.

Basso′ra Gum. A gum brought from the neighborhood of Bassora, on the Gulf of Persia, in irregular pieces of various sizes, white or yellow, intermediate in the degree of transparency between gum Arabic and tragacanth.

Basso′rin. A constituent part of Bassora gum, as also of gum tragacanth and of some gum-resins. It does not dissolve in water, but swells and forms a mucilage with it.

Bas′tard. False; spurious.

Bas-ven′tre. The abdomen.

Bas′yle. From βασις, a base, and υλη, nature. A term applied by Mr. Graham to the metallic radical of a salt.

Bath. Βαλανειον. *Balneum.* A bath. A receptacle of water for persons to wash or plunge in; a bathing-place. Baths are either hot or cold, natural or artificial.

Bath, Acid. Acid hydrochloric ℔. ij, aquæ cong. lxvj.

Bath, Alkaline. Half a pound of pearl-ash or carbonate of soda, to sixty-six gallons of water.

Bath, Electric. An electric bath consists in placing a person upon an insulated stool, connected by a metallic wire with the principal conductor of an electric machine in action.

Bath, Hot. *Balneum cal′idum.* A bath having a temperature of 98° to 112° Fahr.

Bath, Med′icated. *Balneum medica′tum.* A bath consisting of decoctions or infusions of certain vegetable substances or any medicinal ingredients.

Bath, Sand. *Balneum Are′næ.* A vessel filled with sand and placed over a fire; into this another is placed, containing the substance to be evaporated.

Bath, Steam. The introduction of steam into a closed vessel or room, in place of water, 100° to 130° Fahr.

Bath, Tem′perate. A bath at from 75° to 85° Fahr.

Bath, Tepid. A bath at 85° to 92° Fahr.

Bath, Vapor. A bath at 122° to 144–45° Fahr.

Bath, Warm. A bath at 92° or 98° Fahr.

Bath′mis. *Bathmus.* From βαινω, to enter. The seat or base; the cavity of a bone which receives the head or protuberance of another.

Bath′ron. From βαθρον, bench. An instrument invented by Hippocrates for reducing fractures and luxations.

Bat′rachus. Ranula.

Battaris′mus. *Battalis′mus.* From βατταριζω, to stammer. Stammering, with hesitation.

Bat′tery, Elec′trical. A term applied to a combination of Leyden jars or galvanic cells for collecting electricity.

Battery, Galvanic. One or more jars or cells containing plates of zinc and copper, or carbon, suspended in acidulated water. See Galvanic Battery.

Battery, Cautery. A battery the current of which is capable of heating coarse platinum wire to whiteness, and which is used to cauterize.

Bat′tley's Solution. *Liquor opii sedativus.* A narcotic preparation of which acetate of morphia is supposed to be the active ingredient.

Bau′hin, Valve of. A name given to a transverse valve situated where the ileum opens into the cœcum.

Bau′lac. An Arabic name for nitre or salt in general. From this word comes borax.

Bave. Thick, frothy.

Bay′-Berries. The berries of the *Laurus nobilis.*

Bay-Rum. Spirit flavored with bay-leaves.

Bay-Salt. *Chloride of sodium.* Salt obtained by evaporating sea-water by the sun in warm countries.

Bdel′la. A leech.

Bdel′lium. A gum-resin resembling impure myrrh.

Bdellom′eter. From βδελλα, a leech, and μετρον, measure. An instrument proposed as a substitute for the leech, in order that the quantity of blood drawn may be ascertained. It consists of a cupping-glass, to which a scarificator and exhausting syringe are attached.

Bdelyg′mia. Nausea, or dislike for food; also a disgusting fetor. Bdolus.

Bead Proof. An epithet denoting the strength of spirituous liquors as shown by the continuance of bead-like bubbles on the surface.

Beak. The bill of a bird; a point; the jaws of forceps employed for the extraction of teeth are sometimes so called. In *Chemistry*, the tubular portion of a retort.

Beat. The pulsations of the blood in the arteries or the impulse of the heart. See Pulse.

Bebeer′ia. *Bebeerine.* An alkaloid obtained from the Bebeeru, or greenheart tree of British Guiana. Its sulphate has been used as an anti-periodic.

Be′chics. *Be′chica, bec′chica,* from βηξ, a cough. Medicines for relieving a cough.

Beef, Es′sence of. This is made by putting finely-cut, lean beef into a bottle, corking it, and then immersing it in boiling water. The juice of the meat, highly concentrated, is found in the bottle.

Beef Tea. *Jus bovinum.* An infusion of beef. Take two pounds and a half of beef, free from fat, cut it in fine pieces and put into three pints of water, in an earthen pipkin; let it simmer, but never boil, till it is reduced to a pint and a half; then strain carefully. It should be entirely free from fat.

Beer. *Cerevis′ia.* A fermented infusion of malted barley and hops. The term is also applied to various saccharine beverages in a partial state of vinous fermentation, differently flavored, as spruce beer, etc.

Bees′wax. See Cera.

Beg′ma. From βησσειν, to cough up, to expectorate, to spit. Expectorated matter.

Bego′nia. A genus of plants of the order *Begoniaceæ.* The roots of some of the species are used in Peru in diseases of the chest and in scurvy.

Belch′ing. Eructation.

Belemnoi′des Proces′sus. The styloid processes.

Belladon′na. See Atropa Belladonna.

Belladon′nin. A volatine alkaline principle found in belladonna, said to be distinct from atropia.

Bell Met′al. An alloy of copper, zinc, tin, and antimony.

Bel′lows. An instrument for propelling air through a tube or small orifice. It is variously constructed according to the purpose for which it is designed to be used. The air, being permitted to escape only by a small orifice, rushes out with great velocity.

Bellows and Blow-pipe, Van Emen's. A circular bellows nine or ten inches in diameter, with a small gum-elastic tube, three or four feet in length, terminating in a tapering metallic tube, to be inserted in a blow-pipe leading from it. The bellows is worked by the foot, while with the blow-pipe held in the hand, a jet of flame from a lamp may be projected on the object designed to be heated. Although intended for the use of the mechanical dentist, it may be employed advantageously by chemists, mineralogists, and jewellers.

Bellows Sound. A peculiar sound resembling that produced by a pair of bellows, sometimes heard through a stethoscope, as a morbid phenomenon indicating enlargement of the heart, or contraction of its orifices.

Bel′ly. The abdomen.

Bell's Paralysis. Paralysis of the facial nerve.

Bel′onoid. Βελονη, a bodkin, and είδος, a form. Applied to processes of bone; styloid.

Benedic′ta Laxati′va. Rhubarb, and the lenitive electuary. Confectio Sennæ.

Benig′nus. Benign; not malignant; applied to mild forms of disease.

Ben′jamin, or **Benzoin.** *Belzoim.* A dry, resinous, brittle substance, obtained from the styrax benzoin. See Styrax Benzoin.

Benjamin Flowers. Benzoic acid.

Ben′zamide. A substance obtained by saturating chloride of benzole with dry ammonia, and washing to remove the muriate of ammonia.

Ben′zidam. An oil of a light yellow color, obtained by passing sulphuretted hydrogen through nitro-benzide. It is identical with *Anilin* and *Kyanole.*

Ben′zile. A substance obtained by passing a stream of chlorine gas through fused benzoin.

Benzil′ic Acid. An acid obtained from *benzile.*

Ben′zin. See Benzole.

Ben′zine. Mineral turpentine. A substance obtained from coal-oil, and used as a substitute for turpentine.

Benzo′ic Acid. *Acidum benzoicum.* Flowers of Benjamin. An acid obtained from gum benzoin, by sublimation. It exists, however, in nearly all the balsams. Its salts are *benzoates.* Its local action is acrid, and when swallowed causes heat and acridity of mouth, fauces, and stomach. It is stimulant and errhine; as an expectorant doubtful. Dose, gr. x to ʒss. In *Dental Practice* it has been employed as an antiseptic in putrid pulps of teeth, also as a local hæmostatic in connection with powdered alum.

Benzoic Sulphide of Sodium. Compound of benzoic acid and sulphide of sodium; an antiseptic.

Benzo′in. A balsam or resin, obtained from incisions made in the styrax benzoin.

Ben′zole. *Benzin; Benzene; Phene; Hy′druret of Phen′yle.* A constituent of coal-gas tar, obtained by distilling coal naphtha. It is a colorless, oily liquid, with an agreeable odor. In the form of an ointment, composed of one part of benzole and four parts of lard, it has been used with advantage in itch, and parasites of the skin; and in neuralgia and rheumatism in its pure state.

Ben′zone. A colorless oily fluid, produced by distilling, in the dry way, benzoate of lime.

Ben′zonitrile. A clear, colorless liquid, formed during the fusion of benzoate of ammonia.

Ben′zule. *Benzoyle.* From *benzoin,* and *υλη,* principle. A compound of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, supposed to be the base of benzoic acid.

Ber′berin. A yellow, crystalline substance obtained from the root of the barberry.

Berbe′ris Vulga′ris. Barberry. The berries of this shrub are refrigerant, astringent and antiscorbutic.

Ber′gamot. A species of citron or small orange, of an agreeable taste and pleasant odor. An oil is obtained from its bark, which is much used as a perfume.

Ber′tin, Spongy Bones of. Two small, triangular, turbinated bones, often found beneath the small opening of the sphenoidal sinus.

Bert's, Paul, Method. The administration by inhalation of a mixture of eighty-five parts of nitrous oxide gas and fifteen parts of oxygen, with a pressure of twenty-five to twenty-eight centimeters; or for later operations eighty-eight parts of nitrous oxide to twelve parts of oxygen. This mixture, it is claimed, will produce a more rapid and longer anæsthesia, as well as a more rapid recovery than N. O. gas alone.

Beta-naphthol. See Naphthol.

Ber′yl. *Aqua-marine.* A valuable mineral of a greenish-yellow color.

Be′tel. *Piper betel.* An Indian plant, which, when chewed, blackens the teeth. Its properties are said to be tonic and astringent.

Beza′han. Fossil bezoar.

Bez′oar. From *pa-zahar*, Persian, a destroyer of poison. Lapis bezoardicus; an earthy concretion found in the stomach, intestines, and bladder of animals. These bezoars were formerly supposed to possess wonderful alexipharmic virtues.

Bezoar′dicum. Bezoardic medicine. A name given to numerous complex bodies.

Bezoardicum Jovia′le. A greenish powder, composed of tin, antimony, mercury, and nitric acid, used as a diaphoretic.

Bezoardicum Luna′re. A preparation of silver and antimony.

Bezoardicum Martia′le. A preparation of iron and antimony.

Bezoardicum Minera′le. Deutoxide of antimony.

Bezoardicum Satur′ni. A preparation of antimony and lead.

Bezoardicum Sola′re. A preparation of gold filings, nitric acid, and butter of antimony, possessing diaphoretic properties.

Bi. From *bis*, twice; prefixed to words used in anatomy, chemistry, and botany, meaning two, twice, double, a pair, &c. Also, when standing alone, the chemical symbol for Bismuth.

Biartic′ulate. From *bis*, twice, and *articulus*, a joint; two-jointed. A term applied to the antennæ of insects which have but two joints.

Biauric′ulate. From *bis*, twice, and *auricula*, an auricle. A term applied in *Comparative Anatomy* to a heart with two auricles, as in most bivalve Molluscs, &c.

Biba′sic. A term applied in *Chemistry* to acids which combine with two atoms of base; also, to salts having two distinct bases.

Bibe. Drink. Used in prescriptions.

Bibito′rius. *Bibitorious*, from *bibo*, to drink, for the reason that when the eye is drawn inward toward the nose, it causes those who drink to look into the cup. A name formerly applied to the *rectus internus oculi.*

Bib′ulous. Having the property of absorbing moisture.

Bibulous Paper. Used in *Dentistry* for drying cavities preparatory to introducing the filling. Blotting paper.

Bicarbonate of Potash. *Potassii bicarbonas.* Formula: $KHCO_3$ dose gr. v–x. It is one of the salts of potassium, and is antacid and diuretic. It is employed as a mouth-wash, to correct acidity of the oral secretions and prevent caries of the teeth; also in aphthæ, stomatitis, in mercurial and gangrenous ulcerations of the mouth and inflammation of the gums, and excoriations and abrasions from artificial teeth. Five to ten grains to the ounce of water may be employed.

Bicar′bonate of Soda. Sodæ Bicarbonas, Sesqui Carbonate of Soda. Is obtained by the action of carbonic acid on the carbonate of soda. It is antacid, alterative and lithontriptic, and is extensively used in the preparation of soda and Seidlitz powders. Dose of powder gr. x to xl. It is added to some dentifrices for its antacid property.

Bicar′bonates. Salts which contain a double portion of carbonic acid.

Bicauda′lis. Two-tailed. Sometimes applied to the *Posterior auris* muscle, which consists of two small bundles of fibres.

Bicepha′lium. A sarcoma on the head so large as to appear like a second head.

Bi′ceps. From *bis*, twice, and *caput*, head. Two-headed. A term applied to muscles which have two heads.

Biceps Exter′nus. The long portion of the triceps extensor cubiti.

Biceps Flex′or Cru′ris. A muscle situated on the back part of the thigh.

Biceps Flexor Cubiti. *Biceps Brachii.* A flexor muscle of the forearm on the fore part of the os humeri.

Bichat, Canal of. A small round hole above the pineal gland, opening into the third ventricle of the brain, called also the Arachnoid Canal.

Bichlor′ide of Carbon. See TETRACHLORIDE OF CARBON.

Bichlor′ide of Mercury. Corrosive sublimate, which see.

Bicip′ital. A term applied to anything relating to the *biceps*, as the *bicipital groove* between the tuberosities of the os humeri, which lodges in the tendon of the long head of this muscle; and the *bicipital tuberosity* near the upper extremity of the radius, which gives attachment to the *Biceps* muscle.

Bicus′pid. *Bicuspidatus.* From *bis*, twice, and *cuspis*, a spear. Having two points.

Bicus′pid Teeth. *Dentes bicuspidati. Biscuspides* or *biscuspidati*, the plural of *bicuspis*, which is derived from *bis*, twice, and *cuspis*, a point. The two teeth on each side of each jaw, between the cuspidati and the first molars.

They are so called from their having two distinct tubercles or cusps on their grinding surface, one outer and one inner. Their crowns are slightly flattened from before backward, and their transverse diameter is greater than their antero-posterior. The cusps upon their friction or grinding surfaces are separated from each other by a furrow running in the direction of the alveolar arch. The external cusp is more prominent than the internal. In the lower jaw the cusps are smaller than in the upper, as are also the teeth themselves, and the groove which separates them is not so deep. The inner tubercle of a first bicuspid in the lower jaw is sometimes wanting. The roots of the bicuspids are generally simple, but have a vertical groove on their anterior and posterior surfaces, which frequently unite in the upper jaw, forming two roots, each having an opening for the vessels and nerves to enter.

The bicuspid teeth belong to second dentition, and replace the temporary or milk molars. They are sometimes termed small molars.

Biden′tal. *Bidentatus.* In *Zoology*, animals which have only two teeth, as the *Physeter bidens, two-toothed* Catchalot. In *Botany*, organs which have the bidental character.

Bi′din. Picromel. The resinous or gummy portion of the bile.

Bien′nial. Every two years.

Bien′nis. *Biennial.* In *Botany*, a term applied to plants that are in leaf one year and in flower the next, after which they perish. Less strictly, it has been used to denote the fructification of perennial plants, like some oaks, which bear fruit only every other year.

Bifa′rious. Arranged in two series or opposite rows.

Bif′id. From *bi*, two, and *fido*, to cleave. Forked; divided in two. Cleft, as the *spina bifida.*

Bifur′cate. From *bi*, two, and *furca*, a fork. Divided into two like a fork.

Bifurca′tion. *Bifurcatio*, from *bi*, two, and *furca*, a fork. Division into two branches, as of a tooth into two roots; of the trachea and of the aorta into two branches. It is sometimes applied to the angle or space where the division occurs.

Bi′gaster. A muscle having two bellies.

Bil′abe. An instrument for extracting foreign bodies from the bladder, through the urethra.

Bilat′eral. Having two symmetrical sides. In *Surgery*, applied to an operation in which incisions are made into both sides of an organ, as the bilateral operation for the stone.

Bile. *Bilis.* A bitter, yellow, greenish fluid, secreted by the liver. The gall. Bile is distinguished into *hepatic* and *cystic;* the former flows directly from the liver, and the latter from the gall-bladder. Bile is golden brown in man, and mucilaginous. It is composed of biliary salts, cholesterin, mucus and certain pigments. Its principal acids are *taucocholic* and *glychocolic*, both generally combined with sodium.

Bi′liary. *Biliaris*, from *bilis*, the bile. Pertaining or belonging to the bile.

Biliary Acids. See *Bile.*

Biliary Apparatus. The parts concerned in the secretion and excretion of bile.

Biliary Concre′tions. Concretions found in some parts of the biliary apparatus.

Biliary Ducts. The *hepatic*, *cystic* aud *ductus communis choledochus.*

Bi′lin. *Picromel.* The resinous or gummy portion of the bile.

Bil′ious. *Bilio′sus*, from *bilis*, bile. Pertaining to, containing, or produced by bile. A term applied to certain constitutions, and to diseases supposed to be produced by too great a secretion of bile.

Biliphe′in. *Bilis* and φαιός, of a brown color. The most important coloring matter of the bile.

Biliver′din. A name given by Berzelius to the green precipitate produced by dropping acids into the yellow coloring matter of the bile.

Biloc′ular. *Bilocularis*; from *bi*, two, and *loculus*, a little cell. Having two cells; two-celled.

Bi′manus. From *bi*, two, and *manus*, a hand. Two-handed; a term applied solely to a man, because he is the only animal that has two perfect hands.

Bi′nary. *Bina′rius.* A term applied in *Chemistry* to a compound of two simple or elementary substances; in Anatomy, separating into two branches.

Bi′nate. *Binatus.* In pairs.

Binoc′ular. Relating to or having two eyes; as *binocular vision*, seeing one object with both eyes.

Binocular Microscope. A microscope contrived to be used by both eyes. It gives a wonderful distinctness and elevation to objects examined through it.

Binoc′ulus. From *binus*, double, and *oculus*, the eye. Having two eyes; also, a bandage for both eyes.

Binox′alate. A combination of an excess of oxalic acid with a base.

Biochym′ia. Vital Chemistry.

Biodynam′ics. Βιος, life, δυναμις, power. The doctrine or science of the vital forces.

Biol′ogy. *Biologia*; from βιος, life, and λογος, a discourse. The doctrine of life; the science comprising the structure, function and organization of life forms.

Biolych′nion. *Biolychnium.* Animal heat.

Biol′ysis. Destruction of life; the devitalization of living tissue.

Biolyt′ic. Destroying life.

Biomagnetis′mus. βιος and *magnetis′mus*, magnetism. Another name for animal magnetism.

Bi′oplasm. From βιως, life, and πλασμα, form. Any living matter; matter possessing reproductive vitality.

Bi′oplast. A mass or cell of bioplasm which is a unit of living matter.

Bi′oscopy. From βιος and σκοπεω, to examine. An examination of the body to determine if life is extinct.

Bi′ote. From βιυς, life. Life, also that which is necessary for its preservation.

Bi′otic. From βιος, life. Pertaining to life or to the laws of animal and vegetable progress and evolution.

Biothan′ati. From βια, violence, βιος, life, and ϑαιατος, death. A violent or sudden death, as if there were no space between life and death.

Bi′ped. *Bipes;* from *bi*, two, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot. Two-footed. A term in *Zoology*, applied to all two-footed animals.

Bird′lime. A glutinous substance prepared from the middle bark of the holly.

Bis′cuit. *Biscuiting.* From *bis*, twice, and *cuit*, baked. A name applied to porcelain paste, which, after having been moulded or carved, has been subjected to a red heat in the muffle of a furnace or a charcoal fire, for the purpose of hardening it sufficiently for trimming, and to receive the enamel. This process is termed biscuiting or crucing porcelain. See Block Teeth.

Bis′muth. Symbol. Bi. Atomic weight, 210. *Bismuthum; wismuthum; regulus of bismuth; marcasita; tin glass.* A metal of a reddish-white color; highly crystalline, hard and brittle; it is somewhat different from lead, possessing but little malleability, and fusible at 400° Fahrenheit. When combined in the proper proportion with tin and lead, the alloy is known by the name of D'Arcet's metal, fusible at the temperature of boiling water, and was at one time used for filling teeth. See Fusible Alloy, D'Arcet's Metal.

It possesses remarkable power of reducing the fusing point of metals. The insoluble salts of bismuth are employed in dysentery, gastralgia, gonorrhœa, and gleet. Locally, bismuth is employed in various skin diseases, and in aphthæ and stomatitis.

Bismuth, Butter of. Chloride of bismuth.

Bismuth, Flowers of. Sublimed oxide of bismuth.

Bismuth Subnitrate. *Bismuthum album. Bismuth trisnitrate.* An insoluble, inodorous, tasteless, beautifully white powder, called pearl powder, Spanish white, and magistery of bismuth. It is tonic and antispasmodic. Dose, gr. j to gr. xv.

Bismuth, Valerianate of. A salt of bismuth and valerianic acid. It is a nervine medicine. Dose, gr. ½ to gr. ij, in a pill.

Bis′torta. *Polygonumbistorta.* Snake weed.

Bis′toury. From *Pistori*, a town once celebrated for the manufacture of these instruments. A small knife with a straight or curved blade, plain or guarded at the point, used in surgery.

Bisul′phas. Bisulphate. A combination of two equivalents of sulphuric acid with one of the base.

Bisul′phite. A combination of two equivalents of sulphurous acid with one of the base.

Bitar′trate. A supersalt with twice as much tartaric acid as the corresponding neutral salt.

Bit′ter. See Amarus.

Bitter Almonds, Water of. A preparation of sixteen minims of the oil of bitter almonds to two pints of water, or half a minim to a fluid ounce. Used as a vehicle for other medicines in nervous coughs and spasmodic affections.

Bitter Salt. Sulphate of magnesia.

Bitter Spar. A term applied to carnite, crystallized varieties of *dolomite*, or double carbonates of lime and magnesia.

Bitter Wood. Quassia.

Bit′tern. The mother water which remains after the crystallization of the salt in sea or salt spring water.

Bit′ters. Medicines of a bitter taste.

Bitu′men. Asphaltum, of which there are several varieties. Mineral pitch. See Asphaltum, Naphtha, and Petroleum.

Bitu′minous. Of the nature of bitumen.

Biven′ter. From *bi*, two, and *venter*, a belly. A name applied to muscles which have two bellies, as the digastricus and biventer cervicis of the lower jaw.

Blac′ciæ. Rubeola; measles.

Bla′cid. Debility.

Black′berry. The fruit of the *Rubus fruticosus.* Astringent. Dose, gr. x to xx.

Black Draught. An infusion of senna with Epsom salts.

Black Drop. A fermented aromatic vinegar of opium. One drop is equal to three of laudanum.

Black Flux. A mixture of carbonate of potash and charcoal, obtained by deflagrating cream of tartar with half its weight of nitre.

Black Jack. A name applied by miners to sulphuret of zinc.

Black Lead. Plumbago.

Black Mustard. The seed of the *Sinapis Nigra.* It is an emetic, stimulant and counter-irritant. It relieves pain when topically applied. In dental practice, when placed in a small bag, it is applied to the gum over a tooth affected with acute periodontitis.

Black Naphtha. *Petroleum.* Rock oil.

Black Vomit. One of the fatal symptoms of yellow fever; also, a name by which a disease that sometimes prevails during the months of August and September, in some of the Western and Southern parts of the United States, is designated.

Black Wadd. One of the ores of manganese.

Black Wash. A lotion of calomel and lime water.

Blad′der. See Urinary Bladder and Gall Bladder.

Blæ′sitas. From *blœsus*, one who stammers. Inaccurate enunciation of articulate sounds. A distortion.

Blain. An elevation of the cuticle filled with a watery fluid; a blister.

Blan′card's Pill. A pill of Iodide of Iron made directly from its elements, protected by honey, brought to the pilular consistence with powder of marshmallow, rolled in powder of iron reduced from the oxide, and varnished with a thin coating of resin by dipping it once or twice in an ethereal solution of the balsam of Tolu. It is employed as a tonic for anæmic children.

Blanc de Troyes. Spanish White. Prepared chalk, or the *Creta præparata* of the Pharmacopœias.

Blanc-Mange. An animal jelly to which has been added sugar, milk of almonds, and an aromatic.

Blanch. To whiten.

Blaste′ma. From βλαστανω, to germinate. The formative lymph or pabulum of capillary exudation; the rudiment of an organ in a state of development.

Blast′oderm. From βλαστανω, to germinate, and δερμα, skin. The germinal membrane formed by the cells of the morula, lying on the internal surface of the vitelline membrane of the impregnated ovum. A minute thin membrane on the surface of the yolk of an egg.

Blastoder′mic Vesicle. A distinct granular envelope immediately surrounding the yolk of a bird's egg, and covered by the vitelline membrane.

Blastogen′esis. βλαστος, a sprout, and γενεσις, generation. The multiplication of plants by means of buds.

Blasto′mere. See Morula.

Blastopore. See Blastoderm.

Bleach′ing. A chemical process of whitening linen or woolen cloths.

Bleaching Liquid. Oxymuriatic alkaline water.

Bleaching Powder. Chloride of lime.

Bleaching Teeth. The restoration of the color in teeth which have become discolored by any of the causes producing such an effect, is dependent on the preliminary measures instituted. Chlorine free, or in some of its combinations, is the most effectual agent for bleaching purposes. Chlorine is liberated more or less rapidly, from chlorinated lime by all the acids, but rapidity of action is not always desirable, and hence a 50 per cent. solution of acetic acid gives more satisfactory results, than tartaric acid, the action of which on chlorinated lime is more rapid, unless it is reduced to a comparatively weak solution. No steel or iron instruments must be employed, for the reason that the salts of iron formed will rapidly discolor the tooth. Oxychloride of zinc, oxyphosphate of zinc, oxalic acid, sodium sulphite combined with boracic acid in the form of a powder and forming sodium borate, sulphurous acid, peroxide of hydrogen, and compressed warm air, have also given satisfactory results when properly employed.

Blear Eye. A chronic catarrhal inflammation of the eyelids.

Bleb. A bulla, or bladdery tumor, or small vesicle of the skin.

Bleed′ing. The operation of blood-letting; also, the discharge of blood.

Blende. The native sulphuret of zinc in black crystals. The term is sometimes applied to other ores.

Blen′na. Βλεννα. *Blenna.* Mucus.

Blenna Narium. Mucus from the nose.

Blennadeni′tis. Inflammation of mucous follicles.

Blennelyt′ria. From *βλεννα*, mucus, and *ελυτρον*, a sheath. Same as Leucorrhœa.

Blenneme′sis. Mucous vomiting.

Blennente′ria. Dysentery.

Blen′nogenic. Βλεννα, mucus, and *γενναω*, to generate. Generating mucus; muciparous.

Blennophthal′mia. Purulent ophthalmia.

Blennop′tysis. From *βλεννα*, and *πτυω*, I spit. Expectoration of mucus. Catarrh.

Blennorrha′gia. Gonorrhœa.

Blennorrhœ′a. From *βλεννα*, mucus, and *ρεω*, I flow. Discharge of mucus from any of the mucous surfaces, but particularly from the urethra.

Blenno′sis. A generic term for diseases of the mucous membrane.

Blennu′ria. Cystorrhœa.

Blenny′men. A mucous membrane.

Blennymeni′tis. Inflammation of a mucous membrane.

Blepharadeni′tis. Ophthalmia tarsi.

Blephari′tis. From Βλεφαρον, the eyelid, and *itis*, a terminal signifying inflammation. Inflammation of the eyelid.

Blepharoblennorrhœ′a. Purulent ophthalmia.

Bleph′aron. Βλεφαρον. The eyelid. From this word various others are compounded.

Blepharophthal′mia. From *βλεφαρον*, the eyelid, and *οφθαλμια*, a disease of the eye. Inflammation of the eyelid.

Blepharoplas′ty. Formation of an eyelid from the neighboring integument,

Blepharopto′sis. From *βλεφαρον*, the eyelid, and *πτωσις*, fall. Prolapse or falling of the upper eyelid.

Blepharospas′mus. From *βλεφαρον*, the eyelid, and *σπασμος*, spasm. A spasmodic action of the eyelid.

Blestris′mus. Restlessness of the sick.

Ble′ta Al′ba. Milky urine.

Blight. A partial paralysis of certain facial nerves resulting from sudden or extreme cold.

Blind′ness. *Cæcitas.* Deprivation of the power of vision.

Blis′ter. *Vesicatorium.* Any substance which, when put on the skin, raises the cuticle in the form of a vesicle, and occasions a serous secretion. The cantharides, or blistering flies, are most frequently employed for this purpose, but there are other substances which will produce this effect on the cuticle. Also, elevation of the cuticle with a deposition of serous fluid underneath.

Blis′tering Fly. See CANTHARIS.

Block. A mass of gold foil for filling teeth, made by folding a tape of foil upon itself several times by means of the pliers.

Block Teeth. Two or more artificial teeth carved from a piece of ivory, or carved or moulded from a mass of porcelain paste and afterwards baked and enamelled. The former substance, at present, is seldom used for this purpose. The latter has been brought to a very high state of perfection. The introduction of Vulcanite has created the necessity of making teeth in sections. They are made in sections of 2, 3, or 4, and when nicely jointed present a uniform appearance more closely resembling the natural gum than can be attained by the use of single teeth. These moulds are made and worked as described under PORCELAIN TEETH, which see.

Block Teeth, Biscuiting or Crucing of. The teeth, after being moulded or carved, are placed on a slide and put in the muffle of a furnace and subjected to a bright red heat, by which process the particles become sufficiently agglutinated and hardened to receive the enamel. This is called *biscuiting* or *crucing.* The blocks should now be removed from the furnace, and after they have become sufficiently cool, are ready for the enamel.

Block Teeth, Carving of. When dentists carved the teeth they used in making sets, the following is a description of the process pursued: A plate of the proper form is first struck up, to serve as a base for the blocks. Upon this a sufficient quantity of the paste for the body is rudely modelled, and platina rivets inserted opposite the back of each tooth, or the insertion of the rivets may be delayed until the blocks are biscuited. After it has dried sufficiently, it must be carved with a small knife so as to represent as nearly as possible the shape of the natural teeth. This part of the process must be conducted with great care to prevent crumbling the body. The block is now removed from the metallic base and placed upon finely pulverized silex on a slide or tile, permitting only the surface, which is to rest upon the plate, to come in contact with the silex.

In carving blocks for an entire dental circle, some are in the habit of making three pieces, one with the incisors and cuspidati, and each of the others with two bicuspids and two molars; others divide the arch into six pieces or blocks.

Blocks are sometimes attached to a base by means of gold pins soldered or riveted to the plate and passing through each tooth, at other times by means of pins passing only about two-thirds through. But the last-mentioned method will not hold the blocks sufficiently secure to prevent them from loosening and coming off.

Block Teeth, Enamelling of. Having a quantity of the enamel paste prepared of the consistence of cream, and in several parcels of different tints of color, it is to be applied to the face of the tooth, previously well cleaned, with a camel's-hair pencil, in a regular, uniform coat. It should extend beyond the cutting edge of the tooth, so as to give that part of it its appropriate transparency. Great care must be taken to prevent the rosy gum enamel from getting on the tooth, a well-shaped festoon being formed around each. The tints on the crown of the tooth must be incorporated carefully, so as to blend or shade off into the other enamel, whilst the gum forms a sharp, well-defined festoon. To do this well, the colored enamels should be placed on the tooth and covered by a thin layer of enamel, mixed with an increased quantity of water so as to render it fluid.

"It is usual to color the part of the crown next to the neck of the tooth yellow, and the tip blue. If the predominant color of the teeth to be imitated is yellow, the thin coat may be of yellow enamel, and on the contrary, if they are to be blue, this layer may be put on with the blue enamel.

"The body of the tooth should always be colored to harmonize with the enamel, or the effect will not be good."—*Goddard.*

After the enamel has become dry, the blocks are again placed on finely pulverized silex on a slide in the manner before described. This done, they are ready to be put into the furnace. See PORCELAIN TEETH.

Blood. *Sanguis.* A red homogeneous fluid, formed chiefly from chyle, of a saltish taste and glutinous consistence, circulating in the cavities of the heart, arteries, and veins, and supplying nutritive material to all parts of the body. The average quantity of this fluid in an adult is estimated at twenty-eight pounds, and the veins are supposed to contain nearly four times the quantity that the arteries do. The blood in the arteries is of a florid red; in the veins it is of a dark brownish-red, except in the pulmonary vessels. Here the color is reversed, the arteries containing the dark and the veins the red blood.

Blood is composed of water, albumen, fibrin, an animal coloring matter, a little fat, and several salts, forming a colorless plasma in which are suspended white and red corpuscles.

Blood, after being drawn and left to itself, becomes solid and separates into two distinct parts,—the *serum*, or *watery supernatant fluid*, and the *cruor*, *coagulum*, *crassamentum*, or *clot*. The serum is chiefly water holding albumen in solution, and the salts of the blood. The clot contains the fibrin, coloring matter—hæmatosin, a little serum, and a small quantity of salts, Healthy blood consists of 79 per cent. of water. and 21 per cent. of solids.

Blood Corpuscles. Small, circular biconcave dies floating in the blood. Red corpuscles are circular and about $\frac{1}{3200}$ of an inch in diameter, and $\frac{1}{12000}$ of an inch thick. White corpuscles are fewer in number, one-third larger in diameter. The coloring matter of the blood exists in a substance known as hæmoglobin, and is due to minute quantities of the salts of iron.

Blood Crystals. Crystals of the substance known as hæmatoidin.

Blood Heat. A temperature varying from 98° to 100° F.

Blood Plasma. The liquor sanguinis, or fluid part of the blood.

Blood Plates. Discs, pale and colorless, and of a round or lenticular form of variable size, found in healthy blood. Their function is unknown.

Blood Pressure. The force of compression exerted by the blood upon the walls of the vessels under the influence of the heart's action, the elastic walls, etc.

Blood-Letting. Every artificial discharge of blood procured for the prevention or cure of disease. An operation which consists in opening a vessel for the extraction of blood. It is divided into *general* and *topical*. *Venesection* and *arteriotomy* are examples of the first, and the application of leeches, or cupping glasses, after scarification, of the latter.

Blood-Root. Sanguinaria Canadensis.

Blood-Stone. *Hæmatite.* A dark green silicious mineral, variegated by red spots. It is a native oxide of iron, and being susceptible of a very high polish, it is sometimes used by *jewellers* and *mechanical dentists* as a burnisher.

Blood-Vessel. A vessel containing and conveying blood.

Blood′shot. Distension of the vessels of the eyeball with red blood.

Blood′y Flux. Dysentery.

Blow′-pipe. A cylindrical tube from twelve to eighteen inches long, about half an inch in diameter at one end, and gradually tapering to a fine point or nozzle, which may be straight or bent at right angles, according to the purposes for which it is to be used. With an instrument of this sort, "a jet of air may be injected into the flame of a lamp or candle, so as to divert it into a long and slender cone upon a piece of charcoal or other substance placed to receive it." The greatest heat of a flame when thus urged is just beyond the extremity of the inner flame, for the reason that the greatest amount of combustion is at this point. A more useful form of mouth blow-pipe has a small hollow ball or cylinder to receive the condensed moisture, inserted within three inches of the flame end. Other forms of blow-pipes, worked by artificial blast, are in use, and are divided by Prof. Austen into four classes: 1. Alcoholic, or self-acting blow-pipes; 2. Mechanical, or bellows blow-pipes; 3. Hydrostatic blow-pipes; 4. Oxy-hydrogen, or aero-hydrogen blow-pipes. The latter produce intense heat by burning hydrogen or illuminating gas at the end of a compound nozzle which permits air and the gas to mix. For a description of the different classes, see Harris's *Prin. and Pract. of Dentistry*, 12th edition.

Blow-pipe, Automaton. Especially designed for crown and bridge-work, into which the air is admitted and conducted through a small tube to the upper end of another which admits illuminating gas. The supply of both air and gas being regulated by the pressure of the thumb or fingers on the rubber tubes of the appliance.

Blow-pipe, Elliot's Compound Self-acting. A combination of the common with the self-acting blow-pipe.

Blow-pipe, Hook's Self-acting. A brass globe composed of two hemispheres firmly fastened together, having an orifice at the top for the purpose of introducing alcohol, and a tube leading from the upper to the flame of a spirit-lamp placed underneath the brass globe. When this is partly filled with alcohol, and a lamp placed underneath it, the alcohol is soon converted into vapor, which, finding no vent, excepting through a small tube, rushes directly against the flame of the lamp, which ignites it and forms a jet of flame of great intensity.

Blow-pipe, Knapp's. See KNAPP'S COMPOUND BLOW-PIPE.

Blow′-pipe. Oxy-hydrogen. See OXY-HYDROGEN BLOW-PIPE.

Blow-pipe, Parmly's Self-acting. An apparatus invented by Dr. Jahial Parmly, of New York, consisting of a copper globe, about five inches and a half in diameter, and two alcoholic reservoirs, arranged in a small portable japanned tin case. One of the reservoirs is placed beneath the globe on the floor of the case, which it completely covers. This is about an inch and a half deep, and in its centre, immediately beneath the globe, a burner is placed. The other reservoir is of the same size, and placed immediately above the globe. In the top of one side of this, one extremity of a curved tube or siphon, provided with a stop-cock, enters, while the other extremity passes down through a protuberance on the top of the globe, to near the bottom of the globe. Through this tube alcohol is introduced from the upper reservoir into the globe, and when a sufficient supply has been let in, the stop-cock is closed, and the communication between the two cut off. In the top of the other side of the upper reservoir, a burner is fixed. A little above this, a tube, communicating with the protuberance in the top of the globe, terminates. When both burners are lighted, the vapor, generated in the globe from the alcohol by the heat from the lower burner, rushes through the tube last described, into the flame from the upper burner, ignites, and throws off a jet of flame laterally five or six inches in length. Each burner is provided with an extinguisher, which can be so managed as to increase or diminish the volume of flame projected laterally by the blow-pipe or vapor-tube.

Accompanying the blow-pipe is a small sheet-iron furnace, for heating a piece of work before soldering, and also for melting metals for casting models.

Blow-pipe and Furnace, Somerby's. An apparatus invented by Dr. R. Somerby, of Louisville, Ky., consisting of a furnace and blow-pipe, arranged in an iron frame, supplied with air from a bellows.

Blow-pipe, Snow's Gas. This form has a connection for both gas and air, made with rubber tubing, to give facility in directing the flame. The gas mixes with the air in its passage through the blow-pipe, and burns without smoke. Motion is given the air-pipe by a trigger, and a pointed flame obtained at pleasure. A valve in the gas-pipe opens and closes automatically, so that when the blow-pipe is hung up by its ring it will partially shut off the gas. When the instrument is held in the proper position for use, the passage of gas is unobstructed.

Blow-pipe, Warm Air. Consists of a small blow-pipe, with a cylinder an inch long, and half an inch in diameter, made of heavy metal, or filled with wire to retain heat; on the other end is an India-rubber ball, with an opening one-fourth inch in diameter. Used for drying cavities in teeth, preparatory to filling them.

Blue Disease. See CYANOSIS.

Blue John. A name given by miners to fluor spar.

Blue Mass. *Blue Pills.* Mercurial Pills. Composed of Mercury, confection of roses, and liquorice root. They are much employed for producing the sialogogue and alterative action of mercury, and are among the mildest of the mercurials. Dose, gr. v to x.

Blue Ointment. *Unguentnm hydrargyri;* strong mercurial ointment.

Blue Stone. *Cupri sulphas.* Sulphate of copper.

Blunt Hook. An instrument used by obstetricians to draw down the fœtus.

Bod′y. Generally, every substance which is cognizable by our senses.

It is applied by the manufacturers of porcelain teeth to the paste composing the principal portion of the artificial organ.

Body. In *Anatomy*, the collection of organs which compose the animal body, or the main part, or the trunk of such body, as distinguished from the head and limbs; also the principal portion of a bone or muscle. In *Physics*, a portion of matter consisting of molecules united by cohesive attraction, the existence of which can be perceived by any of our senses. Bodies are *solid*, *liquid*, or *gaseous*, according to the forms in which they exist.

Boethe′ma. From *βοηθεω*, to aid. Medicament.

Bofarei′ra. The *ricinis communis*, used as a galactagogue or stimulant to the flow of milk.

Boil. See FURUNCULUS.

Boil′ing. The vaporization of a liquid when it gives off vapor having the same tension as the surrounding air. The temperature of boiling water at the level of the sea is 212° F. (100° C.); it decreases with increasing altitude.

Bole. Βωλος, a mass. An argillaceous earth, used as an absorbent and alexipharmic.

Bole, Arme′nian. *Bolus Armeniœ.* A red, clayey earth, supposed to possess astringent and styptic properties. It formerly constituted a principal ingredient in many of the tooth-powders vended in the shops.

Bolet′ic Acid. *Acidum Boleticum.* An acid obtained from the juice of the *Boletus pseudo-igniarius.*

Bole′tus. A genus of fungi, characterized by numerous vertical tubes arranged beneath the pileus of the plant.

Boletus Ignia′rius. The systematic name of the agaricus of the Pharmacopœias. Agaric of the oak; touchwood boletus; female agaric. It was formerly much used as a styptic by surgeons.

Boletus Pur′gans. *Boletus laricis.* Larch agaric, a drastic purgative, in the dose of from one to two drachms.

Bolog′nian Stone. A native sulphate of baryta, found at Bologna. It becomes a powerful solar phosphorus when heated with charcoal.

Bo′lus. Βωλος, a bole. A bolus. Any medicine having the shape of a large pill.

Bolus Armenia. Bole, Armenian.

Bolus Gallicus. French bole. Bolar earth, of a pale, red color, with irregular variegated veins of white and yellow, possessing absorbent and antacid qualities.

Bom′bic Acid. An acid obtained from the silkworm chrysalis.

Bom′bus. Βομβος. A ringing or buzzing in the ears, sometimes accompanied by a sensation like what might be supposed to be produced by blows repeated at certain intervals. See TINNITUS AURIUM.

Bonan′nia Officinalis. White mustard.

Bone. *Os*, *οστεον*. The hard tissue which forms the framework or skeleton of the body. Bones are hard, insensible organized parts of the body, of a whitish color, and a spongy, compact structure. They constitute the solid framework of the bodies of animals of the superior classes. They serve as a support and protection to other organs, and give attachment to muscles. With the exception of the crowns of the teeth, they are covered with a fibrous and vascular membrane, called the periosteum, from which they are liberally supplied with vessels for their nutrition. The bones of an animal, united, constitute the skeleton; *artificial*, when united by artificial means, such as wires, &c., and *natural*, when connected by their own ligaments.

The texture of bones varies. The middle portion of long bones is compact, with a cavity in their centre: their extremities are spongy, "and the central cavity is occupied by a long network, formed of thin plates and fibres, called the reticulated tissue of the bones."* "The greater number of bones have several processes and cavities, which are distinguished from their figure, situation, use, &c. Thus, processes extending from the end of a bone, if smooth and round, are called *heads* and *condyles* when flattened either above or laterally. That part which is beneath the head, and which exceeds the rest of the bone in smallness and levity, is called the neck. Rough, unequal processes are called *tuberosities*, or tubercles, but the longer and more acute, *spinous* or *styloid* processes, from their resemblance to a thorn. Their broad processes, with sharp extremities are known by the name of *cristæ* or *sharp edges*. Other processes are distinguished by their form, and called *alar* or *pterygoid*, *maxillary* or *mastoid*, *dentiform* or *odontoid*, &c. Others, from their situation, are called *superior*, *inferior*, *exterior*, and *interior*. Some have their names from their direction; as *oblique*, *straight*, *transverse*, &c., and some from their use, as *trochanters*, *rotators*, &c. *Furrows*, *depressions* and *cavities*, are destined either for the reception of contiguous bones to form an articulation with them, when they are called *articular cavities*, which are sometimes deeper, sometimes shallower; or they receive hard parts, but do not constitute a joint with them, &c."†

Bone, as shown by a transverse section, is composed of a number of nearly circular zones, each having a central tube called the *Haversian Canal*, through which the blood circulates. Surrounding this canal are oblong cells concentrically arranged, called *lacunæ*, each lacuna being the outlet of a number of small canals called *canaliculi*, through which the nutrition is conveyed to all parts of the bone. The covering of bone is called the *periosteum*, and the central cavity of the long bones contains the marrow.

According to some anatomists, there are two hundred and forty-eight bones in the human adult, namely:

Bones of the HEAD.	Bones of the *cranium* or *skull*,		Frontal,	1
			Parietal,	2
			Occipital,	1
			Temporal,	2
			Ethmoid,	1
			Sphenoid,	1
	Bones of the *face*,		Sup'r maxill.,	2
			Jugal,	2
			Nasal,	2
			Lachrymal,	2
			Palatine,	2
			Infe'r Spongy,	2
			Vomer,	1
			Infe'r maxill.,	1
	Dentes or *teeth*,		Incisors,	8
			Cuspidata,	4
			Bicuspids,	8
			Molars,	12
	Bone of the *tongue*,		Hyoides os,	1
	Bones of the *ear*, within the temporal bones,		Malleus,	2
			Incus,	2
			Stapes,	2
			Orbiculare os,	2
Bones of the TRUNK.	The *spine*.	Vertebræ,	Cervical,	7
			Dorsal,	12
			Lumbar,	5
		Sacrum,		1
		Coccygis os,		2
	The *thorax*,		Sternum,	1
			Ribs,	24
	The *pelvis*,		Innom'ata ossa,	2
Bones of the UPPER EXTREM.	The *shoulder*,		Clavicle,	2
			Scapula,	2
	The *arm*,		Humeri os,	2
	The *forearm*,		Ulna,	2
			Radius,	2
	The *hand*.	*Carpus* or *wrist*,	Naviculare os,	2
			Lunare os,	2
			Cuneiforme os,	2
			Orbiculare os,	2
			Trapezium os,	2
			Trapezoides os,	2
			Magnum os,	2
			Unciforme os,	2
		Metacarpus,		10
		Phalanges,		28
Bones of the LOW. EX.	The *thigh*,		Femur,	2
	The *leg*,		Patella,	2
			Tibia,	2
			Fibula,	2
	The *foot*.	*Tarsus* or *instep*,	Calcaneus,	2
			Astragalus,	2
			Cuboides os,	2
			Naviculare os,	2
			Cuneiforme os,	6
		Metatarsus,		10
		Phalanges,		28
Sesamoid bones of the thumb and great toe, occasionally found,				8
Total,				248

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* Wistar's Anatomy.

† Hooper's Med. Dic.

The teeth are included in the above table. Gray, excluding the teeth, makes the number 204, as follows:

Vertebral column (sacrum and coccyx included)	26
Cranium	8
Ossicula auditus, or bones of the ear,	6
Face	14
Os hyoides, sternum and ribs	26
Upper extremities	64
Lower extremities	60

In this enumeration the patellæ and other sesamoid bones, as well as the Wormian bones, are also excluded.

According to Berzelius, every one hundred parts of bone in man contain,—

Cartilage (gelatin) completely soluble in water	32.17
Vessels	1.13
Neutral phosphate of lime	51.04
Carbonate of lime	11.30
Fluate of lime	2.00
Phosphate of magnesia	1.16
Soda, with a small proportion of chloride of sodium	1.20
	100.00

Bone Black. Ivory black; charred bones.

Bone Earth. The inorganic basis of the bones of animals, consisting of phosphate of lime.

Bone Nippers. Forceps with cutting edges, furnished with strong handles, used by surgeons for cutting off splinters of bone, and by dentists for the excision of the decayed crowns of teeth.

Bone Spirit. Impure ammonia, obtained in the process of manufacturing animal charcoal from bones.

Bone′set. Eupatorium perfoliatum; thoroughwort.

Bones, Softening of. Mollities ossium.

Bonwill Crown. An artificial crown of all porcelain to be engrafted on a natural root. The incisor crowns are so shaped as to form a dove-tail, which allows the strain outward to come high up near the cutting edge, and not depend on the palatal wall for support. The molar and bicuspid crowns have recessed bases, leaving a shell with under-cuts for amalgam filling to act as dove-tails. The dowels or pions are made of alloy, and are thin and angular or square, and attached to both crown and root by amalgam.

Bonwill's Method of Articulating Teeth. A method devised by Dr. Bonwill, which he claims is based upon geometrical and mechanical laws. (See Harris' "Prin. and Pract. of Dentistry.")

Bonwill's Method of Transient Anæsthesia. See Rapid Breathing.

Borac′ic Acid. *Acidum boracicum.* Now called *Boric Acid.* The acid of borax. It was regarded as a sedative dose, gr. v. to gr. x. See Boric Acid.

Bo′racite. Native borate of magnesia.

Bo′ras. Borate.

Boras Sodæ. Borate of Soda. See Borax.

Bo′rate. A salt of Boracic acid and a salifiable base.

Bo′rax. *Boras sodæ; sodæ biboras.* Biborate of Soda. A saline compound of boracic acid and soda found in a native state; but can be prepared artificially by boiling together in proper proportions boracic acid and carbonate of soda. When purified, borax is white, transparent, presenting in its fracture a greasy appearance, and affecting the form of six-sided prisms, terminating in three sided or six-sided pyramids. Borax is a mild refrigerant and diuretic, and is much used as a detergent in aphthæ, stomatitis, mercurial salivation, etc., applied in sugar, or rubbed up in honey, called Mel Boracis, honey of borax, composed of powd. borax, ʒj; clarified honey, ℥j. Combined with glycerine in the proportion of borax, ℥j, glycerine, f℥iv, called "glycerinum boracis," it forms a valuable lotion. Borax is also used as a flux in metallurgy. In soldering, or uniting pieces of gold or silver, it is the principal one employed. Added to plaster, it hardens it. For other dental uses, see *Gorgas' Dental Medicine.*

Bor′der, Alve′olar. Alveolar arch.

Bo′ric Acid. *Acidum Boricum.* Formula: H_3BO_3. It was formerly known as *boracic acid,* and occurs in white, shining crystals, soluble in water and alcohol. It has but weak acid properties and slightly irritant effects. It is antiseptic and germicide. Internally it is employed for vomiting and septicæmia, and as a local application to ulcers, burns and parasitic skin diseases. In dental practice it is employed for aphthous and other ulcerations of the mouth, abrasions, fissured tongue, etc. See *Gorgas' Dental Medicine.*

Bor′neen. The name given to a compound of carbon and hydrogen found in valeric acid, which acquires the properties of *Borneo camphor* on being exposed to moisture.

Borneo Cam′phor. A white, foliaceous, crystalline solid, somewhat translucent, of an odor analogous to that of common camphor, found in longitudinal fissures of the *Dryobalanops trees*, of the Islands of Sumatra and Borneo. These trees also yield a fragrant liquid, called *oil of camphor*.

Bo′ron. *Bori′um.* A solid substance of a greenish-black color, forming the combustible base of boracic acid and of the mineral borax.

Bor′uret. Borium; which see.

Botal′ Fora′men. The foramen ovale of the heart.

Bot′anist. *Botan′icus.* One who understands the nature and history of plants; one skilled in everything pertaining to plants.

Bot′any. *Botan′ica.* Βοτανικη, from *βοτανη*, an herb or grass, which is derived from *βοω*, or *βοσκω*, to feed, because grass is the chief food of animals most useful to man. The science of plants; a knowledge of everything relating to the natural history of the vegetable kingdom, embracing the terminology, classification, synonyms, sensible qualities, anatomy, physiology, etc., of plants.

Both′rion. *βοϑριον.* A little pit. A small cavity; the socket of a tooth; a small, deep ulcer of the cornea.

Bo′tium. A bronchocele.

Bougie′. Literally, a wax candle. A slender, flexible instrument, designed to be introduced into the bladder through the urethra.

Bougie, Armed, or ***Bougie, Caus′tic.*** A bougie with a piece of lunar caustic fixed in its extremity.

Bougie, Soluble, Medicated. A bougie medicated with different remedies for use in gonorrhœa and gleet. They are introduced and left to dissolve, which occurs in one or two hours.

Bow′-Drill. A drill turned by a stock with a bow and string or cord.

Box Plate. A metallic plate with an air-tight chamber, used as an obturator, or in connection with artificial teeth, for the replacement of the loss of natural structure. See Raised Base.

Brache′rium. From *brachiale*, a bracelet. A truss or bandage for hernia.

Brachiæ′us. Same as Brachial.

Bra′chial. *Brachia′lis.* That which belongs to the arm.

Brachial Aponeurosis. An aponeurosis enveloping the muscles of the arm.

Brachial Artery. *Arteria brachialis.* A continuation of the axillary artery, running down on the side of the arm to the bend of the elbow, where it divides into the radial and cubital arteries.

Brachial Glands. The lymphatic glands of the arm.

Brachial Muscle, Anterior. A muscle situated on the anterior and inferior part of the arm.

Brachial Plexus. *Plexus brachialis.* A nervous plexus, seated deeply in the hollow of the axilla, extending to the inferior and lateral part of the neck.

Brachial Veins. Two veins, which frequently anastomose with each other, and accompany the artery.

Brachial′gia. *Brachium*, the arm, and *αλγος*, pain. Pain of the arm.

Brachia′lis Exter′nus. See Triceps Extensor Cubiti.

Brachialis Internus. A muscle of the forearm.

Brachi′ate. *Brachia′tus;* from *βραχιων*, an arm; armed; brachiated. A term in *Botany*, applied to the branches of a plant or tree, which go off at nearly right angles from the trunk or stem.

Bra′chio-Cu′bital. Belonging to the brachium and cubitus or ulna.

Brachio-Radial. *Brachio-radialis.* Belonging to the brachium and radius.

Brachiocyllo′sis. From *βραχιων*, an arm, and *κυλλωσις*, curvature. Paralysis or loss of power from curvature of the arm.

Brachion′cus. From *βραχιων*, the arm, and *ογκος*, a swelling. A tumor of the arm.

Brachio′poda. From *βραχιων*, an arm, and *πους*, a foot. Arm-footed animals; an order of headless bivalve Molluscous animals.

Bra′chium. Βραχιων, the arm. The arm from the shoulder to the wrist.

Brachium Arterius and ***Brachium Posterius.*** Two rounded processes which pass from the tubercula quadrigemina into the optic thalamus.

Brachu′na. Nymphomania. Satyriasis.

Brachyau′chen. Short-necked.

Brachygna′thus. From *βραχυς*, short, and *γναϑος*, a jaw. A monster with too short an under jaw.

Brachypnœ′a. From *βραχυς*, short, and *πνεω*, to breathe. Difficulty of breathing; shortness of breath.

Brachypot′ic. Persons who drink rarely.

Bradyæsthe′sia. From βραδυς, difficult, and αισϑησις, sensation. Impaired sensation.

Bradyecoi′a. Deafness.

Bradylog′ia. Difficulty of speech.

Bradymase′sis. *Bradymasse′sis;* from βραδυς, difficult, and μασησις, mastication. Difficult mastication. Dysmasesis.

Bradypep′sia. From βραδυς, slow, πεπτω, to concoct. Slow digestion.

Bradysu′ria. From βραδυς, difficult, and ουρειν, to pass the urine. Painful evacuation of urine; dysuria.

Braid′ism. The hypnotic state caused by fixation of the eyes upon a shining object.

Brain. The cerebrum; the highest and largest portion of the encephalon; but according to the popular acceptation of the word, the entire contents of the cranium.

Brain, Little. The cerebellum.

Bran. *Furfur tritici.* The proper coat of wheat, rye, or other farinaceous grain, separated from the flower.

Branch. From βραχιων, an arm, because branches of a tree, &c., go off like an arm. Generally applied to the principal division of an artery or nerve. It is usually employed as synonymous with ramus.

Branch's Appara′tus. An instrument for producing local anæsthesia, by means of a mixture composed of two parts of ice and one of salt, applied to the gum and tooth to be extracted, invented by Dr. Branch of Chicago. It consists of a hollow tube, about an inch and a fourth in diameter, with about five-eighths of an inch cut out at one end on either side, that it may readily be placed over a tooth. To this is attached a sack of finely prepared membrane large enough to hold a tablespoonful of the freezing mixture. The hollow of the tube is occupied by a steel wire spiral spring. Just before using it, a sufficient quantity of the freezing mixture is put in the tube; the end of the latter is placed over the tooth, when the ice and salt are forced up gently around it by pressing on the spring at the other extremity of the instrument. Two tubes are employed; one straight, for teeth in the front part of the mouth, the other bent near one end, for the more convenient application of the mixture to a molar tooth.

Bran′chæ. From βραγχος, hoarseness. Swelling of the tonsils and thyroid gland.

Bran′chiæ. From βραγχια, the gills of a fish. Gills. The respiratory organs of those animals which extract oxygen from air contained in water.

Branchio′poda. From βραγχια, gills, and πους, a foot. An order of crustaceans in which the gills perform the functions of feet.

Bran′chus. From βραγχος, hoarseness. Sore throat; overstraining of the voice.

Bran′dy. *Spiritus Gallicus.* A powerful and diffusible stimulant, obtained by distillation from wine.

Branks. Mumps.

Bras′ma. *Brasmos,* From βρασσω, to boil. Fermentation.

Brasque. A French term to denote the lining of a crucible or a furnace with charcoal.

Brass. A yellow metal; an alloy of copper and zinc. Copper alloyed with 25–40 per cent. of zinc.

Brazil′-Wood. The wood of the *Cœsalpinia Brasiliensis.* It is used in dyeing.

Break′-Bone Fe′ver. Common name for *Dengué.*

Breast. The mamma; also the fore-part of the thorax.

Breath. The air exhaled from the lungs, which has lost a portion of its oxygen, and gained a varying amount of ammonia, aqueous vapor, and carbon-dioxide from the oxidation of the waste matter of the blood. The term is also applied to air inspired as well as that exhaled.

Breg′ma. From βρεχω, to moisten. The sinciput or upper part of the head; the junction of the parietal bones.

Bre′via Va′sa. Short vessels. Applied to several branches of the splenic arteries and veins.

Bre′vis Cu′biti. The anconeous muscle.

Brevis′simus Oculi. The obliquus inferior.

Brez′ilin. The coloring matter of Brazil wood.

Brick, Oil of. Oil of spike.

Bridge-Work. The adaptation of artificial crowns of teeth to and over spaces made by the loss of natural teeth, by connecting such crowns to natural teeth or roots for anchorage by means of a bridge, and thereby dispensing with plates covering more or less of the roof of the mouth and the alveolar ridge. See Bridge-Work, Systems of.

Bridge-Work, Systems of. Bridge-work dentures of a most primitive character were employed at a very early period, as evidences of such prehistoric dentistry constructed in the Etruscan age, five hundred years B. C. and also other specimens by the ancient Phœnicians can be found in the Museums of the Louvre, France, and the Corneto, Italy. Bridge-work in France dates from 1805, as described by J. B. Gariot, and also Delabarre in 1820. In this country bridge-work was described by Dr. S. S. Fitch, in 1829, and by Dr. W. H. Dwinelle, in 1856. In 1871, Dr. B. J. Bing, formerly of Maryland, and Dr. M. H. Webb, of Pennsylvania, again brought the system to the notice of the dental profession, by improved methods of supporting and securing artificial crowns, by using adjoining or intervening natural teeth for points of anchorage, and thus bridging vacant spaces. Many improved methods have since been devised under the term of "bridge-work," in the use of which are provided not only the means of mastication, but also the cleanliness of such dentures, the want of which was an objectionable feature in the earlier devices of the more improved methods. Dr. George W. Evans, in his excellent treatise on "Artificial Crown- and Bridge-Work," gives the following rules which govern the number and position of the teeth or roots that are required as foundations or points of anchorage for this style of dentures:

"One central root will support two centrals, and if spurs or bars from the sides of the bridge rest upon or are anchored in the adjoining teeth, a lateral (incisor) in addition." "Two central roots will support the four incisors, spurs or bars resting on or anchored in the cuspids to be used additionally, if the case requires them." "The cuspid roots alone or with the aid of a central root, will support the six anterior teeth." "One molar or bicuspid on one side, and a bicuspid or molar on the other, with one or two roots in an intermediate position, will support a bridge between them." "One right and one left molar, with the assistance of the two cuspids, will support a bridge comprising the entire arch." "A bridge on one side of the mouth can be supported by two or three teeth or roots on that side. The cuspids always afford the most reliable support."

Ordinary plate-teeth are selected for the incisors and cuspids, and sections of teeth, known as "porcelain facings," for the bicuspids and molars of a bridge denture. Bridge-work is cemented on with a slow-setting oxyphosphate of zinc, and the end of a spur or bar is attached to slots cut in the natural teeth, by either a gold or amalgam filling. Shoulders on the anterior teeth, especially the cuspids, are often useful, and can be made by melting gold plate-scraps into a small mass or globule and then flattening it by the hammer, and soldering it to the backing: or gold can be flowed by the blow-pipe on the backing. Bridges are either detachable and removable, or immovable and permanent, the former in many cases being preferable. Low's system of bridge-work presents a denture with self-cleaning spaces, and consists in attaching artificial teeth to continuous bands fitted and cemented to the adjoining permanent teeth, some of the crowns being of the "step-plug" character for attachment to the roots of natural teeth. A peculiar metallic socket or shell is employed, into which is fitted a porcelain front or facing, and it is of such a form as admits of self-cleansing. Melotte's method consists in the construction of bridges supported by gold crowns, and shells or partial gold crowns, and the use of "moldine", in connection with fusible metal in crown- and bridge-work. Litch's method consists of a bridge, known as a "pin and plate bridge", constructed by using a plain plate-tooth which is backed with pure gold or platinum, and connected to adjoining teeth by backings or linings of gold, accurately fitting the palato-approximal surfaces of such teeth, and secured to them by small platinum pins which pass through holes in the linings, and also into holes drilled in the natural teeth, the free ends of the pins being cemented into the openings or holes. Parr's method consists of a bridge supported by two shoulders on the abutment crowns, which slide into grooves formed in the artificial crowns.

The supporting shoulders and slots are made by shaping two pieces of gold plate in such form that one shall telescope the other. Another form of the Parr bridge is so constructed that the crowns forming the abutments are permanently cemented in position, each section of the bridge between them being removable. A third form by the same inventor, consists in forming a socket attachment, with a section composed of a cap having a spring flange. The flange enters the socket, which the cap incloses on the top and sides. The spring is made by bending open a little, a part of the flange. Winder's method consists in the construction of crowns forming the abutments in sections, the bridges being attached to the detachable section. The collar section of the artificial crown is capped and cemented on the natural crown or root, the gold forming the occluding portion of the crown, when the bridge is adjusted in position, being secured to it with a screw. The screw may be made to enter the body of the crown, or it may be soldered to the cap on the collar, passing through the occluding section of the crown, and being secured by nuts on the screws. Waters' methods consist of a gold crown fitted to and sliding on a cap attached permanently to the root or natural crown: also a box cap and split post, the box cap being fitted permanently to the root, and the split post being soldered to the plate bearing the teeth: still another device consists in soldering to the side of the gold crown, covering the natural tooth, a split pin or post, which is inserted into an open tube attached to the bridge.

Starr's Method consists of detachable bridges attached to anchorage natural teeth by gold cap-crowns made to fit over such teeth, and gold crowns to telescope the cap-crowns, the latter to be firmly cemented to the teeth by oxyphosphate cement. Suitable plate-teeth are fitted and backed, and attached to the telescoping crowns, thus supplying the lost natural teeth on a bridge between such teeth or roots. C. M. Richmond's method is the construction of a removable bridge, by forming a collar of platinum faced with gold and a gold cap, for the anchor tooth, made by means of a zinc die, the collar being made somewhat smaller than the tooth-cap. The die is driven into the collar so far that the extra sixteenth of an inch can be hammered over and burnished down on the die-end to form a flanged collar. Outside of this in the same manner, another flanged collar is made, and the two collars soldered together, so that a close fitting, stiff collar is formed, that will not stretch in being telescoped on and off the anchorage, and is kept by the flange from being forced too far over the tooth-cap. The Mandrel system consists in the shaping and adapting of the collar fitting around one or more anchorage teeth. The configuration of the necks of all the teeth is first determined, and a set of mandrels made for this style of bridge-dentures, are used to shape seamless collars of gold plate, 22 carats fine, which are made tapering to provide for all required variations in size, and are adapted to removable or detachable bridges. The size and form of the collars are determined by a piece of No. 26 binding-wire twisted by flat-nose pliers closely around the necks of the natural teeth, and the ends twisted together. The wire ring thus formed is carefully removed from the tooth, laid on a lead anvil and a piece of flat metal placed over it, when a smart blow with a hammer will drive the wire into the lead, and thus give an accurate impression of the ring in the lead anvil. The wire is removed, cut, and straightened out, and a collar of the size and form portrayed by the ring of wire, is selected, these collars being on hand of different sizes and forms. A half round gold or platinum wire is so bent as to conform to the alveolar ridge of the space to be bridged, the two extremities of which are fitted into the roots of the anchorage and collared teeth: to this wire the collars and artificial teeth are soldered, and the bridge-denture connected by the collars attached to the wire entering the roots, attached permanently by quick-setting oxyphosphate cement. Brown's method consists of a porcelain and iridio-platinum bridge-denture. It is formed entirely of porcelain, with an iridio-platinum bar running through the denture as a sustaining shaft, and presents a perfect continuity of porcelain surface. Knapp's method consists in the formation of a gold collar crown, with a porcelain front or facing. Twenty-two carat gold is used for the collar, which is adapted to the root by pliers; a cap of pure gold is made to this collar, and a gold pin is soldered in position for the root-canal; a plate tooth is fitted and backed with pure gold and fastened with wax, and the piece removed from the mouth, when the side and incisive portions of the wax, including the edges of the backings and contiguous portions of the cap, are enveloped with pieces of pure gold. The crown is then invested, so that when the wax is removed the backing on the tooth, with the gold on the sides, form a small mould. The flame of the Knapp blowpipe is then applied, after proper heating up, until the solder melts and fills every part of the mould with gold, the excess of which enables contouring in the finishing process. The term "extension bridges" is applied to such dentures as are chiefly supported by one abutment or point of anchorage. Shell anchorage or crown bridge work, according to Williams' method, consists in so forming a gold band around the crown of one or more natural teeth, that it may pass a little beneath the margin of the gum and show as little of the gold as is possible; on the inner surface of the tooth the band covers crown extending very nearly its full length. To such a shell crown or crowns, the bridge containing the artificial teeth is soldered.

Bright's Disease. A granular degeneration of the kidney, generally attended by the presence of albumen in the urine and a train of other morbid phenomena. The important symptom is albuminous urine. Nephri′tis Albumino′sa, or Albuminen′sis.

Brim of the Pel′vis. The *iliopectineal* line leading from the tuberosities of the ossa pubis, outward and backward, to the prominent point of the sacrum, dividing the cavity of the pelvis from the cavity of the abdomen.

Brim′stone. Sulphur. The sublimed sulphur of the Pharmacopœia is termed flowers of brimstone or of sulphur.

Brit′ish Gum. Starch reduced to a gum-like state by being heated to 700° Fahr.

British Oil. Common petroleum; also a rubefacient liniment, for the preparation of which there are various formulæ.

Broach, Watch′maker's. A five-sided steel instrument, three or four inches long, with a flattened point, very gradually increasing in size toward the extremity intended for the handle. It is sometimes used by dentists for enlarging the canal in the root, and the opening into a decayed cavity in the crown of a tooth.

Bro′chus. According to some, a person whose teeth project, or one who has a prominent upper lip.

Bro′ma. *βιβρωσκω*, to eat. Food; anything masticated.

Bro′mal Hydrate. An oily fluid with a structure like chloral hydrate, but more irritating and narcotic. Dose, gr. j—v.

Bro′mate. *Bromas.* A combination of bromic acid with a base.

Bromatog′raphy. *Bromatograph′ia.* From *βρωμα*, food, and *γραφη*, a description of aliments.

Bromatol′ogy. *Bromatolog′ia, sitiol′ogy.* From *βρωμα*, food, and *λογος*, a discourse. A treatise on food.

Bro′mic Acid. A combination of bromine and oxygen, obtained by decomposing bromide of baryta with sulphuric acid.

Bro′mide. A compound formed by the union of bromine with a base.

Bro′mide of Potassium. *Potassii Bromidum;* which see.

Bromide of Ethyl, or *Hydrobromic Ether.* ($C_2 H_5 Br$). It is prepared by distilling together absolute alcohol and bromide in the presence of amorphous phosphorus. It is a colorless, transparent liquid, with an ethereal odor and a warm, sweetish taste. It is used as a general anæsthetic, but, like chloroform, it greatly depresses the circulation, and diminishes the force and frequency of the movements of the heart. It destroys life by paralysis of the respiratory centres.

Bromi′dum. Bromine.

Bro′mine. *Bromum.* From *βρωμα*, a strong odor. A dark-red liquid, non-metallic element obtained from sea-water and saline springs of a very volatile nature, offensive smell, and suffocating odor, resembling chlorine and iodine. In its pure state it is a caustic irritant, but when properly diluted it is tonic, diuretic, and resolvent. With oxygen it forms the bromic acid.

Bro′mium. See Bromine.

Bro′moform. A combination of bromine and formic acid, somewhat analogous in its effects to chloroform. A powerful anæsthetic.

Bron′chia. *Bronchiæ; bronchi;* from *βρογχος*, the throat. The two tubes which arise from the bifurcations of the trachea, with their ramifications.

Bronch′ial. *Bronchia′lis.* Belonging to the bronchia.

Bronchial Arteries. The arteries given off by the thoracic aorta which go to the lungs and accompany the bronchia in their ramifications.

Bronchial Cells. The air-cells at the termination of the bronchia.

Bronchial Glands. Numerous blackish glands, seated in the course of the bronchia and trachea.

Bronchial Nerves. The nerves of the bronchia, furnished by the two pulmonary plexuses.

Bronchial Tubes. The minute ramifications of the bronchia, terminating in the bronchial or air-cells of the lungs.

Bronchial Veins. The veins which arise from the left division of the bronchial arteries.

Bronchiec′tasis. Dilatation of one or more of the bronchial tubes.

Bronchiosteno′sis. Contraction or narrowing of the bronchi.

Bronchi′tis. Inflammation of the lining membrane of the bronchial tubes.

Bronchlemmi′tis. Croup.

Bronchoce′le. From *βρογχος*, the windpipe, and *κηλη*, a tumor. The Derbyshire neck; wen; goitre. A tumor on the forepart of the neck, resulting from an enlargement of the thyroid gland.

Bronchoph′ony. Bronchial resonance of the voice. The sound of the voice, heard by means of the stethoscope, in the bronchia.

Bron′cho-Pneumo′nia. From *βρογχος*, bronchus, and *pneumonia.* Inflammation of the bronchia and lungs.

Bronchorrhœ′a. From *βρογχος*, bronchus, and *ρεω*, I flow. Increased secretion of mucus from the air-passages.

Bronchot′omy. *Bronchotom′ia;* from Βρογχος, the windpipe, and *τεμνω*, to cut. Tracheotomy; an operation which consists in making an opening into the larynx or trachea for the removal of foreign bodies, or the admission of air to the lungs.

Bron′chus. The trachea, or windpipe; also its first divisions.

Bronze. An alloy of copper and tin.

Brown Crown. An artificial, all-porcelain crown, which is attached to a natural root by means of an iridio-platinum pin baked in position. The pin has the greatest strength at the neck of the tooth, where the strain is heaviest, and this strength is further increased by extending the porcelain up on to the pin.

Brown Spar. *Pearl Spar. Siderocalcite.* A white, red, brown, or black spar, harder than the calcareous.

Bru′cia. *Brucine.* A vegetable alkali, extracted from the bark of the false angustura, or *brucea antidysenterica.* Dose gr. j.

Bruissement. A French term for the purring tremor; same as Bruit.

Bruit. Sound. A term from the French, applied in *Pathology* to the sounds heard on auscultation and percussion.

Brun′ner's Glands. *Brunneri glandulæ.* The muciparous follicles situated between the villous and cellular coats of the small intestines.

Bruns′wick Green. *Friesland Green.* An ammonio-chloride of copper, used as a pigment.

Brush. An instrument for cleansing the teeth, for finishing metallic appliances for the mouth, and for the application of a solution of borax to pieces of metal that are to be united by soldering. See TOOTH BRUSH, POLISHING BRUSH, and PENCILLUS. Brushes are also used for other purposes, as rubbing the surface of the body, painting, &c.

Bru′ta. *Juniperus sabina.* The Savin plant.

Bru′tia. A resinous pitch, obtained from Brutia, in Italy, and used to make the *Olium Picinum.*

Bryg′mus. Βρυγμος, *Stridor dentium.* Grinding of the teeth.

Bryo′nia. From *βρυω*, to abound, from its abundance. Bryony; also a genus of plants of the order *Cucurbitaceæ.*

Bryonia Al′ba. White bryony. The root is purgative, hydragogue, emmenagogue, diuretic, and, when fresh, emetic.

Bryonia Mechoacan′na Ni′gricans. *Convolvulus jalapa.* The jalap plant.

Bu′bo. From *βουβων*, the groin. A tumor of the glands of the groin, and also of the axilla, resulting from local absorption of irritating matter, such as venereal poison, or it may be symptomatic of constitutional disease.

Bu′bon. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the order *Umbelliferæ.*

Bubon Gal′banum. The name of the plant from which the officinal galbanum, at first a gummy resinous juice, but which soon becomes concrete, is obtained.

Bubonal′gia. From *βουβων*, the groin, and *αλγος*, pain. Pain in the groin.

Bubonoce′le From *βουβων*, the groin, and *κηλη*, a tumor. Inguinal hernia, or rupture of the groin.

Bubonorex′is. From *βουβων*, the groin, and *ρηξις*, a rupture. Bubonocele accompanied by division of the peritoneum.

Bubon′nius. A painful swelling of the lymphatics of the penis extending along the dorsum of that organ to the groin. It occasionally accompanies gonorrhoæ.

Buc′ca. *Gnathos.* The mouth. The hollow of the cheeks. Also, the vulva.

Buc′cal. *Buccalis*, from *bucca*, the mouth, or rather cheek. Belonging to the mouth, and especially the cheeks.

Buccal Artery. The submaxillary artery.

Buccal Glands are small round racemose or compound tubular glands, smaller than the labial glands, and situated between the mucous membrane and the buccinator muscle, their ducts opening on the mucous membrane.

Buccal Membrane. The mucous membrane which lines the cavity of the mouth.

Buccal Nerve. Called also the *Bucco-Labialis.* A branch of the inferior maxillary nerve going to the Buccinator muscles.

Buccal Teeth. The teeth behind the canines are so called because they are situated on the inside of the cheeks. In the human subject they are the bicuspids and molars.

Buc′cea. From *Bucca*, the cheek. A polypus of the nose, because it was supposed to come from the mouth; also, a morsel, a mouthful.

Buccella′tio. A method of arresting hemorrhage, by the application of small pieces of lint to the bleeding vessels.

Buccina′tor. From *buccina*, a trumpet; so named from its agency in forcing the wind into the trumpet. The buccinator, or trumpeter's muscle, which is broad and flat, forming a large portion of the walls of the cheek.

Buc′co. Blub-cheeked or wide-mouthed.

Bucco-Facial Obturator. An instrument for closing an opening caused by a wound or disease, through the cheek into the cavity of the mouth. The inconvenience resulting from a very considerable opening from the mouth through the wall of the cheek, is a very serious one, and the closure or replacement of it with an artificial substitute that can be worn with convenience, becomes an object of great importance. When it can be done with natural integument, by means of a plastic operation, it is certainly better than any mere mechanical appliance, but inasmuch as it cannot always be closed by means of a surgical operation, an artificial obturator sometimes becomes indispensable, and in France it has been successfully applied.

In treating upon bucco-facial obturators, M. Delabarre says: "In order to construct a proper and capable instrument for filling this indication, it is only necessary to take an impression of the wound with soft wax. From the model procured from this, a gold, platina [or celluloid] cap is formed, composed of two parts, entering the one within the other, covered with a shield or plate. That for the mouth should be slightly concave, whilst that for the face should be slightly convex. If the loss of substance embraces the duct from the gland, it will be necessary, for the escape of the saliva in the mouth, to form a new channel, by making it pass through a pipe formed in the appliance, and opening through the buccal plate. Finally, the surface of the facial plate [if of metal] may be rendered unequal by cutting it with a knife, and afterwards covering it with enamel," of a pale rose color, slightly tinged with yellow, so as to make it resemble the natural skin.

Bucco-Labial. *Bucco-Labialis.* Belonging to the cheek and lips. A name sometimes applied to a nerve of variable origin, but generally a branch of the inferior maxillary. See Buccal Nerve.

Buc′co-Pharyngeal. Belonging to the mouth and pharynx.

Buc′cula. From *bucca*, the mouth. A small mouth; the fleshy part under the chin.

Buch′u. Diosma crenata, a South African plant. Leaves of the Barosma crenata are stimulant and diuretic. Used in irritation of the bladder. Dose of powder, gr. xx to xxx; of infusion, ℥j to ij; of fluid extract, ʒj.

Buck′horn. Powdered. Calcined. Used by dentists for polishing enamel, and fillings, and for removing light deposits of tartar.

Bucne′mia. From *βου*, a Greek augmentation, and *κνημη*, the leg. A diffuse inflammatory swelling of the leg.

Bucnemia Spargano′sis. Phlegmasia dolens.

Bucnemia Trop′ica. Elphantiasis Arabum.

Buf′fy Coat. *Corium Phlogisticum.* The grayish crust or buff which appears on the surface of the coagulum of blood drawn in certain states of disease.

Bugan′tia. Chilblain.

Bulb. Parts of the body which have a bulbous shape, as the bulb of a tooth; the bulb of the urethra; the bulb or root of the hair; the bulb or globe of the eye, &c.

Bulb of the Ure′thra. The bulb-like commencement of the corpus spongiosum penis; hence the included urethra is called the bulbous portion.

Bulbif′erous. From *bulbus*, and *fero*, to bear. Bulb-bearing. Having one or more bulbs.

Bul′bo-Cav′ernosus. So called from its origin and insertion. The accelerator urinæ muscle.

Bul′bous. A bulb. In *Anatomy*, parts of the body which bear some resemblance to the root of a bulbous plant.

Bulim′ia. *Boulimus.* Canine appetite.

Bul′la. A clear vesicle arising from burns, scalds, or other causes; a blister.

Bun′odonts. Those ungulates in which the surfaces of the molar teeth are covered by rounded or conical cusps.

Bun′yon. *Bun′ion;* from *βουνος*; an eminence. Inflammation and swelling of the bursa mucosa at the inside of the ball of the great toe.

Bupei′na. See Bulimia.

Buphthal′mus. From *βους*, an ox, and *οφθαλμος*, an eye. Hydropthalmia. Dropsy of the eye.

Bur Drills. Dental instruments for opening and forming cavities, of spherical, cone-shaped, cylindrical, and wheel forms. Flexible burs and drills having spring-tempered stems are used for opening and preparing nerve canals. These instruments are generally used in connection with a socket handle or bur thimble, or in the hand-piece of the dental engine.

Bur′gundy Pitch. The prepared resin of the *Pinus abies.*

Bu′ris. A scirrhous hernia, or hard abscess.

Burn. *Ambustio.* An injury or lesion produced by the action or application of too great heat.

Bur′nea. *Pinus sylvestris;* pitch.

Burnett's Disinfect′ing Li′quid. SEE DISINFECTING LIQUID, BURNETT'S.

Bur′nisher. An instrument used in polishing different kinds of metals, and in the laboratory of the dentist, for finishing pieces of dental mechanism. The burnishers used by dentists are generally made of steel, and have differently shaped, rounded, and highly polished points, so that they may be readily applied to any part of the surface to be polished. Burnishers are also sometimes made of firm, fine-grained wood, bone, agate, or other stone.

Burnt Al′um. See ALUMEN EXSICCATUM.

Burnt Sponge. *Spongia usta.* Sponge cut into pieces and burnt in a close iron vessel until it becomes black and friable, then rubbed into very fine powder.

Bur′ring Engine. A dental appliance for the use of burs, etc., in forming cavities, etc. See DENTAL ENGINE.

Burring Engine, Electro-Magnetic. A dental engine, the motive power of which is electricity. See DENTAL ENGINE.

Bur′sa. From *βυρσα*, a leather bottle. A bag or purse.

Bursa Cor′dis. Pericardium.

Bursa Test′ium. The scrotum.

Bur′sæ Muco′sæ. Small membranous bags or sacks, situated about articular cavities, filled with an oily mucus for lubricating the tendons, muscles and bones.

Bursœ Synovia′les. Bursæ mucosæ.

Bur′sal. Relating to the bursæ mucosæ.

Bur′sula. Scrotum.

Bur Thim′ble. An open ring for the middle or index finger, with a socket attached, in which rests the end of the handle of the drill used in excavating a cavity in a tooth, preparatory to filling it.

Bu′tea Gum. A gum from natural fissures and wounds made in the bark of the Butea frondosa, a leguminous plant of India.

Bu′tiga. Gutta rosea.

But′ter of Ant′imony. A sesquichloride of antimony.

Bu′tua. See PAREIRA BRAVA.

Butyl Chloral. Formula: $C_4H_5Cl_3O$. It is analogous to chloral, and forms a hydrate, but is weaker. It is similar in its physiological action to chloral.

Butyral′. Oxyhydrate of Butyryl. A clear, thin liquid obtained by the dry distillation of butyrate of lime.

Butyr′ic Acid. A clear, thin acid liquid, obtained by saponifying butter.

Butyrin′. The fatty matter of butter. It is a butyrate of oxide of lipyl.

Butyrone′. A colorless fluid, of peculiar penetrating odor and burning taste, obtained with butyral by cautiously heating butyrate of lime.

Buty′rum. Butter.

Butyrum Antimonii. *Murias Antimonii.* Butter of antimony.

Butyrum Zinci. Chloride of zinc.

Buty′ryl. The base of butyric acid, etc. C_8H_7.

By′ne. *Βυνη.* Malt.

Byreth′rum. A sort of cap filled with cephalic substances.

Byr′sa. From *βυρσα*, a hide. A leather skin to spread plasters upon.

Bysau′chen. From *βυω*, to stop up, and *αυχην*, the neck. Morbid stiffness of the neck.

Bys′solite. From *βυσσος*, flax, and *λιθος*, a stone. A fibrous mineral found on the Alps.

Bys′sos. The vulva. In Italy it is woven into clothes, which are worn, it is supposed, with benefit by rheumatic patients.

By′thus. *Βυθος*, depth. The fundus of the stomach.

C.

C. Chemical symbol for carbon; also an abbreviation for Congius, a gallon, and for Cathode.

Ca. Symbol for calcium.

C. M. Abbreviation for *cras mane*, to-morrow morning.

C. N. Abbreviation for *cras nocte*, to-morrow night.

Caape′ba. Pareira brava.

Cab. Alchemical term for gold.

Cab′alline. A coarse kind of aloes.

Cabaret′. Asarum.

Cacæ′mia. *Cachæmia;* from κακος, bad, and αιμα, blood. A bad condition of the blood.

Cacæsthe′sis. From κακος, and αισϑησις, feeling. Morbid sensation; indisposition.

Caca′o. The chocolate nut. See THEOBROMA.

Caca′tion. Defecation.

Cacephebote′sia. From κακος, bad, and εφεβοτης, puberty. Morbid puberty. Disease occurring at the period of puberty.

Cachec′tic. Pertaining to cachexia.

Cachelco′ma. Κακος, bad, and ελκος, an ulcer. A malignant ulcer.

Cachex′iæ. An important class of diseases in the Nosology of Cullen and Sauvages, depending upon a depressed habit of body.

Cachex′ia Sple′nica. The cachexy accompanying enlarged spleen.

Cachexia Vene′rea. Syphilis.

Cachex′y. From κακος, bad, and εξις, a habit. A depravid habit or condition of the body, as scorbutic, cancerous, etc.

Cachinna′tion. From *cachinno*, I laugh. Excessive laughter, a symptom of hysterical and other affections.

Cach′olong. A species of quartz.

Ca′chou. Catechu.

Cacocho′lia. From κακος, bad, and χολη, bile. A vitiated or depraved condition of the bile.

Cac′ochroi. From κακος, bad, and χροα, color. Diseases in which the complexion is changed.

Cacochyl′ia. From κακος, bad, and χυλος, chyle. Depraved chylification.

Cacochym′ia. From κακος, bad, and χυμος, juice, humor. A morbid or depraved condition of the humors.

Cacocne′mos. From κακος, bad, and κνημη, the leg. A defect in the legs.

Cacocol′pia. From κακος, bad, and κολπος, the womb or vulva. A putrid condition of the vulva and vaginal entrance.

Cacocore′ma. From κακος, bad, and κορεω, I purge or cleanse. A medicine which purges off morbid or vitiated humors.

Caco′dia. From κακος, bad, and αζω, to smell. Anosmia, or defect in the sense of smelling.

Cacodyl′. From κακος, bad, and οδυς, odor. A limpid, ethereal liquid of a fetid odor, resembling arsenical compounds derived from acetyl.

Cacodyl′ic Acid. Alcargen; an acid obtained by oxidation of cacodyl and its oxide.

Cacoe′thes. From κακος, and ηϑος, disposition. A bad habit of body, or a malignant sore.

Cacogalac′tia. From κακος, and γαλα, milk. A bad or vitiated condition of the milk.

Cacogen′esis. From κακος, bad, and γενεσις, origin. A morbid, monstrous or pathological growth or product.

Cacomor′phia. From κακος, and μορφη, form. Deformity.

Caconych′ia. From κακος, and ονυξ, a nail. A morbid condition of the nails.

Cacopathi′a. From κακος, bad, and παϑος, affection. A disordered state of mind.

Cacopho′nia. Defective articulation.

Cacopra′gia. From κακος, bad, and πραττω, I perform. A morbid condition of the chylopoietic organs.

Cacorrachi′tis. From κακος, and ραχις, the spine. Disease of the vertebral column.

Cacorrhyth′mus. From κακος, and ρυθμος, rhythm. Irregular pulse, or intermittent fever.

Cacosit′ia. From κακος, bad, and σιτιον, aliment. Aversion to food.

Cacosphyx′ia. From κακος, bad, and σφυξις, pulse. A bad condition of the pulse.

Cacos′tomus. From κακος, bad, and στομα, mouth. A deformity, or diseased condition of the mouth.

Cacothym′ia. From κακος, bad, and ϑυμος, the mind. A vicious or diseased condition of the mind.

Cacotroph′ia. From *κακος*, bad, and *τροφη*, nutriment. Bad nutrition.

Cacox′ene. From *κακος*, bad, and *ξενος*, foreign. A mineral occurring in yellowish, radiating crystals, containing phosphoric and fluoric acids. Peroxide of iron and silica.

Cada′ver. From *cadere*, to fall. A body deprived of life; a dead body.

Cadav′erous. Having the appearance of a dead body.

Cadmi′a. A name applied to several metallic compounds, as Calamine, Cobalt, Tutly, &c.

Cadmi′i Sulphas. Sulphate of cadmium; a salt used as a collyrium in diseases of the eye.

Cadmi′um. Symbol, Cd. Atomic weight, 111.6. A bluish white metal found in carbonate of zinc, of a compact texture, and in general properties resembling zinc. It has been combined with mercury and other metals for the formation of an amalgam for filling teeth. It imparts a remarkable property of malleability to such an amalgam. The result of the experiments, however, which have been made with the compound, has not been as satisfactory as was at first anticipated, on account of the rapidity with which disintegration of tooth-structure takes place, as the yellow sulphide of cadmium forms upon and around a filling of such an amalgam and permeates the dentine, causing rapid disintegration.

Cadu′cous. From *cadere*, to fall. Deciduous. A term in *Botany*, applied to parts or organs of a plant which are not permanent, but fall early. In *Anatomy*, to the *tunica decidua uteri*, and the temporary or milk teeth. In *Pathology*, to epilepsy, because its attacks are attended by the sudden falling of the patient; and in *Zoology*, to insects, as the caterpillar, the legs of which do not appear in all the changes through which the animal passes.

Cæ′cal. Belonging to the cæcum.

Cæ′citas Verba′lis. From *cæcus*, blind. Word blindness.

Cæ′cum. *Intestinum cæcum.* From *cæcus*, blind. The cæcum or blind gut is so called from its being perforated only at one end.

Cæ′cum Fora′men. A small cavity in the frontal bone at the inferior extremity of the external coronal crest.

Cæ′cus. Blind. A term applied, in *Anatomy*, to cavities or holes which have but one opening.

Cæ′rulean. Blue.

Cæsa′rian Operation. *Cæsarian section.* From *cædere*, to cut. In *Obstetric Surgery*, an operation which consists in making an incision into the uterus through the parietes of the abdomen, for the removal of the fœtus.

Cæsi′um. Symbol, Ca. Atomic weight, 132.5. A metal that generally occurs with rubidium, and in the mineral waters of Italy, etc. It has not been obtained in the pure state. It is the most electro-positive of the metals.

Caf′fea. Coffee. The dried and roasted seeds in the form of an infusion act as a cerebral stimulant and stomachic tonic.

Caf′feic Acid. An acid obtained from coffee in the form of a white powder. When heated it yields the odor of roasted coffee.

Caf′fein. A white, silky, crystalline substance obtained from coffee. Its salts have been used as nervines. Identical with them. See CAFFEA.

Cain′ca. *Chainca. Caincæ radix.* The root of a species of *Chiococca*, celebrated as an antidote to the bite of serpents. It is tonic, emetic, and diuretic.

Caj′eput Oil. *Oleum Cajuputi.* Oil of cajuput. The volatile oil of the leaves of *Melaleuca cajuputi.* It is stimulant and aromatic, and is considered very efficacious in some forms of rheumatism. A drop placed in a decayed tooth has been used as a remedy for odontalgia. Dose, gtt. ij to vj.

Cala′bar. *Bean.* See PHYSASTIGMA.

Calame′den. A term applied to various fractures.

Calami′na Præpara′ta. Calcined calamine reduced to an impalpable powder.

Cal′aminaris Lapis. Ore of zinc.

Cal′amine. *Calamina.* A native carbonate of zinc. Prepared Calamine, in fine powder, is dusted or sprinkled on parts to prevent excoriation.

Calamin′ta. Dry styrax.

Calamin′tha. Calamint. See MELISSA CALAMINTHA.

Cal′amus. The Pharmacopœial name of the *Acorus calamus.* The acorus is a genus of seed-plants of the order *Araceæ.*

Cal′amus Aromat′icus, *Acorus calamus.* Sweet flag. The root is stimulant, tonic, and aromatic.

Calamus Dra′co. The plant which yields dragon's blood.

Calamus Scripto′rius. A small cavity or furrow at the bottom of the fourth ventricle of the brain, so called from its resemblance to a pen.

Calca′neum. *Calx,* the heel. The largest bone of the tarsus, the heel bone, or os calcis.

Cal′car, gen. *Calcaris,* Calcaneum. (Also, a spur.) Ergot.

Calca′reous. *Calx, calcis,* lime. Belonging to lime; containing lime; of the nature of limestone.

Calcareous Earth. Lime.

Calcareous Spar. Crystallized carbonate of lime.

Calcic Inflammation of Gums and Peridental Membrane. Inflammation caused and maintained by deposits of calculus on the necks of the teeth; it is dependent upon such deposits.

Calcifi′cation. Conversion into lime, as in the formation of the teeth; the hardening process.

Calcification of the Teeth. Of the Deciduous teeth: 17th week of embryonic life, the enamel and dentine of the central and lateral incisors begin calcification; 18th week. of the molars and cuspids; 20th week, of crypts which encase the enamel and dentine germs; 40th week, or at birth, the calcification of the incisor crowns is completed, and roots begin to calcify; 3 months after birth, the cuspid and molar crowns are completed and the roots begin to calcify. Of the Permanent Teeth: At the 25th week of fœtal life the enamel and dentine of the first molars begin to classify: 1st year after birth, the central and lateral incisors begin to calcify; at 4 years of age the cuspids, bicuspids, and 2d molars begin to calcify; at 8 years, the 3d molars begin to calcify.

Calcig′enous. *Calx,* lime, and *γεννάω,* to generate. Applied to metals which with oxygen form a calx, or earthy-looking substance.

Calcig′erous Cells. The cells of the bony or dentinal part of a tooth are so called by Professor Owen.

Cal′cii Chlo′ridum. Chloride of calcium.

Calcina′tion. From *calx,* lime. Oxidation. The act of submitting to a strong heat any infusible mineral substance for the purpose of depriving it either of its water, or any other volatile substance entering into its composition, and reducing it to ashes or cinders.

Cal′cine. *Calx,* lime. To burn as lime; to reduce to a powder, or to an oxide, by heat. The separation of the inorganic elements of a substance by exposing it to intense heat.

Cal′cined Magne′sia. The protoxide of magnesium.

Cal′cis Liquor. Lime water. Prepared by adding cold water to freshly slaked lime, and the clear fluid poured off for use as it is needed. It is antacid, slightly styptic, astringent, antiseptic, and detergent. In *Dental Practice,* lime water is a useful agent where the secretions of the mouth are viscid and fetid, and especially where the teeth are soft in structure and very sensitive owing to the acid condition of the oral fluids. Also where the teeth are sensitive from recession of gum and absorption of alveolar process. When added to milk it increases its digestibility and allays gastric irritability. See *Gorgas' Dental Medicine.*

Cal′cis Mu′rias. Muriate of lime; old name for the chloride of lime.

Calcis Os. The bone of the tarsus which forms the heel.

Calcis Oxymurias. Chloride of lime.

Calcis Sulphure′tum. *Hepar calcis.* Sulphuret of lime.

Cal′cium. Symbol Ca. Atomic weight, 40. A brilliant, silver-white metal which has a strong affinity for oxygen. The metallic base of lime.

Cal′coglobulin. Albumen changed into a remarkably insoluble and resistant substance, resembling chitine in its action with reagents. A thin spherule of formed material—bone, which encloses the osteoblast as the process of secretion proceeds. Calcoglobulin is deposited within the tissues of an inflamed pulp, and is associated with the formation of pulp-nodules.

Cal′cospherites. A structural form made by inducing the very gradual precipitation of lime salts in solutions containing albumen, or other organic constituents.

Cal′cospherules. Bone is an aggregation of calcospherules, which are at first secreted as a thin covering around the bone-cells-osteoblasts.

Calc Spar. Crystallized carbonate of lime. Calcareous spar.

Cal′culi. Earthy concretions.

Calculi, Arthrit′ic. *Calculi articular.* Concretions formed in the ligaments, and within the capsules of the joints of persons affected with gout.

Calculi, Bil′iary. Biliary concretions; gall-stones.

Calculi in the Ears. Hard concretions formed in the meatus auditorius externus.

Calculi, Intes′tinal. Intestinal concretions. Bezoars.

Calculi, Lach′rymal. Concretions formed in the lachrymal ducts.

Calculi, Nephritic. Concretions found in the kidneys.

Calculi, Pancreat′ic. Concretions formed in the pancreas.

Calculi of the Pine′al Gland. Concretions formed in the pineal gland.

Calculi of the Prostate Gland. Concretions in the prostate gland, usually composed of phosphate of lime.

Calculi of the Stomach and Intestines. Concretions formed in the stomach and intestines.

Calculi of the Ton′sils. Concretions formed in the tonsils.

Calculi Sal′ivary. Concretions of a calcareous kind formed in the substance of the salivary glands, or in their excretory ducts, or upon the teeth. See ODONTOLITHUS and SALIVARY CALCULUS.

Cal′culi, Spermat′ic. Concretions found occasionally in the vesiculæ seminales.

Culculi, Urina′ry. Concretions of an earthy nature formed in the bladder.

Calculif′ragus. From *calculus*, a stone, and *frango*, to break. A stone-breaker; an instrument for breaking a stone in the human body; a lithontriptic instrument.

Cal′culus. Diminutive of *calx*, a limestone. An earthy concretion formed in the bladder, kidneys, mouth, or some other part of the body. Stone-like in its nature.

Calculus Denta′lis. Salivary calculus.

Calculus, Saliva′ry. See SALIVARY CALCULUS.

Caldar′. The old Arabic chemical name for *tin*.

Calda′rium. A caldron; the hot bath.

Calefa′cient. *Calefaciens;* from *calidus*, warm, and *facio*, I make. To excite warmth. Any substance, as mustard, pepper, &c., capable of exciting warmth in the part to which it is applied.

Calen′dula. A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ*.

Calendula Alpina. Arnica Montana.

Calendula Arvensis. *Wild Marigold.* Used in jaundice and cachexia. Dose of the juice from f ℥j to f ℥iv.

Calendula Officina′lis. The garden marigold, supposed to be antispasmodic, sudorific, deobstruent, and emmenagogue. The tincture, *Tinctura Calendulæ*, is used in *Dental Practice* for an application to a wounded pulp, wounds of mucous membrane, especially after extracting teeth, and the soreness following the removal of salivary calculus. A few drops added to an ounce of water forms an efficient mouthwash in inflammations. For dental uses, see *Gorgas' Dental Medicine.*

Calen′dulæ Martiales. Ferrum ammoniatum.

Calen′dulin. A peculiar principle, supposed by Berzelius to be analogous to bassorin, obtained from the marigold.

Calentu′ras. Sometimes applied to Cinchona. Also a tree of the Philippine Islands, the wood of which is bitter and febrifuge.

Cale′sium. A Malabar tree, the bark of which, made into an ointment, is said to cure convulsions from wounds, and to heal ulcers; and the juice of the bark, aphthæ and dysentery.

Cal′iber. The diameter of any cylindrical body.

Cal′ices. *Calyces.* From seven to thirteen funnel-shaped tubes, called the *infundibula*, into which the points of the papillæ of the kidneys project.

Cal′idum Anima′le. Animal heat.

Calidum Innatum. Animal heat, or *Vis Vitæ.*

Cali′go. A mist. Obscurity of vision, caused by a speck on the cornea; also, the speck itself. It is divided into six species: 1. *Caligo palpebrarum*, obstructed vision from disorder in the eyelids; 2. *Caligo corneæ*, opacity of the cornea; 3. *Caligo lentis*, cataract; 4. *Caligo pupillæ*, blindness from closure of the iris; 5. *Caligo humorum*, blindness from loss of transparency in the aqueous or vitreous humors; 6. *Caligo synizesis*, blindness from closed pupil.

Cal′ipers. Compasses with curved legs. Used in vulcanite and celluloid work to measure the thickness of the plate.

Calisay′a Bark. Cinchona flava.

Calisthen′ics. Καλος, beautiful, and σθενος, strength. An exercise for strengthening the body, and giving ease and elegance to the movements of the limbs.

Ca′lix. *Calyx infundibulum;* from καλιξ, a cup. Small membranous canals which surround the papillæ of the kidneys, and open into the pelvis.

Callidon′tia. From καλος, beautiful, and οδους, a tooth. The art of preserving the beauty of the teeth. See Dental Hygiene.

Callos′ity. *Callositas.* Preternatural hardness; as in certain tumors.

Cal′lous. *Callosus.* Hardened; indurated, as the edges of an ulcer.

Cal′lus. *Callous.* The exudative deposit or bony matter thrown out between, and uniting the fractured extremities of a bone. It is also applied to induration of a soft or fleshy part.

Callus, Permanent. The permanent bond of union in fractured bone, after the re-absorption of the provisional callus first thrown out.

Callus, Provisional. The cartilage-like plastic material first thrown out in fractured bone, and which is re-absorbed when the permanent callus is formed.

Cal′omel. *Calomelas;* from καλος, good, and μελας, black. *Protochloride of Mercury. Hydrargyri chloridum mite,* mild chloride of mercury; which see.

Ca′lor. Heat.

Calor Anima′lis. Animal heat.

Calor Fer′vens. Boiling heat.

Calor Le′nis. Gentle heat, between 90° and 100° Fahr.

Calor Mor′dicans. A term applied in *Pathology* to the biting and pungent heat of the skin. A dangerous symptom in typhus fever, which leaves an unpleasant smarting sensation on the fingers for several minutes after touching them.

Calor′ic. *Caloricum;* from *calor.* The matter, cause, or agent by which all the effects of heat are produced.

Caloric, La′tent, Insensible heat. That portion of heat existing in all bodies not made evident by approaching the thermometer; also heat passing into ice as it becomes water, and into liquids to convert them into vapor.

Caloric, Specif′ic. The amount of heat required to raise different bodies to an equal degree of temperature.

Calorifica′tion. *Calorificatio;* from *calor,* heat, and *fieri,* to become. The production of heat; especially the function of generating animal heat.

Calorim′eter. From *calor,* heat, and μετρον, a measure. An instrument by which the whole quantity of absolute heat existing in a body, in chemical union, can be ascertained.

Calum′ba. *Calumbo. Columba.* A root having an aromatic smell, a bitter, pungent taste, and tonic and antiseptic properties. Dose gr. x to ʒj in powder.

Calum′ba, Amer′ican. Indian Lettuce, Yellow Gentian, Golden Seal. The root is used in the same cases as the true Calumba.

Cal′va. *Calvaria;* sometimes improperly called *calvarium.* From *calvus,* bald. The scalp or upper part of the cranium is so called because it often becomes bald.

Calx. From *kalah,* to burn. Chalk, lime.

Calx Antimo′nii. Oxide of antimony.

Calx Chlorina′ta. Chloride of lime. Bleaching powder.

Calx cum Ka′li Pu′ro. Potash with lime.

Calx Hydrar′gyri Alba. Ammoniated mercury.

Calx Metal′lic. A metal which has undergone calcination, combustion, or some other equivalent process.

Calx Viva. Quicklime.

Caly′ces. Small membranous caps which cover the points of the papillæ of the kidney. Their union forms the *infundibula.*

Calyc′iform. Shaped like a calyx or flower-cup.

Cal′ycoid. From *calyx,* and ειδος, a form. Resembling a calyx.

Calyp′tra. From καλυπτηρ, a cover. A veil or cover. In *Botany,* a membranous envelope placed over the capsule of mosses, inclosing their sporules.

Cal′yx. Καλυξ. From καλυπτο, to cover. The outermost of the enveloping organs of a flower. The flower-cup. The membranous cup or sac surrounding one or two of the papillæ of the kidney.

Cam′bium. In *Physiology,* the nutritious humors supposed to be elaborated from the blood to repair the losses, and accomplish the increase of the various organs of the body. In *Botany,* a colorless, viscid juice, found in the spring between the bark and wood of trees, which, it is supposed, becomes gradually organized, assuming the vegetable structure. In *Dental Physiology,* a layer of roundish cells with processes internal to the outer part of the periosteum about the root of a tooth; and, forming a part of it.

Cambo′gia. From Cambodia, in the East Indies, where it is obtained. Gamboge, which see.

Cambu′ca. *Cambucca Membrata.* A bubo or ulcer in the groin or near the genitals.

Cam′era. A chamber or cavity. Applied to the chambers of the eye.

Camera Luci′da. An instrument making the image of any object appear on the wall in a light room.

Camera Obscura. An optical apparatus for throwing the image of external objects on a white surface, in a dark room, and representing them in their proper colors and shapes.

Campa′na. A bell. In *Chemistry*, a dish or cover shaped like a bell, used in making sulphuric acid.

Campan′ulate. Bell-shaped.

Camphene′, or **Camphine.** A substance procured from common turpentine; with an equivalent of oxygen it forms camphor.

Campho-Phenique. A limpid, volatile fluid with a hot, aromatic taste, and the odor of camphor. Obtained from the chemical union of carbolic acid and camphor. It is antiseptic, anæsthetic, and germicide.

Cam′phor. From the Arabian *Caphur* or *kamphur.* Camphor; a concrete substance, derived from the *Laurus Camphora*, and purified by sublimation; of a crystalline texture, strong fragrant odor, and possessing narcotic and diaphoretic properties. In *Dental Practice* the tincture, or "spirits of camphor," is used to allay pain arising from a near exposure of the dental pulp, and of sensitive dentine; and for the pain following the extraction of teeth affected with periodontitis; also in periosteal inflammation, combined with creasote or carbolic acid, it is thought to have the power of modifying the escharotic action of these agents. The oil is preferred by some.

Camphor, Borneo. See Borneo Camphor.

Camphor, Liquid. Camphor oil; the fluid obtained from the young camphor tree, *Dryobalanops Camphora*, by incision into the tree.

Camphor, Oil of. *Nitrate of Camphor.* A solution of camphor in dilute nitric acid; also applied to liquid camphor, and liniment of camphor.

Cam′phor Water. *Aqua Camphora.* U. S. *Mistura Camphoræ.* Camphor mixture; a mixture of camphor, alcohol, carbonate of magnesia, and distilled water.

Cam′phora Officina′rum. The *Laurus Camphora*, or camphor tree, a native of China and Japan.

Camphoræ Flo′res Compos′iti. Camphor sublimed with benzoin.

Camphora′ta. See Camphorosma.

Cam′phorate. *Camphoras.* A salt resulting from the union of camphoric acid with a salifiable base.

Cam′phorated. Relating to, or containing camphor.

Camphorated Tincture of Opium. See Paregoric.

Camphor′ic Acid. *Acidum camphoricum.* An acid obtained by repeated distillation of nitric acid from camphor.

Cam′phrone. A light oily substance obtained by dropping pieces of camphor into a porcelain tube containing quick lime, heated to redness and condensing the vapor.

Campylo′tis. From καμπυλος, bent, a preternatural incurvation of a part; also a distortion of the eyelids.

Cam′wood. A red dye-wood, the product of the *Baphia nitida*, a native of Sierra Leone.

Canaden′sis. Canadian; the name of a balsam. See Canada Balsam.

Can′adol. A transparent liquid, very volatile, and resembling benzine in odor, which is an effective local anæsthetic in minor surgical operations.

Canal. *Canalis; ductus; meatus.* A channel or passage for fluids or solids; a tube; a duct; the prolongation of a foramen for some distance in a bone.

Canal, Alimen′tary. The canal leading from the mouth to the anus.

Canal, Arachnoi′dian. A canal, supposed to have been discovered by Bichat, formed by the extension of the arachnoid over the transverse and longitudinal fissure of the brain, and which surrounds the vena magna galeni. Cruveilhier denies the existence of this canal.

Canal, Arte′rial. Ductus arteriosus.

Canal, Hy′aloid. A cylindrical body formed by the reflection of the hyaloid membrane into the interior of the vitreous body.

Canal, Intestinal. That portion of the alimentary canal formed by the intestines.

Canal, Medulla′ry. The cylindrical cavity in the shaft of a long bone.

Canal, Na′sal, Lachrymal canal.

Canal of Fonta′na. The minute vascular canal situated within the ciliary ligament. It is also termed the ciliary canal.

Canal of Ja′cobson. Tympanic canal.

Canal of Nuck. A cylindrical sheath formed around the round ligaments of the uterus by a prolongation of the peritoneum into the inguinal canal.

Canal of Petit. A triangular canal, situated immediately around the circumference of the crystalline lens.

Canal of Schlemm. A minute circular canal at the junction of the sclerotica and conjunctiva.

Canal, Spi′nal. Vertebral canal.

Canal, Tympa′nic. A canal opening on the lower surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, containing Jacobson's nerve.

Canalic′ulate. *Canalic′ulatus.* Channelled; furrowed; grooved.

Canalic′ulus; plural, **Canaliculi.** Diminutive of *canalis*, a canal. A small canal. Applied in *Anatomy* to some large lacunæ which secrete mucus in the urethra. In bone, the small canals through which nutrition is conveyed to all parts of the structure. Each lacuna is the outlet of a number of canaliculi.

Cana′lis Arteriosus. Arterial duct; a vessel through which the blood passes in the fœtus from the pulmonary artery into the aorta, but which is obliterated after birth.

Canalis Semicircula′ris. The semi-circular canal. There are three in the posterior portion of the labyrinth of each ear, which open by five orifices into the vestibulum.

Canalis, Veno′sus. A canal which conveys the blood in the fœtus from the *porta* of the liver to the ascending *vena cava*, but it ceases to exist after birth.

Cancella′tus. *Cancel′lous, Cancellus.* From *cancelli.* Having a latticed appearance; cancellated; formed of cancelli.

Cancel′li. Lattice-work. The reticular or spongy texture of bones, consisting of numerous cells communicating with each other. They contain a fatty matter like marrow.

Can′cer. Καρκινος. Literally, a crab. In *Zoology*, a genus of crustaceous animals. In *Pathology*, a scirrhous tumor, generally terminating in a fatal ulcer, called by the Greeks *carcinoma*, from καρκινος, a crab, from the resemblance of the affected part and the surrounding raised veins to that animal. The disease is ordinarily attended with severe lancinating pain, and the texture of the affected part is exceedingly variable. The following are the species enumerated by Dr. Bayle:

1. The *Chondroïd;* from χονδρος, cartilage, and ειδος, likeness, or cartilaginiform.
2. The *Hyaloïd;* from υαλος, glass, and ειδος, likeness, or vitriform.
3. The *Larinoid;* from λαρινος, fat, and ειδος, likeness, or lardiform.
4. The *Bunioïd;* from βυνιον, a turnip, and ειδος, likeness, or napiform.
5. The *Encephaloïd;* from εγκεφαλος, the brain, and ειδος, likeness, or cerebriform.
6. The *Colloid;* from κολλα, glue, and ειδος, likeness, or gelatiniform.
7. The *Compound* cancerous, the *Mixed* cancerous, and the *Superficial* cancerous.

Cancer Cell. The cell which is supposed to characterize cancer.

Cancer, Gale′ni. A cancer bandage, or a bandage with eight tails for the head.

Cancer, Mundito′rum. Cancer Scroti. Chimney-sweeper's cancer. An irregular, superficial, painful ulceration, occurring in the scrotum of chimney-sweepers.

Can′cerous. Pertaining to cancer.

Can′croid. *Cancroideus;* from *cancer*, and ειδος, form. Having the appearance of a cancer.

Can′crum O′ris. *Gangrenous Stomati′tis. Phagedæna Oris.* Canker of the mouth; a spreading ulceration of the gums, inside the lips and cheeks, and it may occur in any part of the buccal cavity or fauces, attended with a preternatural flow of saliva—inflammation and tumefaction of the neighboring parts—fetid breath, fever, and constipation. The disease is usually confined to children of from two to six years of age, and is supposed to result from a debilitated state of the body, induced by want of cleanliness and improper food.

The disease evidently has some of the characteristics of gangrenous inflammation of the gums, as well as of other affections, which consist of ulceration of the gums and exfoliation of the alveolar processes; yet it differs from both of these in many particulars, and therefore should not be confounded with either. The last-named affection, we believe, never occurs among the wealthy, but seems always to be confined to children of the poor, and to be dependent upon defective nutrition, bad air, and a cachectic habit of the body; whereas cancrum oris is occasionally met with among children of the wealthier classes of society.

In the treatment of the disease, as soon as the affection is recognized, the ulcer should be destroyed with fuming nitric acid; any delay will insure fatal consequences. Disinfectant washes should be constantly employed, and the strength maintained by the free use of stimulants and tonics. Hydrochloric acid is recommended by some, instead of nitric acid, for application to the ulcer. Astringent washes are also serviceable in the after treatment.

Can′didum Ovi. The white of an egg.

Canel′la. A genus of plants of the order *Meliaceæ.*

Canella Al′ba. The laurel-leaved canella, the bark of which is a stimulant and pungent aromatic. It is added to bitters and cathartics. Dose, gr. x to xxx.

Can′icæ. Meal containing much bran.

Canic′ida. Aconite.

Canine′. Pertaining to or partaking of the nature of a dog.

Canine Fos′sa. A depression in the outer surface of the superior maxillary bone, above the canine or cuspid tooth.

Canine Teeth. *Dentes canini; cynodontes; dentes laniarii; dentes angulares; cuspidati; conoides; eye-teeth.* See Cuspid Teeth,

Cani′nus. From *canis*, a dog. A cuspid tooth is so called because it resembles that of a dog. See Cuspid Teeth. It is also the name of a muscle, the *levator anguli oris*, because it is situated near the canine tooth.

Caniram. Strychnos nux vomica.

Cani′ties. Grayness of hair.

Can′ker. A corroding ulcer in the mouth. See Cancrum Oris.

Can′na. A reed or hollow cane. The fibula has been so called from its resemblance to a reed.

Canna Fis′tula. See Cassia Fistula.

Canna In′dica. See Sagittaria Alexipharmica.

Canna Ma′jor. The tibia.

Canna Mi′nor Cru′ris. The fibula.

Can′nabine. *Cannabi′na.* Cannabis hemp. A resin extracted from the Cannabis Indica.

Can′nabis. A genus of plants of the order *Urticaceæ.* Hemp.

Cannabis In′dica. India Hemp. The hemp cultivated in the East is thought to be different from the common hemp; but the two plants are regarded by most botanists as identical. It is admitted, however, that the former is more powerful in its action upon the system. An intoxicating liquor is prepared from the leaves, under the name of *bang*, or *ganga*, in India. It is a true cerebral stimulant, and may be employed when opium cannot be. One-half to one grain will produce sleep. In dental practice it is applied to exposed pulps to relieve the pain. Dose of tincture, gtt. xx to xxx.

Cannabis Sati′va. Common hemp. The tops of this plant have a strong narcotic smell, causing giddiness, dimness of sight and a species of intoxication.

Can′nel Coal. A bituminous substance, which yields on combustion a bright flame, with little or no smoke.

Can′nula. A tubular surgical instrument, consisting of a tube or sheath obliquely pointed and a stiletto or stylet, introduced into a cavity or tumor, to drain or draw off the fluid.

Canthar′idal Collo′dion. Collodium cum Cantharide. Is composed of cantharides, sulphuric ether and acetic acid, in two ounces of which mixture twenty-five grains of gun cotton are dissolved. It is an effectual vesicant, and in *Dental Practice* is a valuable application in periodontitis, relieving the inflammation by counter-irritation. It is applied by means of a camel's-hair brush to the gum over the root of the affected tooth, and the blister which results is punctured with a needle. See Gorgas' "Dental Medicine."

Canthar′idine. From *cantharis*, Spanish fly. The active principle in Cantharides, on which their vesicating quality depends.

Can′tharis. *Cantharis vesicatoria; κανϑαρις*, a beetle. The blister-beetle; Spanish fly. A genus of Coleopterous insects containing many species. Cantharides, when taken internally, are powerfully stimulant, producing a peculiar effect upon the urinary and genital organs; applied externally, they excite inflammation of the skin, and a copious secretion of serum under the cuticle. Dose, gr. ss to gr. j, in a pill, with opium or extract of henbane and camphor, twice a day. Dose of the tincture, gtt. x. See Cantharidal Collodion.

Canthi′tis. *Canthus.* Inflammation of the angle of one or both eyes.

Can′thoplasty. Κανϑος, the angle of the eye, and πλασσω, to form. The operation of transplanting a portion of the conjunctiva of the eye-ball to the external canthus of the eye-lids.

Can′thus. Κανϑος. The angle or corner of the eye.

Can′ula. Diminutive of *canna*, a reed. *Cannula.* A small tube used in surgery. See Cannula.

Caout′chine. A volatile oil obtained by the destructive distillation of caoutchouc.

Ca′outchouc. Indian rubber; gum-elastic. The milky, concrete juice obtained principally from the *Siphonia elastica*, or *Siphonia cahuchu*, a South American tree. It is remarkable for its elasticity, and, being insoluble in water and alcohol, is applied to various valuable purposes. It is used as a base for artificial teeth, etc.; also in the manufacture of catheters, bougies, pessaries, and in the prosthesis of the velum palati. It did not, however, answer very well at first for this latter purpose, as the secretions of the mouth and nasal cavities soon destroyed it. But this objection has been completely obviated by the discovery of a peculiar method of preparing it, vulcanizing the rubber. See INDIA RUBBER, and also VULCANITE.

Ca′outchoucin. *Caoutchouci′na.* The principle on which the properties of caoutchouc depend.

Caphopic′rite. From καφεω, to inhale, and πικρος, bitter. The bitter principle of rhubarb.

Caph′ora. *Caphura.* Camphor.

Capillaire. A syrup employed as a demulcent in coughs.

Cap′illary. *Capillaris;* from *capillus*, the hair. Resembling a hair; hair-like; small. It is applied to the extreme radicles of the arteries and veins. A minute blood-vessel, connecting the smallest ramifications of the arteries with those of the veins. Also a very minute fissure in the skull; also the intercellular biliary passages.

Capillary Attrac′tion. The power by which a liquid rises higher in a fine tube than the surface of the liquid in which one end of it is placed.

Capillic′ulus. *Capillus*, the hair. The arterial and venous radicles pervading more minutely than the capillaries, the ultimate elements of every organ.

Capil′lus. The hair.

Capis′trum. Literally, a bridle. The single split-cloth bandage used in fractures and other injuries of the lower jaw.

Cap′ital. *Capitalis.* Belonging to the head. Applied to surgical operations; it denotes those of greater magnitude, as amputations, excisions, etc.

Cap′itate. From *caput*, the head. Headed; terminated in a head or sudden enlargement.

Capit′ulum. Diminutive of *caput*, head. A term applied to any protuberance of bone received into a hollow part of another bone.

Capitilu′vium. From *caput*, the head, and *lavarre*, to wash. A lotion or bath for the head.

Capitit′raha. Instruments to draw down the head of the fœtus.

Capito′nes. Fœtuses whose heads are so large as to interfere with delivery.

Capit′ulum. Diminutive of *caput*, the head. A small head or knot. In *Chemistry*, an alembic.

Capi′vi Oil. See COPAIBA.

Capnis′mos. Fumigation.

Capno′mar. From καπνος, smoke, μοιρα, part. A volatile, transparent liquid, obtained from tar, and having the property of dissolving caoutchouc.

Capping the Nerve of a Tooth. An operation first recommended by Dr. Koecker for the purpose of protecting an exposed dental pulp from injury in filling a tooth. See DENTAL PULP, EXPOSED.

Cap′rate. A combination of capric acid with a base.

Capreola′ris. From *capreolus*, a tendril. *Capreolatus.* Twisted, contorted; applied by some to the spermatic vessels.

Cap′ric Acid. A volatile acid of a disagreeable odor, obtained from butter on its conversion into soap.

Capryl′ic Acid. An acid combined with glycerine to form a glyceride existing in various animal fats.

Caprilo′quium. Ægophony.

Caprin′ic Acid. An acid with a sweet-like odor, obtained from butter in fine acicular crystals.

Cap′rinyl. The organic radical of the foregoing. Oil of rue is supposed to be its oxyhydrate. Its formula is $C_{20}H_{19}$.

Capro′ic Acid. See CAPRONIC ACID.

Capron′ic Acid. A clear, oily, unpleasantly smelling fluid, obtained from cocoanut oil, butter, and Limburg cheese.

Cap′ronyl. The basis of the foregoing. Formula $C_{12}H_{11}$.

Cap′sicin. An acrid resin obtained from Cayenne pepper.

Cap′sicum. From καπτω, to bite; because of its effect on the mouth. A genus of plants of the order *Solanaceæ.*

Capsicum An′nuum, Cayenne pepper; Guinea pepper. It is a powerful stimulant, and produces, when taken into the stomach, a sense of heat and a glow upon the skin. It is used as a condiment, and is valuable as a medicinal agent. Dose, gr. v. In *Dental Practice*, the tincture, Tinctura Capsici, is useful in acute periodontitis, when it is necessary to hasten suppuration, also in the chronic form to resolve the inflammatory products. It is also useful to stimulate the gums in chronic inflammation and ulceration, and in chronic alveolar abscess, and in recession of the gums from the necks of the teeth. As a local stimulant and counter-irritant, it may be placed in a small bag, or be applied in the form of a capsicum plaster applied to the gum over the root of the affected tooth. For other dental uses see *Gorgas' Dental Medicine.*

Cap′sula. Diminutive of *capsa*, a chest or case. A capsule. A membranous bag inclosing a part of the body, as the capsular ligament, the capsule of the crystalline lens, &c. The matrices or sacs of the teeth are sometimes called capsules. In *Botany*, the membranous pericardium or seed-vessels of a plant.

Capsula Atrabilia′ris. The supra-renal capsules, or supra-renal glands; two flattened triangular bodies, one on each side, surmounting the corresponding kidney.

Capsula Cordis. *Capsule of the Heart.* The pericardium.

Capsula Lumba′ris. The receptaculum chyli.

Cap′sular. *Capsularis.* Having the form, or partaking of the nature, of a capsule.

Capsular Lig′ament. A kind of ligamentous bag surrounding every movable articulation, and containing the synovia.

Cap′sule. Capsula. A tunic or bag which encloses a part of the body.

Capsule, Gelatinous. An envelope of gelatin inclosing copaiba and other disagreeable oils, to conceal their taste.

Capsule of Glisson. A dense cellular membrane surrounding the vena portæ in its most minute ramifications in the liver, described by Glisson.

Capsule, Renal. Supra-renal capsule. See CAPSULA ATRABILIARIS.

Capsule, Seminal. A name given by Bartholine to the dilatation of the extremity of the *vas deferens.* Some anatomists give this name to the *vesiculæ seminales.*

Capsule, Syno′vial. A membranous bag enveloping an articulation, and secreting a lubricating fluid.

Capsuli′tis. *Capsula*, a capsule. Inflammation of the capsule of the eye.

Ca′put. The head, cranium, or skull; the upper extremity of a bone, as the head of the femur. Also, the origin of a muscle, as the long head of the biceps; and it is sometimes applied to a protuberance resembling a head, as also to the beginning of a part.

Caput Gallinag′inis. *Verumonta′num.* A protuberance in the urethra in men, situated before the neck of the bladder.

Caput Ob′stipum. Wry neck.

Caput Pur′gum. A remedy which causes a defluxion from the head, as an *errhine*, *sialagogue*, &c.

Caput Scapulæ. Acromion.

Caput Succeda′neum. A swelling of the head of the fœtus, which occurs in certain cases of labor.

Caput Tes′tis. The epididymis.

Car′abus. A genus of Coleopterous insects. Two species, the *Crysocephalus* and *Ferrugineus*, were at one time much vaunted as a remedy for toothache, and even quite recently they were highly recommended in Germany for this purpose. They were first rubbed between the thumb and finger, and then applied to the affected tooth and gum. See COCCINELLA SEPTEMPUNCTATA.

Caran′na. *Caran′næ gummi; caragna.* A concrete resinous substance, having an aromatic smell and bitter taste.

Car′at. From the Arab *kyrat*, a weight, or from κερατιον, a small weight, or, according to some, from *kuara*, an African term for the bean used by the natives of the Gold Coast for weighing gold dust. A weight of four grains, used in weighing diamonds. It is also used in reference to the fineness of gold. For example, suppose the mass spoken of "to weigh 24 carats, of twelve grains each; and the pure gold is called *fine.* Thus, if gold is said to be 22 carats fine, or standard, it is implied that $\frac{22}{24}$ are pure gold, and $\frac{2}{24}$ alloy. In the process of assaying gold, the real quantity taken is very small, generally from six to twelve grains; and this is termed the *assay pound.* It is subdivided into 24 carats, and each carat into four assay grains, and each grain into quarters; so that there are three hundred and eighty-four separate reports for gold. When the gold assay pound is only six grains, the quarter assay grain only weighs 1-64 of a grain. This will give some idea of the accuracy required in the weights and scales used for such delicate operations." * The still further division of the carat brings it to $\frac{1}{32}$ of the original weight. This method of exposing the fineness of gold, however, is gradually yielding to the more scientific decimal mode.

Car′away. See CARUM.

Car′bo Anima′lis. *Carbo carnis.* Animal charcoal. Ivory-black. See CHARCOAL, ANIMAL.

Carbo Foss′ilis. Stone coal.

Carbo Ligni. Charcoal of wood.

Carbohy′drates. Hydrates of carbon. Organic substances composed of nearly equal parts of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. Cellulose, starch, and sugar belong to this class.

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* Brand's Encyclopædia.

Carbol′ic Acid, or **Phenole.** Phenic acid. Obtained from coal-tar, and when perfectly pure is a colorless crystallized solid, and of a taste at first pungent, and then sweet. Its odor is like that of tar. It is very soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, and benzole. For dental use it is rendered fluid, by diluting it with a little Cologne water. It is, chemically, an alcohol rather than an acid.

It is used in *Dentistry* as an application to the exposed pulp of a tooth, preparatory to filling it, when without its aid the general practice would be to destroy the pulp; also, to sensitive dentine. Diluted, it is allowed to remain in contact with the pulp of a tooth for ten minutes in the conservative treatment of the organ. Some regard the superficial eschar caused by the strong acid when applied to the exposed surface of the pulp, as an important factor in its treatment for preservation. When applied to sensitive dentine it is allowed to remain from five to fifteen minutes. Combined with glycerine in the proportion of 1 part to 30 parts of glycerine, it is a valuable injection for chronic forms of alveolar abscess. Carbolic acid is also used for putrescent pulps, but has given place to agents possessing greater germicidal power. It is also employed in inflammatory conditions of the oral mucous membrane. It is also used for the same purpose as creasote, which see. For dental uses, &c., see *Gorgas' Dental Medicine.*

Carbomethyl′ic Acid. An acid resulting from the action of carbonic acid upon pyroxylic spirit.

Car′bon. From *carbo,* coal. *Charcoal.* Symbol C. Atomic weight, 12. A non-metal occurring in various forms of diamond, graphite, or black lead, and charcoal. In *Chemistry* this term is used to signify a pure combustible base of the varieties of charcoal and other carbonaceous substances. The diamond is the purest form of crystallized carbon.

Carbon, Min′eral. A term applied to charcoal with various proportions of earth and iron, without bitumen. It has a silky lustre, and the fibrous texture of wood. It is found stratified with various kinds of coal.

Carbon, Sesqui-Iodide of. A yellow precipitate, obtained by adding water to an alcoholic solution of iodine deprived of its color by potassa. It has been used in glandular and cutaneous affections.

Carbon, Sulphuret of. A transparent, colorless fluid, of an unpleasant taste and smell. It was formerly supposed to be diaphoretic, diuretic, emmenagogue, and antispasmodic.

Carbon Tetrachloride. The formula is CCl_4. An anæsthetic resembling chloroform, but is very dangerous.

Carbona′ceous. *Carbo,* coal, carbon. Of the nature of carbon.

Car′bonas. Carbonate.

Car′bonate. A salt formed by the union of carbonic acid with a salifiable base; a combination of carbonic acid.

Carbonate of Sodium. *Sodii Carbonis.* Na_2CO_3, $10H_2O$. Dose, grs. v–xxx. The physiological effects and therapeutic uses are analogous to those of potassium—antacid and diuretic. It is employed as a mouth-wash, and also to relieve the pain of pulpitis, and obtund sensitive dentine. It is also employed in the treatment of devitalized pulps as a disinfectant and antiseptic.

Carbonate of Ammonia. *Ammonii Carbonas.* Formula: $NH_4HCO_3NH_4CO_2$. Dose, grs. ij–x. One of the preparations of ammonia. See AMMONIA.

Car′bonated. *Carbonatus. Aëratus.* That which is combined with carbonic acid.

Carbon′ic Acid. *Ac′idum carbon′icum. Fixed air; carbonaceous acid; mephitic acid.* A transparent, colorless, gaseous acid, without smell, irrespirable, and incapable of supporting combustion. It is a compound of carbon and oxygen, CO. In the form of carbonic acid gas it constitutes a small proportion of atmospheric air. It is often found in mines, dry wells, &c. Breathing it is often fatal to animal life. See POISONS.

Carbonic Acid Water. Mineral or soda water, used as a vehicle for saline cathartics.

Carbonic Oxide. Gaseous oxide of carbon; the protoxide of carbon, CO. It is a colorless gas formed when carbon is burned with an imperfect supply of oxygen.

Carbon′icum Na′trum. Carbonate of soda.

Carbo′nis Sulphure′tum. Sulphuret of carbon.

Carbo′nium. Carbon.

Carboniza′tion. The conversion of organic substances into charcoal or carbon by heat until the volatile products are driven off, and the carbon only remains.

Carbun′cle. *Carbun′culus.* See ANTHRAX.

Car′buret. *Carburetum.* A compound of carbon with any simple combustible substance. For example, carburetted hydrogen is hydrogen holding carbon in solution. Steel is a carburet of iron.

Carburet of Sul′phur. A liquid compound of carbon and sulphur. It was formerly called alcohol of sulphur, and is now obtained by passing the vapor of sulphur over ignited charcoal.

Carburet′ted Hy′drogen. *Carbon and hydrogen; light inflammable air; olefiant gas. Hydroguret of carbon.* There are two gaseous compounds of carbon and hydrogen, *olefiant gas* or oil-making gas, so called because it forms an oily compound with chlorine, and *light carburetted hydrogen*, found in some coal mines, which is known by the name of *fire damp*, and is the cause of the explosions which sometimes took place previously to the invention, by Sir Humphrey Davy, of the safety lamp. It is also evolved from the mud of stagnant pools and ditches. Olefiant gas is obtained by distilling a mixture of one part of alcohol and two in bulk of sulphuric acid, and collected over water, which is said to absorb more than one seventh of its volume of the gas.

Car′byls. A term used by Löwig, in his classification of animal substances, to denote those radicals which consist of two or more atoms of carbon.

Carcino′ma. From *καρκινος*, a crab, a cancer. A painful scirrhous tumor terminating in malignant ulcer. See CANCER.

Carcinoma Hœmato′des. *Hœmatodes. Fungus hœmatodes.* Most authors use the term in the same sense as cancer. Some apply it to incipient cancer, and some to that species of cancer which resembles cerebral substance.

Carcinom′atous. From *carcinoma.* Belonging to carcinoma.

Car′damom. *Cardamo′mum;* from *καρδια*, the heart, because it was supposed to strengthen this organ. The fruit of *Alpina cardamomum* is a warm and grateful aromatic, but chiefly employed as an ingredient in compound medicinal preparations. Dose, gr. x to xxx.

Cardamo′mum. See CARDAMOM.

Car′dia. *Καρδια*, the heart; also the upper orifice of the stomach.

Cardiac. *Cardiacus*, from *καρδια*, the heart. Relating to the heart. Also, to the superior opening of the stomach. Also, applied to invigorating medicines.

Cardiac Arteries. *Coronary arteries.* Two arteries given off by the aorta above the free edges of the sigmoid valves, and distributed to both surfaces of the heart.

Cardiac Gang′lion. A ganglion situated beneath the arch of the aorta.

Cardiac Nerves. The nerves of the heart. They are distinguished into right and left, and arise from the cervical ganglia.

Cardiac Plex′us. A network formed by the cardiac nerves at the back part of the aorta, near the heart.

Cardiac Veins. The coronary veins. They are four in number, two anterior and two posterior, and open by one orifice into the right auricle of the heart.

Cardia′gra. Gout of the heart.

Cardiag′raphy. *Cardiagra′phia*, from *καρδια*, the heart, and *γραφη*, a description. A description of the heart.

Cardial′gia. From *καρδια*, the heart, and *αλγος*, pain. Pain of the stomach. Heartburn.

Cardialog′ia. From *καρδια*, the heart, and *λογος*, a discourse. A treatise on the heart.

Cardiatom′ia. From *καρδια*, the heart, and *τεμνειν*, to cut. Dissection of the heart.

Cardiatroph′ia. Atrophy of the heart.

Cardiec′tasis. From *καρδια*, the heart, and *εκτασις*, extension. Dilatation of the heart.

Cardielco′sis. From *καρδια*, the heart, and *ελκος*, an ulcer. Ulceration of the heart.

Car′diocele. From *καρδια*, and *κῆλη*, a tumor. The protrusion of the heart through a wound of the diaphragm.

Car′diodynia. From *καρδια*, and *οδυνη*, pain. Pain in the heart. See CARDIAGRA.

Cardiomala′cia. From *καρδια*, the heart, and *μαλακια*, softness. Softening of the heart.

Cardion′chus. From *καρδια*, the heart, and *ογκος*, a tumor. An aneurism of the heart, or of the aorta near it.

Cardis-pneumatic. From *καρδια*, the heart, and *πνεμμα*, the breath. Pertaining to the heart and breath.

Cardiopal′mus. From *καρδια*, the heart, and *παλμος*, pulsation. Palpitation of the heart.

Cardiop′athy. *Cardiopath′ia.* From *καρδια*, the heart, and *παϑος*, disease. Disease of the heart.

Car′diopericardi′tis. Inflammation of the heart and pericardium.

Cardiorrhex′is. From *καρδια*, the heart, and *ρηξις*, rupture. Rupture of the heart.

Cardiosteno′sis. Contraction of the openings of the heart.

Cardiot′romus. From καρδια, the heart, and τρομος, tremor. Feeble palpitation, or fluttering of the heart.

Cardiot′rotus. One wounded in the heart.

Cardi′tis. From καρδια, the heart, and *itis*, inflammation. Inflammation of the heart.

Car′do. A hinge. The articulation called ginglymus.

Careba′ria. From καρη, the head, and βαρος, weight. Heaviness of the head.

Care′na. The twenty-fourth part of a drop.

Car′eum. *Carum.* Caraway seed.

Caribæ′an Bark. The bark of *Exostema caribœum;* a false cinchona.

Ca′ries. From *cario*, to rot. A chronic inflammation of bone with absorption of bony tissue attended usually by pus-formation, or according to some authors, from the Chaldee word *Karah*, to dig in. Ulceration of bone.

Caries Dentium. See CARIES OF THE TEETH.

Caries of Bone. A bone ulcerated from the surface.

Caries of the Teeth. A chemical decomposition of the earthy part of any portion of a tooth, accompanied by a partial or complete disorganization of the animal framework of the affected part.

The elements of the tooth chemically disintegrate particle by particle, the disease always beginning on the surface, in some depression or irregularity, and very often at the point of contact of proximal surfaces and about the necks of the teeth. The fermentation of particles of food which find lodgment on the teeth or in the interspaces develops products, such as acids, for example, which decompose the tooth structure, and the destructive process extends towards the interior, advancing more or less rapidly according to the nature of the constituents of the enamel and dentine. The enamel, on account of its greater resistance to the disintegrating process, is undermined by the dissolving away of the dentine beneath, until it is left unsupported, and, breaking away, an irregular cavity is formed, which increases until the entire crown of the tooth is destroyed.

The occurrence of the disease is ordinarily first indicated by an opaque or dark spot on the enamel; and, if this be removed, the subjacent dentine will exhibit a black, dark brown or whitish appearance. It usually commences on the outer surface of the dentine under the enamel; from thence it proceeds towards the centre, until it reaches the pulp-cavity.

If the diseased part is of a soft and humid character, the enamel, after a time, usually breaks in, disclosing the ravages the disease has made on the subjacent dentine. But this does not always happen; the tooth sometimes remains nearly perfect until its whole interior structure is destroyed.

There is no portion of the crown or neck of a tooth exempt from the disease; yet some parts are more liable to be first attacked than others; as, for example, the depressions in the grinding surfaces of the molars and bicuspids, the proximal surfaces of all the teeth—the posterior or palatine surfaces of the lower incisors; and, in short, wherever an imperfection in the enamel exists, it may develop itself.

In teeth that are very hard the decayed part is of a much firmer consistence and of a darker color than in soft teeth. Sometimes it is black; at other times it is of a dark or light brown; and at other times again it is ashy-gray or nearly white. There are many intermediate shades, some of which have a yellowish hue. As a general rule, the softer the teeth, the lighter, softer and more humid the decay. The color of the decayed part, however, may be, and doubtless is, in some cases, influenced by other circumstances—perhaps by some peculiar modification of the agents upon the presence of which the disease is dependent.

The causes of dental caries are divided into predisposing and exciting. The predisposing causes are such as render the tooth more liable to attack, but are not capable of directly disintegrating the tooth structures. The exciting causes, on the other hand, are such as directly inaugurate the disease. Among the prominent predisposing causes are faulty formation of the teeth, the manner in which the proximal surfaces come in contact, hereditary influences, diseases of various kinds which impair or diminish the vitality, &c. The exciting causes of dental caries may be ascribed to the action of agents which possess the power of directly disintegrating the enamel and dentine, and which have their source in the vitiated secretions of the oral cavity due to the processes of fermentation and putrefaction, assisted by micro-organisms, the invasion of which is always preceded by the extraction of lime salts by the more powerful disintegrating agents, such as acids.

This theory of the cause of dental caries explains the *rationale* of the treatment at present adopted for arresting its progress. By the removal of the decomposed part and filling the cavity with an indestructible material, the presence of those agents, upon the chemical action of which the disease depends, is prevented and its further progress arrested.

Dental caries is most active from the eighth to the thirtieth year, and again when senile changes occur from a diminution of vital force. In middle life, owing to the secretions becoming acidulated, the power of resistance to this disease is often overcome, and similar conditions to those of senility occur.

Caries occurring in the deciduous teeth is also regarded as an indication of the disease making its appearance in the permanent teeth at an early period of their existence.

All acids do not act alike on the teeth. Some may exert but little influence, while others act with great energy. Some may have a greater affinity for the earthy portions, as hydrochloric acid, or for the animal portion, as sulphuric acid, while others, such as nitric acid, act readily on all the constituents of the tooth.

All teeth are not equally liable to decay, or, in other words, not equally susceptible to the action of the causes that produce the disease. Teeth that are well formed, well arranged and of a compact and close texture seldom decay, and even when attacked by caries, the progress of the disease is less rapid than it is in imperfectly-formed teeth, or teeth which are of a soft texture, or irregularly arranged.

Ca′rious. Affected with or pertaining to caries.

Carious Teeth, Effects of. Carious teeth may occasion facial neuralgia, facial paralysis, sciatica, hemiplegia and spinal irritation, paraplegia, tetanus, headache, epilepsy, hysteria, chorea, insanity, etc.

Carminan′tia. See CARMINATIVE.

Carmin′ative. *Carminativus;* from *carmen*, a verse or charm; because their operation was ascribed by the ancients to a charm. Medicines which allay pain and dispel flatus from the alimentary canal.

Car′mine. A beautiful red pigment prepared from cochineal.

Car′neæ Colum′næ. The fleshy fasciculi in the ventricles of the heart.

Car′neous. *Carneus; carnosus;* from *caro, carnis*, flesh. Fleshy. Resembling flesh.

Car′nicula. Diminutive of *caro*, flesh. The gums. A small fleshy substance.

Carnifica′tion. *Carnificatio;* from *caro*, flesh, and *fieri*, to become. Becoming flesh; conversion into a substance resembling flesh; a term applied in *Pathology* to a morbid alteration in which certain organs assume the appearance of flesh, as in hepatization of the lungs.

Carnifor′mis. From *caro*, flesh, and *forma*, likeness. Having the appearance of flesh; usually applied to an abscess having a hardened orifice.

Carniv′ora. An order of animals which subsist on flesh.

Carniv′orous. From *caro*, flesh, and *voro*, I eat. Feeding on flesh. Anything which eats flesh. Applied also to substances which destroy fleshy excrescences.

Car′nose. Resembling, or of the consistency of flesh.

Carno′sus. Carneous; fleshy.

Ca′ro. *Caro, carnis.* Flesh; the red part or belly of a muscle; the pulp of fruit.

Caroli′na Pink. Spigelia Marilandica. Anthelmintic. Dose of the powder, gr. x to xx. The fluid extract is best, the dose of which, for children, is ʒj; for adults, ℥ss, given with senna.

Carot′a. The carrot.

Carot′ic. Καροω, to stupefy. Having power to stupefy; carotid. Applied in the plural neuter (*carotica*) to narcotics.

Caro′tid. From καροω, to cause to sleep. The carotid artery is so called because, when it is tied with a ligature, the animal becomes comatose.

Carotid Artery. *Arteria carotidea.* A large artery on each side of the neck for carrying the blood to the head. The right arises from the arteria innominata, and the left, from the arch of the aorta. Each is divided into an *external* and *internal.* The *superior thyroideal*, the *sublingual*, the *inferior, external*, and *internal maxillary*, the *occipital*, the *external auditory*, and the *temporal*, are branches of the external carotid. The *anterior cerebral*, the *posterior*, the *central* artery of the optic nerve, and the *internal orbital*, are given off within the cavity of the cranium by the internal carotid.

Carotid Canal. A canal in the temporal bone traversed by the carotid artery, and several nervous filaments.

Carotid Foram′ina. The foramina at each extremity of the carotid canal. They are distinguished into external and internal.

Carotid Ganglion. See Carotid Nerve.

Carotid Nerve. A branch from the superior cervical ganglion of the great sympathetic, ascending by the side of the internal carotid artery, and forming, in the carotid canal, with branches of other nerves, the *carotid plexus.* The *carotid ganglion* is a small gangliform swelling on the under side of the artery.

Caro′tin. A peculiar, crystallizable, ruby-red, neutral principle, inodorous and tasteless, obtained from carrots.

Car′pal. Belonging to the wrist.

Carpa′thian Balsam. A product of the *Pinus cembra.*

Carpholog′ia. From καρφος, the nap of cloths, and λεγω, I pluck. Delirious picking of the bedclothes, a dangerous symptom in disease.

Car′po-Pe′dal Spasm. A spasmodic affection of the larynx and chest occurring in young children, with croupy cough and spasmodic contraction of the thumbs and toes.

Carpot′ica. Diseases affecting impregnation.

Car′pus. Καρπος, the wrist. The wrist, consisting of eight bones, viz.: the *scaphoides, lunare, cuneiform, pisiform, trapezium, trapezoides, magnum,* and *unciform.*

Car′rageen Moss. Irish Moss; the *Chondrus crispus.*

Carragee′nin. The mucilaginous matter obtained by boiling carrageen moss; vegetable jelly.

Car′ron Oil. The Linimentum Aquæ Calcis, or Linimentum Calcis; which see.

Car′rot. An esculent root of the genus *Daucus.* See Daucus Carota.

Car′thamin. A brilliant red, or rouge coloring matter, obtained from saf-flower.

Car′thamus. A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ.*

Carthamus Tinctorius. The systematic name of the saffron flower, or bastard saffron. The seeds are cathartic, emetic, and diuretic. The flowers are used for dyeing, under the name of saf-flower.

Car′tilage. *Cartilago.* A white, hard, and elastic part of the body, which in the fœtus serves as a substitute for bones, but in the adult is found only in the joints and at the extremity of the ribs. It is one of the three groups of connective tissues of the body, and is made up of cells imbedded in a matrix, which yields, on boiling, chondrin, the basement substance. The principal function of cartilage in the higher vertebrates is its physical property of elasticity.

Cartilages, Artic′ular. Cartilages which surround surfaces that are in contact with each other.

Cartilages, Interarticular. Cartilages situated within the joints.

Cartilages of Ossification. The *temporary cartilages* of the fœtus, which are turned to bone.

Cartilag′inous. *Cartilagin′eus.* Partaking of the nature of, or resembling cartilage.

Cartila′go Annula′ris. The ring-like, or caricoid cartilage.

Cartilago Arytænoidea. Two cartilages of the larynx.

Cartilago Cricoidea. The cricoid cartilage. A cartilage of the larynx, situated between the thyroid and arytenoid cartilages.

Cartilago Ensiformis. The ensiform cartilage, attached to the lowest part of the sternum.

Caru′en. Non-oxygenated oil of Caraway, obtained by distilling the crude oil with hydrate of potassa.

Ca′rum. Καρος, from *Caria,* a province in Asia. Caraway. A genus of plants of the order *Umbelliferæ.*

Carum Carui. The Caraway plant. The seeds have a warm, aromatic, and spicy taste. They are used as a carminative and stomachic. Dose, gr. xx to xl.

Car′uncle. *Caruncula.* Diminutive of *caro,* flesh. A small, fleshy excrescence, or abnormal growth.

Carun′cula. Caruncle.

Caruncula Lachrymalis. A small, red glandular body, at the inner angle of each eye.

Carun′culæ Cuticula′res. Nymphæ.

Carunculæ Myrtifor′mes. Several small reddish tubercles near the orifice of the vagina, supposed to be the remains of the hymen.

Carunculæ Papilla′res. The papillæ within the pelvis of the kidneys.

Car′us. Καρος, from καρα, the head, as being the part affected. Insensibility and sleep. Coma. Torpor.

Carus Apoplex′ia. Apoplexy.

Carus Asphyx′ia. Asphyxia.

Carus Catalepsia. Catalepsy.

Carva′crol. Is a product of the essential oil of caraway, and is obtained by treating this oil with iodine and washing the product with potash. Carvacrol is also found among the products of the action of iodine on camphor. When pure it is a colorless, viscid oil, lighter than water, in which it is nearly insoluble. The odor is somewhat like that of creasote, and the taste is persistent, strong, and acrid. It is a mild antiseptic, carminative, sedative, disinfectant, and escharotic. In *Dental Practice*, it is employed as a substitute for creasote, carbolic acid, and glycerole of thymol in odontalgia, sensitive dentine, alveolar abscess, and as an antiseptic in pulp canals. In the form of a gargle it is applied to inflamed mucous membrane. It is very effective in relieving the pain arising from an inflamed and exposed dental pulp, and it is thought to be less irritating than creasote. It has also been employed successfully to lessen the pain produced by friction in the use of the dental engine. For other dental uses, see *Gorgas' Dental Medicine.*

Carving of Teeth. See BLOCK TEETH, CARVING OF.

Caryophyl′lic Acid. *Eugenic Acid.* Heavy oil of cloves.

Caryophyl′lin. A sub-resin extracted from cloves by alcohol.

Caryophyl′lus. A genus of plants of the order *Myrtaceæ.* Also, the clove, or unexpanded flower buds of the *Caryophyllus aromaticus.* Dose gr. v to x.

Caryophyllus Aromat′icus. The clover tree.

Caryopsis. The fruit of *Graminace*, as of wheat, oats, rye, &c.

Cascaril′læ Cortex. The bark of the *Croton Eleutheria* and some of the other species. It is in quills; has an agreeable smell, and a slightly bitter taste, with considerable aromatic warmth. It is aromatic, tonic, and febrifuge. Dose, gr. xx to xxx.

Casea′tion. From *caseum*, cheese. The precipitation of casein during the coagulation of milk. Also a fatty degeneration of pus.

Ca′seic Acid. Acid extracted from cheese.

Ca′sein. *Casseine. Caseum ;* from *caseus*, cheese. A derived albumen. A protean compound, the only nitrogenous constituent of milk. It is obtained by precipitating milk with dilute sulphuric acid, dissolving the precipitate in a solution of carbonate of soda, reprecipitating with acid, and washing out the fat and extractive with alcohol and ether. When dry it is an amber yellow mass, slightly soluble in water, but very readily so in an alkaline solution.

Ca′seous. Cheesy.

Cash′ow. Catechu.

Cass′a. Thorax.

Cassa′va. A fecula separated from the juice of the root of Janipha Manihot and exposed to heat. The same substance, differently prepared and granulated, constitutes *tapioca.*

Casse′rian Ganglion. *Gasserian.* The ganglion of the fifth nerve, from which proceed the ophthalmic, the superior and inferior maxillary nerves.

Cas′sia. A genus of plants of the order *Leguminosæ.* Also, the cassia bark.

Cassia Caryophylla′ta. The clove bark tree. See MYRTUS CARYOPHYLLATA.

Cassia Chamæcris′ta. A small prostrate shrub, common in the United States, resembling *Cassia Marilandica* in its medicinal properties.

Cassia Fistu′la, The purging cassia; the fruit of the *Cassia fistula.* The pulp of the pods of this tree is generally laxative. Dose, ℥j to ℥ij as a purge.

Cassia Marilandi′ca. American senna. A native cassia, resembling the foreign in its medicinal qualities, but less active.

Cassia Oil. The common oil of cinnamon procured from Cassia.

Cassia Senna, One of the plants which produce senna.

Cas′siæ Fistulæ Pulpa. The pulp of purging cassia.

Cassius' Precipitate. A purple powder used as a coloring ingredient in gum enamel for porcelain teeth. it is commonly called *purple powder*, and the following is Thenard's method of preparing it :

"Make an *aqua regia* of one part of muriatic or chlorohydric acid, and two parts of nitric, to dissolve the gold. When it is dissolved, dilute it with water and filter it, then make it very dilute by the addition of a large quantity of water; make also an *aqua regia* to dissolve the tin, of one part of nitric acid, and two parts of pure water, to which is to be added one hundred and thirty grains of muriate of soda, or common salt, to each pint of the dilute acid. The tin should be very pure, and must be added to the acid, a small piece at a time. When the first piece is dissolved, add a second, and so on, until the acid is saturated. The solution should be of a yellow color, and the operation carried on very slowly, and in a cool place. When it is finished, filter the liquid and dilute it by the addition of about one hundred times its volume of water.

"Now place the dilute solution of gold in a glass vessel, and add the solution of tin, drop by drop, stirring with a glass rod incessantly, until the liquid takes the color of Port wine, suffer it to stand, and large flocks of the purple will fall to the bottom of the vessel; decant the solution, wash and dry the precipitate, which will be of the most splendid purple color."

Cas′sonade. Raw sugar; the crystallized and dried portion of sugar.

Cassumu′niar. A bitter aromatic root, brought in irregular slices from the East Indies.

Casta′nea. A genus of trees and shrubs of the order *Cupuliferæ.* The chestnut.

Castile Soap. Hard, olive-oil soda soap.

Cast′ing. In *Dental Mechanism*, running fused lead, tin, zinc, or brass, into a mould made in sand with a plaster transfer of any portion, or the whole, of the alveolar border and so many of the teeth as may be remaining in it and the palatine arch when it becomes necessary to adapt a plate to it. The castings employed in mechanical dentistry are sometimes made by pouring fused metal directly upon the plaster model, and afterwards into the mould thus formed. See Harris's *Prin. and Pract. of Dentistry.*

Cas′tor. A peculiar concrete substance, having a strong and unpleasant odor.

Castor Oil, Oleum Ricini. The oil obtained from the seeds of the Ricinus communis. Purgative. Dose, ℥ss to ℥jss.

Castra′tion. *Castra′tio.* The operation for the removal of the testicles.

Castrensis. Camp fever.

Cata. After. Used in reference to time.

Catab′asis. From καταβαινω, to descend. An expulsion of humors downwards. Also, a descent, as of the testicle.

Catacau′ma. From κατακαιω, to burn. A burn or scald.

Catacau′sis. From κατακαιω, to burn. Combustion.

Catacausis Ebrio′sa. From κατακαιω, to burn, and *ebriosus*, full of strong liquor. General combustibility of the body.

Catac′lasis. From κατακλαω, to break or distort. Distorted eyelids.

Catacleis′. From κατα, beneath, κλεις, the clavicle. The first rib beneath the clavicle. Also applied to the acromion and the connection of the sternum with the ribs.

Cataclys′mus. *Cataclys′ma;* from κατακλυζειν, to submerge, inundate. A clyster. Also applied to a shower-bath and ablution.

Catag′ma. From κατα, and αγω, to break. A fracture.

Catagmat′ics. From καταγμα, a fracture. Remedies supposed to promote the formation of callus.

Cat′alepsy. *Catalep′sia;* from καταλαμβανω, to seize, to hold. A disease characterized by sudden suspension of motion and sensation, the limbs and trunk remaining in any position in which they may be placed.

Catalot′ic. To break, or grind down.

Catal′ysis. From καταλυω, to dissolve. A force or power which decomposes a compound body by mere contact; decomposition by the *catalytic force* or *the action of presence.*

Catalyt′ic. Relating to catalysis. Sometimes applied to medicines supposed to destroy a morbific agency in the blood.

Catalytic Force. That modification of the force of chemical affinity which determines catalysis.

Catamasse′sis. From καταμασσαομαι, to manducate. Grinding of the teeth and biting of the tongue, as is often the case in convulsions and epilepsy.

Catame′nia. The menses, or monthly discharge from the uterus of females between the ages of fourteen and fifteen and forty-five.

Catapas′ma. From καταπασσω, a sprinkle. A dry compound medicine powdered, to be sprinkled on ulcers.

Cataphon′ica. Reflection of sound.

Cataph′ora. From καταφερω, to make sleepy. A term applied by some to a disposition to sleep, and by others to profound sleep.

Cataphor′ic. From κατα, and φορεω, to carry. Relating to the transference of currents through membranous septa in the direction of a galvanic current.

Cataphrac′ta. From καταφρασσω, I fortify. A bandage for the thorax and shoulders.

Cat′aplasm. *Cataplasma*, from καταπλασσω to spread like a plaster. A poultice or plaster.

Cataplasma Alu′minis. An alum plaster.

Cataplasma Coni′i. A hemlock poultice.

Cataplasma Dau′ci. A carrot poultice.

Cataplasma Fermen′ti. A yeast poultice.

Cataplasma Lini. A linseed poultice.

Cataplasma Sinapis. A mustard plaster.

Cataplex′is. From κατα, and πλησσω, to strike. Sudden deprivation of sensation or power in any of the organs or members of the body.

Catapsyx′is. From καταψυχω, I refrigerate. Coldness of the body without shivering.

Catapto′sis. From καταπιπτω, to fall down. The action of suddenly falling down, as in apoplexy.

Cat′aract. *Catarac′ta*, from καταρασσω, to confound or disturb. A cataract. Loss of sight, caused by opacity of the crystalline lens, or its capsules, which prevents the rays of light from passing to the optic nerve.

Cataract is divided into *true and false ;* the former when the disease is seated in the lens or capsule, and the latter, when consisting of a deposition of matter between the capsule and lens. It is also distinguished into *idiopathic* and *accidental*, and into *hard*, *caseous* and *milky*, according to its consistence; also into *white, brown, gray, yellow, black, pearly, and green*, according to its color. It may, also, be *simple* or *complicated*, with *glaucoma, amaurosis, adhesion*, or *specks* on the cornea. Mr. J. Hutchinson ascribes imperfect teeth in connection with the lamellar or zonular form of cataract occurring in childhood.

Catarrh′. *Catar′rhus*, from καταρρεω, I flow down. Increased secretion and discharge of fluid from the mucous membrane of the nose, fauces and bronchia, accompanied with fever, cough, sneezing, loss of appetite and lassitude. It sometimes assumes an epidemic form, prevailing very generally throughout a whole country. *Coryza* is catarrh of the mucous membrane of the nasal passages and adjacent sinuses—cold in the head.

Catarrh, Nasal. Coryza.

Catar′rhal. Relating to catarrh.

Catartis′mus. From καταρτιζειν, to repair, replace. Coaptation of a fractured or luxated bone.

Catastal′tic. From καταστελλω, to restrain. Medicines that check evacuations, as astringents and styptics.

Catas′tasis. From καθιστημι, I establish. The state, condition or constitution of anything.

Cat′echu. The various extracts from the wood of the *Acacia Catechu.* It is a powerful astringent, of a reddish-brown color, inodorous and possessing a bitter astringent taste. It is readily soluble in water, and yields its virtues to alcohol in the form of tincture. Its active principles are tannic and catechuic acids. Very efficient as a local styptic, and is indicated in the treatment of diseases of the gums, &c. Dose as an astringent, gr. x. to gr. xxx.

Catechu Tannin. *Catechu Tannic Acid.* A tannin obtained from catechu. It is a yellow, amorphous mass, soluble in water, alcohol and ether. It gives a *grayish-green* precipitate with salts of the peroxide of iron, and none at all with tartrate of antimony and potassa.

Catechu′ic Acid. *Catechin.* An acid obtained from catechu. It somewhat resembles gallic acid, and gives a blackish blue color to persalts of iron.

Cateiad′ion. From κατα, and εια, a blade of grass. A long instrument thrust into the nostrils to excite hemorrhage.

Cathæ′resis. Exhaustion.

Cathæret′ic. *Catharet′ica ;* from καθαιρω, to remove. Corrosive or caustic substances used for the destruction of exuberant granulations, warts, &c.

Cathar′ma. From καθαιρω, to remove. Matters purged from the body, whether caused by purgatives or otherwise.

Cathar′mus. From καθαιρω, to remove. Purgation. Applied also to the cure of disease by magic.

Cathar′sis. From καθαιρω, to take away, to purge. Natural or artificial purgation by any of the passages.

Cathar′tic. *Catharti′cus ;* from καθαιρω, to purge. A medicine which, when taken internally, increases the number of alvine evacuations. The medicines belonging to this class are numerous.

Cathar′tine. The active principle of senna.

Catharet′ics. Mild caustics or escharotics.

Cath′eter. Καθετηρ, from καθιημι., to thrust into. A hollow tube to be introduced into the urinary bladder to draw off the water, made of silver or elastic gum.

Catheter Eusta′chian. A catheter for opening obstructions in the Eustachian tube.

Catheter Na′sal. An instrument for catheterizing the nasal duct.

Catheter′ism. From καθετηρ, a catheter. The introduction of a catheter into the bladder.

Cath′ode. *Cathode.* From κατα, and οδος, a way; the downward way, or the direction in which the sun sets. A term invented by Faraday, in his galvanic nomenclature, to indicate what was formerly called the negative pole of the battery. When the poles are placed east and west the positive current enters at the *anode* (from *ανα*, upward, and *οδος*, or the way in which the sun rises), or eastern, and leaves at the western end of the circuit, whence its point of departure has been called the *cathode.*

Cathod′ic. An epithet applied by Dr. Marshall Hall to the downward course of nervous action.

Cathol′icon. From *κατα* and *ολικος*, universal. A universal medicine or remedy supposed to be capable of curing diseases.

Catil′lia. A nine-ounce weight.

Ca′tion. From *κατα* and *ιον*, that which goes. A term used by Faraday to indicate those atoms of a substance undergoing galvanic decomposition which appear at the *cathode.* Those appearing at the *anode* are called *anions.* The electro-positive element.

Cat′lin. A long, sharp-pointed, double-edged knife used chiefly for dividing the interosseous ligaments in amputations of the forearm and leg.

Cat′ochus. From *κατεχω*, to detain. A spasmodic disease in which the body is held in an upright position; a species of catalepsy.

Catop′tric Examination of the Eye. A means of diagnosis in cataract, founded on the phenomena of reflected light. Thus, when a lighted candle is held before the eye, if the cornea, the crystalline lens and its capsules are transparent, three images will be seen; the first from the cornea, and the other two from the anterior and posterior surfaces of the crystalline lens, but opacity of any of these surfaces will destroy their reflecting property.

Cato′tica. *Cato′ticus;* from *κατω*, below. Diseases which affect internal surfaces and produce a morbid condition of the fluids.

Cat's Eye. A variety of chalcedony or quartz, so called from the resemblance of the opalescent reflections from within to those observed in the eye of a cat.

Caud′ate. From *Cauda*, a tail. Having or resembling a tail.

Cauda Equina. The spinal marrow, at its termination about the second lumbar vertebra, gives off a large number of nerves, which, when unraveled, resemble a horse's tail, and hence the name.

Caul. The omentum.

Caule′don. From *καυλος*, a stock. A transverse fracture.

Cau′liflower Excrescence. *Excrescentia syphilitica.* An excrescence which occurs in syphilitic diseases, chiefly about the anus and vulva.

Cau′ma. *Καυμα*, heat, and *καιω*, to burn. The heat of the body in fever; burning heat.

Cause. That which produces an effect. An act preceding another and in which the former is necessary to the latter.

Cau′sis. From *καιω*, to burn. To burn. Act of combustion.

Causo′ma. From *καιω*, to burn. Great heat. Inflammation.

Caus′tic. *Causti′cus;* from *καιω*, to burn. A substance which, when applied to the body, produces a burning sensation, and disorganizes animal substances by destroying their texture.

Caustic Alkali. Pure alkali.

Caustic Holder, Colburn's An instrument intended to prevent fluid caustic, such as creasote or fluid nitrate of silver from running down and cauterizing the lips when being applied to the gums. It is constructed of a piece of wire two inches long, inserted in a handle, and over the wire is a glass tube one inch long. The tube slides over part of the handle to keep it firm, and a small cork, half-way up the tube, keeps the wire in the centre of it. When the caustic is taken up on a small piece of cotton, if any should run down, it is caught in the tube and prevented from touching the lips.

Caustic Lunar. Nitrate of silver.

Caustic Soda. *Soda caustica.* Protoxide of Sodium. The impure subcarbonate, treated with quicklime and consequently deprived of its carbonic acid. It may be employed as a caustic, and is by some preferred to the Potassa fusa as it does not deliquesce and run. It is also used for purifying nitrous oxide gas.

Caustic Volatile Alkali. Ammonia.

Caust′icum. A caustic.

Causus. A name applied by Hippocrates to an ardent fever, from its extreme heat, supposed to be a variety of bilious intermittent.

Cauteriza′tion. The act of cauterizing.

Cau′tery. *Caute′rium;* from *καιῶ*, to burn. An instrument used for burning or disorganizing the part to which it is applied. Formerly, cauteries were divided into *actual*, the hot iron, and *potential*, which consists of some escharotic; but is now restricted to the first, or hot iron. Potential was then applied to kali purum, or potassa, but this term is now used synonymously with caustic. Electricity furnishes the electric cautery. The Gas cautery is produced by instruments heated by ordinary burning gas.

Cautery, Actual. The application of the white-hot iron.

Cautery, Button. Iron heated in hot water.

Cautery, Dento-Electric. Consists of a looped wire, held by set-screws, in contact with metal conductors which pass through a hard rubber handle. The battery wires are coupled to two terminals. This appliance is held in the hand like a pencil in writing, and the current is closed by pressing a spring with the forefinger, when the resistance of the loop of wire causes it to become heated. It is employed for obtunding sensitive dentine.

Cautery, Gas. The direction of a stream of bnrning gas on a part.

Cautery, Galvanic. The use of a platinum wire heated by electricity.

Cautery, Thermo. A hollow platinum point kept at a uniform temperature by a current of benzone vapor.

Cautery, Potential or ***Virtual.*** The application of caustic substances.

Ca′va, Ve′na. A name given to the two great veins of the body which meet at the right auricle of the heart.

Caver′na. From *cavus*, hollow. A cavern, an antrum. Applied to the female organs of generation.

Cav′ernous. *Caverno′sus.* Filled with small caverns or cavities.

Cavernous Sinus. A sinus on the base of the cranium.

Cav′itas Pulpæ. The pulp-cavity of a tooth. See DENTAL CAVITY.

Cav′ity. *Cavitas*, from *cavus*, hollow. Any hollow.

Cavity Plate. A term applied in *Mechanical Dentistry*, to a metallic base for artificial teeth, so constructed as to have one or more vacant spaces between it and the gums, which, when applied, and the air exhausted, contributes very greatly to the firmness of its adhesion. See Harris's *Prin. and Pract. of Dentistry.*

Ca′vum Den′tis. See DENTAL CAVITY.

Cavum Nar′ium. The nares.

Cavum O′ris. The mouth.

Ca′vus. A hollow; a cavity.

Cawk. A name for sulphate of barytes or heavy spar.

Cayenne Pepper. The ground seeds of *Capsicum annuum.* Guinea pepper. See CAPSICUM.

C. C. Abbreviation for Cathodal closure in Electro-therapeutics.

C.C.C. Abbreviation for Cathodal closure, contraction.

C. C′. C″. Abbreviation for various Degrees of contraction in electro-therapeutics.

Ceas′ma. From *κεω*, to split or divide. A fissure.

Cebadil′la. The seeds of the *Asagrea officinalis*, a plant of the order *Melanthaceæ.* See VERATRIA.

Ce′cal. Belonging to the cæcum. See CÆCAL.

Ce′cum. See CÆCUM.

Ced′ma. Aneurism. Varix; also chronic rheumatism of hip joint.

Ced′mata. *Κεδματα.* Pains in the joints, particularly those of the hips.

Cedrele′um. From *κεδρος*, the cedar, and *ελαιον*, oil. The oil of cedar.

Ce′dren. The liquid portion of juniper oil.

Cedriret′. A substance, crystallizing in red needles, obtained from the empyreumatic oil of the tar of beech-wood, by treating it with caustic potassa, and distilling.

Ce′drium. Tar.

Cedrole′. The solid portion of juniper oil.

Cel′andine. See CHELIDONIUM.

Ce′le. Κηλη, a tumor; a swelling. A tumor caused by the protrusion of a soft part, and hence the compound terms, *hydrocele*, *bubonocele*, &c.

Cel′ery. The cultivated species of *Apium.* See APIUM GRAVEOLENS.

Ce′lia. Cerevisia.

Cell. *Cella.* A cavity or chamber. A minute cavity in the tissues, devoted to purposes of nutrition, growth, development, or secretion. A mature cell consists of a protoplasm and nucleus. The *nucleus* is the part first formed from the germinal matter, and of various shapes, as round oval, rod-like or irregular. It encloses central points known as "nucleoli". The *cell-body* or protoplasm is the formed material which surrounds the nucleus. The existence of a cell-wall is denied, as there is no abrupt demarcation between the cell body and its outer edge, the one passing gradually into the other.

Cells derive their nourishment from the protoplasmic substance which circulates in the intercellular space.

Cell-Body. The mass of a cell, consisting of two substances, *mitoma* or *cytomitoma*, and *paramitoma*. The nucleus is composed of *Karyomitoma*, or nuclear network, called *chromatin*, the substance in the meshes of chromatin called *achromotin:* and the nuclear membrane of two layers. The nucleoli are composed of more refractile matter.

Cell, Calcig′erous. See CALCIGEROUS CELLS.

Cell, Epidermic or ***Epithelial.*** The cells which cover the free membranous surfaces of the body, and which form the epidermis and epithelium. They are developed from germs furnished by the subjacent membrane.

Cell Formation. *Cytogeny.* The continuous development of cells in tissue formation; called by Virchow "Proliferation of cells." See CYTOBLAST.

Cell, Germinal. See CYTOBLAST.

Cell-Growth. Growth by the agency of cells.

Cell Life. The life which is possessed by the separate cells that form the tissues, and by which the nutrition of the tissues is thought to be perfected.

Cell, Nucleated. See CYTOBLAST.

Cell, Pigment. Cells in various parts of the body, secreting pigment. Pigment cells are mingled with the epidermic cells and are most manifest in the colored races. They are best seen on the inner surface of the choroid of the eye, where they form the pigmentum nigrum.

Cell Territory. According to Virchow the district of intercellular substance which is ruled over by the cell that lies in the middle of it, and exercises influence on the neighboring parts.

Cel′le. Hernia.

Cel′loid. *Celloides.* Resembling a cell or cellule.

Cells, Bronchial. The air-cells of the lungs, in which the finest ramifications of each lobular bronchial tube terminate.

Cells, Mastoid. The irregular cavities in the substance of the mastoid process of the temporal bone.

Cel′lular. *Cellula′ris.* Composed of cells or cellules.

Cellular Membrane. *Membrana cellulosa.* Cellular tissue. It contains irregular areolæ—not cells, and is more properly called areolar tissue—between the fibres, as well as serum, fat, and the adipose tissue. See ANIMAL TISSUE.

Cellular System. The whole of the cellular tissue of the body.

Cellular Tissue. The areolar tissue. See CELLULAR MEMBRANE, AND ANIMAL TISSUE.

Cellular Tissue of Bones. See CANCELLI.

Cel′lule. *Cellula;* diminutive of *cella*, a cell. A small cell.

Celluli′tis. Diminutive of *cella* and *itis*. A diffuse inflammation of the cellular tissue, caused by a wound, or the presence of septic matter.

Cel′luloid. From *cellulose*, the fundamental material in the structure of plants, and *oid*, like. A plastic base for artificial teeth, known under various names in different stages of its development in use, as "Rose Pearl," "Pyroxylin," "Celluloid," &c. Cellulose may be obtained from any plant, but is most conveniently procured free from lignite and other associated substances, by the treatment of cotton fibre, or preferably flax with nitro-sulphuric acid, converting the fibre into an explosive substance known as gun-cotton, which is soluble in a mixture of sulphuric ether and alcohol, and also in camphor. The former method was the first practiced, producing an article known as "collodion," the volatile fluids being afterwards evaporated, leaving the celluloid a firm but somewhat plastic substance, of the color and almost the consistency of horn, capable of being moulded by pressure between metallic dies. The difficulties in the way of managing the material by this method (to which much credit is due Dr. A. J. McClelland, for its patient evolvement), and the subsequent warping of the plates, in many cases, by the evaporation of the remaining solvent, led to its abandonment and the substitution of camphor, an equally perfect solvent, the bulk of which remained in the plate permanently. Celluloid plates are prepared under patents, and are manufactured of various shapes and sizes, and of a very natural gum color, the translucency and beauty of which are nearly if not equal to porcelain, and are made use of by the dental mechanist either in combination with plain or gum teeth, though the former are mostly used as less liable to fracture, the pressure upon the teeth and plaster investment being much greater than in vulcanite work. Any vulcanite teeth will answer for celluloid, though many prefer teeth made specially for this style of work—teeth resembling in shape those employed for continuous gum. The case is waxed up and invested as for vulcanite, a larger and stronger flask being used; only the best quality of plaster being admissible. Vents are cut for the surplus, and the case being thus prepared, it is ready for the shaping of the plate. Celluloid is rendered sufficiently plastic to mould into shape by exposure to a temperature from 270° to 300° Fahr.; above this last degree of heat it takes fire, and is rapidly consumed with copious flames and smoke, and the evolution of camphor. A variety of apparatus is in use, for which different patents have been obtained, the general preference being for those in which dry heat is used, although oil, glycerine and water (super-heated) are also employed. The advantage claimed for the dry process is that it allows the welding together of any imperfections, celluloid possessing this welding property in a considerable degree. The flask is closed slowly, as time must be allowed for the material to "flow," as it does this quite sluggishly, and the temperature should be watched quite closely. The plate will now be found to have perfectly conformed itself to the varying inequalities of the plaster mould, copying the finest outlines with minute fidelity. The flask being perfectly closed, it must remain under pressure until cold; otherwise the plate will be warped. Celluloid is finished as is vulcanite; but if pains be taken in finishing the wax plate, and in the formation of the plaster or metallic matrix, the gum portion can be moulded so as to require no finishing, the slight roughness of the plaster giving it a finish which is more natural in appearance than a fine polish. Celluloid can be repaired by investing the broken parts, scraping the surface to be united clean, and coating it with tincture of camphor, and also the pieces used in repairing, and heating and pressing as usual. It does not appear to lose its plasticity or to be injured by reheating. Its disadvantages are,—the color fades in many cases to a dingy white; there is some liability to subsequent change in shape (warpage), and at least, in partial cases, the teeth are held less strongly by the material, though the latter itself is quite tough, exceeding, in this respect, rubber. What appears to be specially wanted to perfect this exceedingly beautiful and desirable base is some solvent of cellulose which is not volatile, and a more durable color. Possessing these qualities, it will become a valuable and unequaled base for artificial teeth. What is termed "new-mode continuous gum" consists in vulcanizing a rubber denture and filling up the gum portion on the outer face of the alveolar arch about the bases of the teeth, and as high as the edge of the rim, with celluloid or zylonite. Celluloid is also employed for attaching teeth to a metal plate. See Zylonite.

Cel′luloid Heater. A miniature oven for packing while heating Celluloid plates.

Celluloid Steam Apparatus. An apparatus for moulding celluloid plates in which steam, instead of oil, is used for the heating medium.

Cel′lulose. The fundamental substance of which vegetable tissue is composed, left after all products of secretion are dissolved out. Its formula is $C_{12}H_{10}O_{10}$. It is like starch. See Celluloid.

Celotom′ia. From κηλη, a hernia, and τεμνω, to cut. The operation of ligating for the cure of hernia.

Celot′omus. A hernia knife.

Cel′tic Nard. See Valeriana Celtica.

Cement′. The name of substances employed by chemists for uniting things together. It has also been applied to Amalgam, a substance used for filling teeth. See Amalgam.

Cement, Guilloi's. A preparation for filling teeth, similar to oxychloride of zinc.

Cement Organ. The dental sacculus. See Teeth, Development of.

Cement Plomb. A German cement for filling teeth, similar to oxychloride of zinc.

Cementa′tion. A chemical process which consists in surrounding a solid body with the powder of other substances, and exposing the whole to a red heat in a closed vessel for a length of time. It is in this way that iron is converted into steel. It is also a process adopted in some of the mints for refining gold. See Gold, Refining of.

Cemente′rium. A crucible.

Cement′inifica′tion. The formation of the cementum covering the roots of the teeth. It is analogous to the subperiosteal formation of the cortical substance of long bones.

Cemento′blasts. The cells which form the cementum of the roots of teeth. They are analogous to osteoblasts or bone-forming cells.

Cement′um. One of the substances or parts of a tooth. It covers the root, and is thickest at the extremity of the root, and becomes gradually thinner as it approaches the neck of the tooth. It is confined to the roots, and, resembling ordinary bone, consists of a gelatinous base combined with calcareous salts, and traversed by vascular canals. It is, therefore, regarded as a modification of bone, containing lacunæ and canaliculi. See TEETH, DEVELOPMENT OF. Cementum also joins together the plates of compound teeth, like those of the elephant, and fills up the cavities and folds in the teeth of ruminants. It is of a cellular and vascular texture.

According to Professor Owen, cementum "always closely corresponds in texture with the osseous tissue of the same animal, and wherever it occurs of sufficient thickness, as upon the teeth of the horse, sloth or ruminants, it is also traversed, like bone, by vascular canals. In reptiles and mammals, in which the animal basis of the bones of the skeleton is excavated by minute radiated cells, forming with their contents the 'corpuscles of Purkinjé,' these are likewise present, of similar size and form in the 'cement,' and are its chief characteristic as a constituent of the tooth. The hardening material of the cement is partly segregated and combined with the parietes of the radiated cells and canals, and is partly contained in aggregated grains in the cells, which are thus rendered opaque."

With regard to the manner of the formation of the cementum, which is the last to appear of the dental tissues, it is supposed to originate from the periosteum, which, if fully formed, consists of an outer and inner layer, both highly vascular. The outer wall becomes the dental periosteum or peridental membrane, while the inner wall in the vicinity of the roots presents osteoblasts which calcify into cementum, as in the formation of ordinary bone.

Ceneangei′a. From *κενος*, empty, and *αγγειον*, a vessel. Deficiency of blood in the vessels.

Cenembate′sis. From *κενος*, empty, and *εμβιανω*, to enter. Paracentesis; also, the act of probing a cavity.

Ceneo′nes. The flanks.

Ceno′sis. From *κενος*, empty. General evacuation; also, sometimes applied to inanition.

Cenot′ica. *Cenot′icus;* from *κενωσις*, evacuation. Morbid or excessive discharges.

Cen′tigrade. *Centum*, a hundred, and *gradus*, a grade. Having a hundred grades or degres.

Centigrade Thermometer. A thermometer with zero as the freezing point and 100° as the boiling point of water. To reduce Centigrade to Fahrenheit registration, the following formula may be employed: $\frac{90}{5}$ C + 32 = F. See THERMOMETER.

Centigramme. From *centum*, a hundred, and *γραμμα*, gramme. *Centigramma.* The hundredth part of a gramme, which is equal to about the fifth part of a French grain, or gr. 0.1544 troy, or $\frac{1}{6}$ of a grain troy.

Centilitre. The hundredth part of a litre, equal to about 2.7053 fluid drachms. Equal to 0.6102 of an English cubic·inch.

Centimètre. *Centimètre.* The hundredth part of a metre, which is about four lines, 0.3937 English inch, or about $\frac{2}{3}$.

Cent′ral. Toward the centre or median line.

Centradiaph′anes. Cataract due to opacity of the centre of the crystalline lens.

Centrif′ugal. Reeeding from the centre.

Centrifugal Nerves. Mostly motor nerves conveying impulses towards the peripheral portion of the body.

Centrip′etal. From *centrum*, the centre, and *peto*, to move toward. Approaching the centre. In *Botany*, an inflorescence in which the marginal flowers open first, and the central last.

Cen′tre of Attrac′tion. Centre of gravitation. The point to which bodies tend as a consequence of gravitation.

Cen′tres, Ner′vous. Nervous centres. The organs, as the brain and spinal marrow, from whence the nerves originate.

Centrif′ugal. Flying from the centre.

Centrostal′tic. The action of the *vis nervosa* in the spinal centre.

Cen′trum. From *κεντεω*, to prick. The centre; the middle point or place of anything.

Centrum Commu′ne. The solar plexus.

Centrum Ova′le Ma′jus. The large, white, medullary mass, surrounded by cortical substance, seen in each hemisphere of the brain, when divided to a level with the corpus callosum.

Centrum Ovale Minus. The white central mass, surrounded by a stratum of gray, seen in each hemisphere of the brain, when a horizontal section is made about half an inch above the corpus callosum.

Centrum Tendinosum. Centre of the diaphragm.

Ce′pa. From *κηπος*, a wool card, from the likeness of its roots. The onions.

Cephalæ′a. From *κεφαλη*, the head. The fleshy covering of the skull; also headache.

Cephalæmato′ma. A bloody tumor under the scalp.

Cephalæ′mia. Accumulation of blood in the vessels of the brain.

Cephalago′gus. An instrument for drawing down the fœtal head.

Ceph′alagra. Gout in the head.

Cephalagra′phia. From *κεφαλη*, the head, and *γραφη*, a description. Anatomical description of the head.

Cephalal′gia. From *κεφαλη*, the head, and *αλγος*, pain. *Cephelæa.* Heachache.

Cephalo′gia. An anatomical treatise on the head.

Cephalar′tica. Cephalic remedies.

Cephalato′mia. Anatomy; dissection or opening of the head.

Ceph′ale. Κεφαλη. The head.

Cephal′ic. Κεφαλη. The head. Pertaining to the head.

Cephalic Remedies. Medicines, or remedies used for the cure of diseases of the head.

Cephalic Veins. *Vena cephalica.* The anterior or outermost vein of the arm is so called, because taking blood from this vein was supposed to afford relief to affections of the head.

Cephali′tis. Phrenitis, or inflammation of the brain.

Cephalodym′ia. A class of double monstrosities, in which the heads are united.

Cephalodyn′ia. Cephalalgia. Headache.

Cephalogen′esis. The doctrine of the formation of the brain.

Cephalog′raphy. A description of heads.

Ceph′aloid. Resembling the head.

Cephalo′ma. A medullary or encephaloid tumor.

Cephalom′eter. *Cephelometrum;* from *κεφαλη*, the head, and *μετρον*, a measure. An instrument for measuring the head.

Cephalon′osus. From *κεφαλη*, the head, and *νοσός*, a disease. *Febris Hungarica.* A disease which principally affects the head.

Ceph′alo-Pharyngæ′us. From *κεφαλη*, the head, *φαρυγξ*, the pharynx. Constrictor pharyngis superior, a muscle of the head and pharynx.

Cephalopo′nia. From *κεφαλη*, the head, and *πονος*, pain. Headache.

Cephalosomatodym′ia. A class of double monstrosities in which the union is between the heads and the trunks.

Ceph′alo-Spi′nal. Belonging to the head and spine, as the *cephalo-spinal fluid*, a fluid found beneath the arachnoid in both the head and spine.

Ceph′alot. Κεφαλη, the head. A peculiar fat found in the brain, containing phosphorus and sulphur.

Ceph′alotome. Κεφαλη, and *τεμνειν*, to cut. An instrument for cutting or breaking down the head of the fœtus.

Cephalot′omy. Dissection of the head, also breaking down of fœtal head.

Cephalotrip′sy. The operation of crushing the fœtal head.

Cephalotrype′sis. Κεφαλη, and *τρυπησις*, perforation. Trepanning.

Ce′ra. Wax. Beeswax. A mixture of cerotic acid, cerolein, and myricin. A solid concrete animal product, prepared by the bees, and extracted from their combs, after the removal of the honey. When first obtained from the comb it is called yellow wax, or *cera flava*, which is of a bright yellow color when fresh, or recently extracted. When softened by the fire, or in warm water, it is very malleable and tough, but it becomes brittle with age, and loses its fine yellow color. In *Dental prosthesis*, it is used for the procurement of impressions of the jaws, &c. But when used for this purpose it should always be fresh.

By softening and reducing yellow wax into thin cakes, and exposing it for a long time to the sun and open air, it becomes white. This, when melted and formed in cakes is termed virgin or white wax. *Cera alba.* But most of the white wax cold in the shops is adulterated and brittle, and consequently not so good for taking impressions of the mouth as the yellow. The commercial impurities are lard and corn meal, which injure its properties.

Ce′ra Alba. White wax.

Cera Flava. Yellow wax.

Cera Vegetabilis. Vegetable wax; natural wax.

Cera′ceous. *Cera*, wax. Of the appearance or consistence of wax.

Ce′rain. A fatty matter obtained from white wax, not susceptible of saponification.

Cerargy′rite. Horn Silver, which see.

Ce′ras. From *κερας*, horn. Horn; the white parsnip.

Cera′sin. One of the proximate principles of cherry gum, which is insoluble in cold water.

Ceras′us. A genus of plants, instituted by Tournefort, of the order *Drupaceæ.*

Cerasus Lauro-Cerasus. Cherry-laurel, the leaves of which possess properties similar to those of hydrocyanic acid, and are employed for preparing the *cherry laurel water.*

Cerasus Serotina. The wild cherry tree, *Prunus Virginiana*, the bark of which is a valuable medicinal agent.

Ce′rate. *Ceratum.* A composition of wax and oil, or lard, with or without other ingredients, and of a consistence intermediate between that of ointments and plasters.

Cer′ato. From κερας, horn. A term used as a prefix in composition in the names of muscles. See CERATO-GLOSSUS.

Cerato-Glossus. A muscle of the tongue. See HYOGLOSSUS.

Cerato-Hyoideus. The stylo-hyoideus muscle.

Ceratoce′le. From κερας, and κηλη, tumor. Hernia of the cornea, or protrusion of the membrane of the aqueous humor through an opening in the cornea.

Ceratoid′. From Κερας, a horn, and ειδος, form. Resembling a horn.

Ceratonyx′is. Depression of the crystalline lens by a needle introduced through the cornea.

Ceratot′ome. The name of a knife invented by Wenzel, for dividing the transparent cornea, in the operation of cataract.

Ceratot′omy. Κερας, a horn, and τέμνειν, to cut. Cutting the cornea.

Cera′tum. From *cera*, wax. A cerate; composed of white wax and lard.

Ceratum Calaminæ. Cerate of calamine.

Ceratum Canthar′idus, *Ceratum lyttæ.* Cerate of the blistering fly.

Ceratum Ceta′cei. *Ceratum spermaceti; ceratum album.* Spermaceti cerate.

Ceratum Con′ii. Hemlock cerate.

Ceratum Plum′bi Aceta′tis. *Unguen′tum cerus′sæ aceta′tæ.* Cerate of acetate of lead.

Ceratum Plum′bi Carbona′tis. Cerate of carbonate of lead.

Ceratum Plum′bi Compos′itum. *Ceratum lithar′gyri aceta′ti compositum.* Compound cerate of lead.

Ceratum Resi′næ. *Ceratum resinæ flavæ; ceratum cit′rinum.* Resin cerate. See BASILICON.

Ceratum Sabi′næ. Savine cerate.

Ceratum Sapo′nis. Soap cerate.

Ceratum Sim′plex. Simple cerate. It is prepared by melting together eight parts of lard and four of white wax, and stirring until cool. Mild and emollient to inflamed surfaces.

Cerau′nion. From κεραυνος, thunder, a thunderbolt. A meteoric stone.

Cerca′riæ. From κερκος, a tail. A family of infusorial animalcules, having an enlarged body with a slender, tail-like appendage, one of the most curious of which is found in salivary calculus. Indeed M. Mandl asserts that the tartar of the teeth consists of nothing more than a deposit of the skeletons of dead infusoria, agglutinated together by dried mucus, very similar to certain earths, which, according to M. Ehrenberg, are composed almost wholly of fossil infusoria.

If the theory of M. Mandl were correct, tartar would be deposited upon all teeth alike. But this is not the fact. Some teeth, as the lower incisors and the outer surfaces of the molars of both jaws, and particularly the upper, are, by far, more liable to have it deposited on them, than any of the other teeth. The infusoria found in salivary calculus are doubtless generated in the mucous fluid of the mouth, which is always mixed more or less abundantly with this substance as it is deposited upon the teeth. It is in this way that their presence in the tartar of the teeth is to be accounted for.

Cerch′nos. *Cerchnus.* From κερχω, to be hoarse. Wheezing.

Cer′cis. A sort of pestle. Also, the radius.

Cerco′sis. From κερκος, a tail. A term applied in *Pathology* to elongation of the clitoris; also to polypus of the uterus. The clitoris.

Ce′rea. From *cera*, wax. The cerumen aurium, or wax of the ear.

Cerea′lia. From *Ceres*, the goddess of harvest. Those species of *Gramineæ*, as wheat, corn, barley, and rye, from the seeds of which bread or any nutritious substance is made.

Cerebelli′tis. Inflammation of the cerebellum.

Cerebel′lum. Diminutive of *cerebrum*, The little brain, which is that portion of the medullary mass of the cavity of the cranium situated in the inferior part of the occipital fossæ, below the tentorium. It is divided by a septum into a right and left lobe, and, like the other part of the brain, is composed of cortical and medullary matter.

Cer′ebral. *Cerebra′lis;* from *cerebrum*, the brain. Belonging to the brain. Similar to the brain.

Cerebral Apophysis, The pineal gland.

Cerebral Arteries. The arteries of the brain.

There are three on each side, namely, the *anterior*, or *artery of the corpus callosum*, the *middle*, or *arterior sylviana*, and the *posterior*, or *posterior* and *inferior*. The first two are furnished by the internal carotid, and the other by the vertebral.

Cerebral Nerves. The nerves which arise within the cranium.

Cer′ebric Acid. A phosphorized acid found in the fatty matters of the brain and nervous system.

Cerebrif′orm. Encephaloisd.

Cere′brin, or **Cere′brine.** *Cerebrum*, brain. A reddish, fatty substance found in the brain.

Cerebri′tis. Inflammation of the brain.

Cere′bro-Spi′nal. Pertaining to the whole of the cerebrum or brain, and spinal structure.

Cerebro-Spinal Fluid. The fluid found beneath the arachnoid membrane of the brain and within the sheath of the spinal marrow.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningi′tis. A very fatal form of fever, attended with painful contractions of the muscles of the neck, retraction of the head, headache, vertigo, delirium, coma, pain in back, hyperæsthesia of the skin, &c.

Cerebro-Spinants. Narcotics have been so called from their effects upon the cerebro-spinal system.

Cere′brum. The greater part of the brain. "The cerebrum is divided into a right and left hemisphere, vertically separated from each other, and inferiorly into six lobes—two anterior, two middle, and two posterior—situated within the cranium, and surrounded by the dura and pia mater and tunica arachnoides. It is composed of a *cortical substance*, which is external, and a *medullary*, which is internal. It has three" distinct "*cavities*, called *ventricles*; two anterior, or lateral, which are divided from each other by the *septum lucidum*, and in each of which is the *choroid plexus*, formed of blood-vessels; the third ventricle is a space between the thalami nervorum opticorum. The principal prominences of the brain are the *corpus callosum*, a medullary eminence, conspicuous upon laying aside the hemispheres of the brain; the *corpora striata*, two striated protuberances, one in the anterior part of each lateral ventricle; the *thalami nervorum opticorum*, two whitish eminences behind the former," from "which the optic nerves" were said to originate; the *corpora quadrigemina*, four medullary projections, called by the ancients *nates* and *testes*; a little cerebral tubercle lying upon the nates, called the *pineal gland*; and, lastly, the *crura cerebri*, two medullary columns, which proceed from the basis of the brain to the *medulla oblongata*. The cerebral arteries are branches of the carotid and vertebral arteries. The veins terminate in *sinuses*, which return their blood into the internal jugulars. The use of the brain is to give off nine pairs of nerves, and the spinal marrow, from which thirty-one more pairs proceed, through whose means the various senses are performed and muscular motion excited." The brain "is also considered as the organ of the intellectual functions."

"Vauquelin's analysis of the brain is in 100 parts; 80 water, 4.53 white fatty matter, 0.7 reddish fatty matter, 7 albumen, 1.12 osmazome, 1.5 phosphorus, 5.15 acids, salts, and sulphur."*

Cere′brum Elongatum. Medulla oblongata and medulla spinalis.

Cerelæ′um. From κηρος, wax, and ελαιον, oil. Cerate composed of wax and oil. Also, oil of tar.

Cere′olus. A bougie made of wax.

Ce′reus. From *cera*, wax. Having a waxy appearance or texture.

Ce′ria. From *cereus*, soft, pliant. The flat worms found in the intestines.

Cer′ic Acid. *Cera*, wax. An acid produced by the fixed alkalies on wax.

Ce′rin. Cereotic acid. Beeswax consists of this acid united with miricin.

Cer′ion. From κηριον, a honeycomb. A species of porrigo; also, a honeycombed ulcerated affection of the head,

Ce′rite. A silicious oxide of cerium.

Ce′rium. Symbol, Ce. Atomic weight, 140. A white, brittle metal, difficult of fusion, but volatile when intensely heated, found in a Swedish mineral called cerite. The oxalate is the only salt used medicinally. Useful as a gastric sedative. Dose, gr. iv–v.

Ce′roma. From κηρος, wax. A term applied in *Pathology*, to a fatty, waxy, or lardaceous tumor.

Ceroplas′tic. From κηρος, wax, and πλαστικη τεχνη, the art of the modeller or carver. The art of modelling in wax. This art is of great antiquity, and to the dental surgeon who is anxious to preserve a transfer of the various cases of irregularity of the teeth which may come under his notice, is particularly valuable.

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* Hooper's Med. Dict.

Ceros′sic Acid. An acid obtained from sugar-cane wax.

Cero′tum. Cerate.

Ce′rous. Waxlike.

Cer′uline. Indigo dissolved in sulphuric acid. Coloring matter of indigo.

Ceru′men. From *cera*, wax. See CERUMEN AURIUM.

Cerumen Au′rium. The unctuous secretion, which is of a waxy consistence, found in the meatus auditorius externus.

Ceru′minous. Relating to, or having the properties of cerumen.

Ceruminous Glands, The follicular glands, situated beneath the membrane lining the meatus which secrete the cerumen.

Ceruse′. *Cerussa.* Carbonate of lead; white lead.

Cerus′sa Acetata. Sugar of lead.

Cer′vean. The brain; cerebrum.

Cer′velet. Cerebellum.

Cer′vical. *Cervicalis;* from *cervix*, the neck. Belonging to the neck; also, everything that concerns it.

Cervical Arteries, The cervical arteries are three in number, namely, the *ascending*, *anterior*, or *superficial*, derived from the inferior thyroid; the *transverse*, or *cervico-scapulare*, given off from the axillary artery; and the *posterior*, which is a branch of the subclavian.

Cervical Gan′glions. The three ganglions of the great sympathetic nerve. The *first* is situated opposite the second cervical vertebra; the *second*, or *middle cervical ganglion*, is opposite to the interval between the fifth and sixth cervical vertebræ; and the *third*, which is sometimes called the *first thoracic*, is situated between the transverse process of the last cervical vertebra and the head of the first rib.

Cervical Lig′aments. The cervical ligaments are two in number. The first is called the *anterior*, and extends from the basilar process of the occipital bone to the anterior part of the first cervical vertebra; and the second is denominated the *posterior*, and extends from the outer occipital protuberance to the spinous process of the last cervical vertebra.

Cervical Nerves. The eight pairs of nerves first given off from the spinal marrow.

Cervical Plex′us. The network of nerves formed by the first three cervical nerves.

Cer′vical Veins. These veins have nearly the same distribution as the cervical arteries.

Cervical Ver′tebræ. The seven uppermost vertebræ of the spinal column.

Cervica′lis Descend′ens. The upper continuation of the sacro-lumbalis.

Cer′vico-Fa′cial Nerve. A branch of the facial nerve, distributed to the neck and face.

Cer′vix. *Collum.* The neck. Applied also to organs or parts, as the *cervix uteri*, neck of the uterus, &c.

Cer′vus. A genus of ruminantia.

Cervus El′aphus. The stag, from the horns and hoofs of which hartshorn shavings are obtained.

Cestoi′deans. From κεστος, a girdle, and ειδος, likeness; ribbon-like. The order of Sterelmintha, or parenchymatus entozoa, to which tape-worm belongs.

Ceta′ceum. *Spermaceti.* From κητος, a whale. A white, insipid, unctuous substance, obtained from the brain of the spermaceti and other varieties of whale. It resembles paraffine in its physical properties. Employed as an emollient.

Cetic Acid. The result of the action of alkalies upon cetine.

Ce′tine. Pure spermaceti.

Cetra′ria Island′ica. *Lichen Islandicus.* Iceland moss. It is demulcent, nutritive, and tonic. The dose is ʒj to ʒiv, being first steeped in water holding in solution some carbonate of potassa to extract the bitter, and then boiled in milk.

Ce′trarin. The bitter principle of Iceland moss.

Cetyl. A hypothetical radical of a series of compounds obtained from spermaceti. Its formula is $C_{32}H_{33}$.

Cevad′ic Acid. An acid resulting from the action of potash on the oil of the *Veratrum sabadilla.*

Cevadil′la. See VERATRUM SABADILLA.

Cey′lanite. The name of a mineral of an indigo blue color.

Cey′lon Moss. A cryptogamic plant of the order *Algæ*, which has been introduced in Europe as an article of food.

Chabazite′. A crystallized silicate, of a faint rose color.

Cha′fing. The red excoriations which occur in consequence of the friction of parts, or between the folds of the skin. Washing in cold water and dusting with zinc-powder is the best preventive.

Chain Saw. A saw made of a watch-spring, having serratures on one side. One end is attached to a handle and the other to a hook. It is used in the operation for the removal of the lower jaw.

Chala′sis. From χαλαω, to relax. Relaxation.

Chalas′mus. Χαλασμος. Relaxation.

Chalas′ticus. From χαλαω, I relax. A relaxing medicine.

Chala′za. In *Botany*, a vascular disk at the base of the nucleus of an ovule. The cicatricula of the egg. With the ovologists, the *chalazæ* or *poles* are the spirally twisted bands of the dense internal layer of albumen in the egg, adhering to the yolk and extremities of the egg.

Chala′zium. From χαλαζα, a hail-stone. A species of hordeolum or movable tumor on the margin of the eyelid, commonly called a stye.

Chalcan′thum. From χαλκος, brass, and ανθος, a flower. Red calcined vitriol, or the flowers of brass.

Chalced′ony. A mineral, so called from having been found by the ancients in Chalcedon, in Asia Minor, supposed to be pure silica with a little water.

Chal′cites. Colcothar, or the red oxide of iron.

Chalcoi′deum Os. The cuneiform bone of the foot.

Chalk. A calcarous earth of a white color. Carbonate of lime. See CRETA.

Chalk, Black. Drawing slate, used in crayon drawing.

Chalk, Red. A clay, colored with oxide of iron.

Chalk-Stone. Earthy concretions found in the hands and feet of persons affected with gout.

Chalyb′eate. *Chalybeatus;* from *chalybs*, iron or steel. Of, or belonging to, iron. Any medicine into which iron enters, as chalybeate mixture, pills, waters, &c.

Chalybeate Waters. Any mineral water containing iron.

Chal′ybs. From *Chalybes*, a people of Pontus, who dug iron out of the earth. *Acies* steel, or the protocarburet of iron. In its medicinal virtues, steel does not differ from iron.

Chalybs Rubigo. Subcarbonate of iron.

Chalybs Tartarizatus. *Ferrum tartarizatum.* Tartrate of iron and potash.

Chamæme′lum. See ANTHEMIS NOBILIS.

Cham′bar. Magnesia.

Cham′ber. *Camera;* a term employed in *Anatomy*, in speaking of the eye, in which there are two chambers, an anterior and a posterior. The space before the iris is termed the anterior chamber, and that behind it is the posterior.

Chame′leon Min′eral. A compound of manganesic acid and potash, presenting a variety of tints when dissolved in water.

Cham′omile Drops. Alcoholic spirits, impregnated with essential oil of chamomile.

Chamomile Flow′ers. The flower heads of the *Anthemis nobilis.* They possess mild tonic properties, and in large quantities act as an emetic. They are also valuable as a febrifuge.

Chamomile, German. See MATRICARIA CHAMOMILLA.

Chamomile, Wild. See ANTHEMIS COTULA.

Chamomil′la. Chamomile.

Chan′cre. From καρκινος, cancer. A sore resulting from the direct application of the venereal poison to any part of the body. It is almost always seated, in men, on the penis. The term is never applied to sores occurring in other parts of the body from absorption or general contamination of the system. The French apply the word *chancre* to cancerous ulcers, and malignant aphthæ of children.

Chapman's Mixture. Copaiva Bal., Sp. Ætheris Nitrici, *āā* ℥ss; Pulv. Acacia, ʒij; Saccharum ʒj; Destill. aquæ, ℥iv; Sp. Lavendulæ Compositus, ʒij. Misce. Dose ℥ss, three times a day. A remedy much used in gonorrhœa.

Char′acter. Χαρακτηρ, a mark of impression. In *General Medicine* the term is used synonymously with stamp or appearance. Thus, "a disease is of unfavorable character," or "has a bilious character," &c. In *Dental Surgery* it is applied to the appearances which the teeth present in their physiological and pathological conditions. It has, also, the same signification when applied to the gums.

Characteristics of the Teeth. See TEETH, CHARACTERISTICS OF.

Charan′tia. Momordica elaterium.

Char′coal. *Carbon.* An impure form of carbon, obtained by burning wood with imperfect access of air, or exposing it to a strong heat in a distilling apparatus composed of cylinders of iron, so constructed that the volatile product may be collected. Among this there will be a certain proportion of tar and pyroligneous acid, or impure vinegar. This, when it is wished to procure a pure article, should be suffered to escape, while the re-absorption of the crude vapor should be prevented, by cutting off the communication between the interior cylinders and the apparatus used for condensing the pyroligneous acid, after the removal of the fire from the furnace.

The charcoal obtained for common purposes, as fuel, &c., is made from wood, piled up in the shape of a pyramid, covered with earth, with a few air-holes, but which, as the pile becomes well lighted, are closed. In this way the wood is deprived of its volatile parts and converted into a black, brittle, porous substance, called charcoal, but retaining the shape of the vegetable from which it is obtained.

Charcoal, Animal. The carbonaceous residue of bones or of blood, usually the former. Animal charcoal, bone charcoal, and ivory black, are names applied to bones calcined or converted into charcoal in a close vessel. It is also prepared by calcining dried blood, horns, hoofs, pieces of hides, &c., in contact with carbonate of potash, and washing the calcined mass with water. It is used to decolorize vegetable principles, such as gallic acid, quinina, veratria, &c.

Char′latan. A medical impostor; a quack.

Char′pie. Scraped linen or lint.

Chaser. A dental instrument made of steel, copper or bone, for forming swaged vacuum-cavities in dental plates.

Chas′me. From *χαινω*, to gape. Yawning; gaping.

Chattering of the Teeth. *Dentium crepitus; Odontosynerismus; claquement.* A phenomenon resulting from tremor of the muscles of the inferior maxilla, and commonly dependent on rigor arising from cold or mental emotion.

Cheek. The side of the face, extending from the lower eyelid to the base of the jaw, and from the nose and commissure of the lips to the ear; composed of fat, areolar tissue, muscles, etc.

Cheek-bone. Malar bone.

Cheek Distender. An appliance for distending the cheeks of a patient during operations on the teeth, and to reflect light. It is made of spring wire, to which are attached polished nickel-plated cheek pieces.

Cheese. *Ca′seus.* The coagulum of milk compressed into a solid mass.

Cheil. Lip; used as a prefix.

Cheili′tis, or **Chilitis.** From *χειλος*, a lip. Inflammation of the lips.

Cheiloc′ace. From *χειλος*, a lip, and *κακος*, evil. Swelling and induration of the lip, but without suppuration.

Cheilocarcino′ma. From *χειλος*, a lip, and *καρκινωμα*, cancer. Cancer of the lip.

Cheilon′cus. A swelling of the lip.

Cheiloplas′tice. *Chiloplasty;* from *χειλος*, a lip, and *πλαστικος*, forming. The operation for an artificial lip.

Cheil′os. The lip.

Cheiria′ter. From *χειρ*, the hand, and *ιατρος*, a physician. A surgeon.

Cheiris′ma. From *χειριξομαι*, to labor with the hand. Any manual operation; the act of touching or handling.

Cheirix′is. From *χειρονομεω*, to labor with the hand. Surgery in all its branches.

Cheironom′ia. From *χειρονομεω*, I exercise with the hands. An exercise consisting in using the hands, as in the exercise with the dumb-bells.

Cheirop′tera. Hand wing; the bat tribe of animals.

Che′la. Χ*ηλη*, forceps; from *χεω*, to take. A bifurcated probe used for the extraction of nasal polypi. Applied also to a fissure in the feet, and to the claws of a crab

Che′læ. Chaps or cracks in the skin.

Che′loid. *Cheloi′des.* From *χέλυς*, a tortoise, and *ειδος*, a form. Applied to a skin disease.

Chelo′ne. Χ*ελωνη*. A tortoise. A term applied in *Surgery* to an instrument for extending a limb, because the slowness of its motion resembles that of a tortoise. Also, a genus of plants.

Chelo′nion. From *χελώνη*, a tortoise, from its resemblance to the shell of a tortoise. A hump or gibbosity of the back.

Che′lys. Χ*ελυς*, the chest. The thorax.

Chelys′cion. From *χελυς*, the chest. A dry, hacking cough, attended with soreness of the muscles of the chest.

Chemi′cal. Of, or belonging to, chemistry.

Chemical Affinity, or *Attraction.* The force which draws dissimilar particles of matter together, causing them to combine and form new bodies endowed with new properties. It acts only at insensible distances.

Chemical Formula. A symbolic expression of a chemical compound; but in the composition of chemical formulæ, algebraic representations are employed.

Chemical Nomenclature. The technical terms appropriated to chemistry.

Chemical Symbols. The abbreviations used to designate the elements and radicals. See EQUIVALENTS, CHEMICAL.

Chemico-Histol′ogy. The doctrine of the organic chemistry and morphology of tissue.

Chem′ist. One versed in chemistry.

Chemis′try. A word supposed to be derived from the *Arabic*, *chema*, a secret. It is defined by Brande to be "a department of science the objects of which are to investigate the nature and properties of the elements of matter, and their mutual actions and combinations; to ascertain the proportions in which they unite, and the modes of separating them when united; and to inquire into the laws and powers which preside over and affect these agents."

Chemo′sis. From χαινω, to gape, or from χυμος, a humor. Inflammation of the conjunctiva of the eye, characterized by distension of its vessels and the formation of an elevated ring around the cornea.

Chenopo′dium. A genus of plants of the order *Chenopodiaceæ*.

Chenopodium Ambrosioi′des. Mexico tea; Spanish tea. This species of chenopodium is said to have been used with advantage in chorea.

Chenopodium Anthelmin′ticum. *Chenopodium.* Wormseed; Jerusalem oak; stinkweed. The fruit of this plant is celebrated for its anthelmintic properties. Dose of the oil for children, gtt. iij to vj; for adults, gtt. vj to xx.

Chenopodium Bonus Henri′cus. The systematic name of the English mercury.

Che′oplastic Base. A plate made of cheoplastic metal, adapted to a portion of the alveolar ridge deprived of natural teeth, and to be supplied with an artificial substitute. Dr. A. A. Blandy is the patentee of this method. See Harris's *Prin. and Pract. of Dentistry.*

Cheoplastic Metal. An alloy composed of tin, silver and bismuth, with a small trace of antimony; and first brought to the notice of the dental profession by Dr. A. A. Blandy in 1857.

Cheoplastic Process. The manner of mounting artificial teeth upon a plate composed of the alloy known as cheoplastic metal. For process, see Harris's *Prin. and Prac. of Dentistry.*

Cheoplastic Teeth. Artificial teeth made expressly for cheoplastic work. They are not provided with platina pins, but have holes or dovetail grooves into which the metal runs, retaining them securely to the base.

Cher′ry. The fruit of the *Prunus cerasus.*

Cherry-Laurel. See PRUNUS LAURO-CERASUS.

Che′sis. A frequent desire to evacuate the bowels.

Chest′nut. See ÆSCULUS and FAGUS.

Chestnut, Horse. See ÆSCULUS HIPPOCASTANUM.

Chevauchement. A French word, signifying, in *General Surgery*, the riding of the extremities of a fractured bone on each other; and in *Dental Surgery*, defective arrangement of the teeth, consisting in the gradual displacement of a cuspid or incisor, which assumes a position in front of the dental arch and obliquely across one of the adjoining teeth. See IRREGULARITY OF THE TEETH.

Chevestre. *Chevastre.* A double-headed roller, applied round the head, the middle supporting the chin, in cases of fracture or luxation of the lower jaw. It has received the names of *simple*, *double*, and *oblique*, according to the manner in which it is applied. This bandage, however, has, to some extent, been superseded by one contrived by Mr. Fox. See FOX'S BANDAGE.

Chi′a. *Chia terra;* from *Chios*, the island where it was originally found. A variety of white earth, formerly used for burns.

Chia′dus. Furunculus.

Chias′ma. From χιαζω, to make the letter X; chiasm. The crossing of the fibres of the optic nerve; also the crucial union of parts.

Chias′ter. See KIASTER.

Chias′tolite. A mineral having some resemblance to the steatite.

Chias′tos. A crucial bandage, so called because it resembles the letter X.

Chick′en-Pox. See VARICELLA.

Chicot. Stump (of a tooth).

Chicotin. The bitter powder or juice of colocynth.

Chigre. *Chiggre, chegre, chique.* From the Spanish, *chiquito*, small. A small insect of the Southern States and the West Indies, which penetrates the skin, causing slight inflammation and intolerable itching.

Chil′blain. *Pernio; bugan′tia; erythe′ma pernio;* from *chill*, cold, and *blain*, a pustule. Erythematous inflammation of the feet, hands, or other part of the body, resulting from exposure to cold. Chilblains are prevented by accustoming the parts to exposure; and are treated by stimulant, terebinthinate, and balsamic washes, ointments, and liniments.

Child-Bed Fever. Puerperal fever.

Child′birth. Parturition.

Chi′lo. From χειλος, a lip. A word used as a prefix.

Chi′lon. *Chei′lon; cheili′tis*, from χειλος, a lip. Inflammation and swelling of the lip.

Chimaphil′a. A genus of plants of the order *Pyrolaceæ.*

Chimaphila Umbel′lata. Chimaphila, U. S. Pipsissewa; winter green; ground-holly. The fresh leaves have a fragrant odor, and a bitterish, astringent, and aromatic taste. They are diuretic, astringent, and tonic. Dose, Oj of decoction in 24 hours.

Chi′mia. Chemistry.

Chimia′ter. From χυμια, chemistry, and ιατρος, a physician. One who applies the science of chemistry to medical purposes.

Chimney-Sweepers' Cancer. Cancer of the scrotum.

Chi′mogene. Cold generator. A liquid produced by Dr. Vanderweyde in experimenting with the highly volatile and gaseous products of distillation, which he proposes to use as an improved substitute for rhigolene, ether, etc., in producing local anæsthesia. It boils at any desired degree of temperature, say at 60°, 50°, 40°, or even at 30° Fahr., causing by its evaporation the most intense cold.

Chi′na Glaze. A blue frit composed of ten parts glass, two parts lead, and three of blue calx.

China Nova. A variety of red bark, the product of *Cinchona oblongifolia.*

China Root. The root of the *Smilax China.* It has the same properties as Sarsaparilla.

Chin′aroth. A red substance, deposited from cinchona tannin, on the absorption of oxygen.

Chinchi′na. See Cinchona.

Chin′cough. Pertussis.

Chini′num. See Quinina.

Chinioid′ine. *Chinoidine; chiniodina;* from *China*, cinchona. A substance separated from cinchona, supposed to be an alkaloid, and to consist of a mixture of quinina, cinchona, and a peculiar resinous matter. It is really impure quinina.

Chinovan′tina. An alkaloid of cinchona ovata.

Chip Blower. A warm air blow-pipe.

Chir. The hand; a prefix.

Chironi′um. A malignant ulcer, with callous edges, difficult to cure.

Chirop′odist. From χειρ, the hand, and πους, the foot. One whose profession is to remove corns and bunions from the feet.

Chirothe′ca. From χειρ, the hand, and θηκη, a sheath. A bandage applied in spiral turns, so as to envelop the hand and fingers.

Chirur′geon. A surgeon.

Chirur′gia. From χειρ, the hand, and εργον, a work. Surgery.

Chirur′gical. Pertaining to surgery.

Chirurgien Dentiste. Surgeon dentist.

Chli′aros. Slight fevers, in which the heat is not great.

Chlias′ma. A tepid and moist fermentation.

Chloas′ma. *Chloasma pseudo-porrigo.* Liver spots. Blotches on the skin, of irregular shape and yellowish-brown hue.

Chlorace′tic Acid. A modification of acetic acid, in which three atoms of chlorine take the place of three atoms of hydrogen.

Chloralum. See Chloride of Aluminum.

Chlorace′tyl. A modification of acetyl. C_4Cl_3.

Chlo′ral. A dense, oily, colorless, pungent-smelling liquid, $C_4HCl_3OH_2$, or C_2Cl_3OH, obtained by the action of dry chlorine gas on anhydrous alcohol.

Chloral, Hydrate of. Formula: C_2HCl_2O. Chloral, mixed with water, becomes the Hydrate of Chloral, and then exists in the form of a white solid substance, with a pungent, peculiar odor, resembling that of a dry melon. It is only in the form of the hydrate that Chloral is employed in medicine. It is hypnotic and anæsthetic. The average dose for an adult is gr. xxx to lx. As a general rule, gr. xxx of the hydrate is equal in effects to gr. j of opium. For children, gr. vij will suffice, and for adults gr. xxv to xxx, where short intervals of sleep are required. In poisoning by Chloral, strychnia acts as a speedy and complete antidote. See Hydrate of Chloral.

Chlo′ramid, or **Chlo′ralamide.**

Formula:

$$CCl_3CH\left\{\begin{matrix}OH\\NHCHO.\end{matrix}\right.$$

A hypnotic. It is chemically a union of chloral anhydride with formamide. It occurs in colorless, odorless, non-caustic crystals, of a somewhat bitter taste, melting at 239° F., and soluble in from 9 to 14 parts of cold, and less of warm water, and in 1 part of absolute and 1½ parts of 96 per cent. alcohol. It induces an apparently natural sleep, commencing in from ½ to 3 hours, and lasting from 6 to 10 hours. The dose varies from 15 to 60 grains. Thirty-grain doses are generally employed.

Chloran′thus. A genus of plants of the order *Chloranthaceæ;* allied to *Piperaceæ.* It is a most powerful stimulating agent.

Chloras′ma. Chlorosis.

Chlo′rate. A compound of chloric acid with a salifiable base.

Chlorate of Potassa. Potassæ chloras; which see.

Chlo′ric Ether. A compound obtained by passing hydrochloric acid gas into alcohol to saturation and distilling the product. See ETHYL CHLORIDE.

Chlo′ride. A compound of chlorine with different bodies.

Chloride of Aluminium. *Aluminii Chloridum. Chloralum.* Prepared by passing chlorine over aluminum and charcoal. Antiseptic and disinfectant. See *Gorgas' Dental Medicine.*

Chloride of Ammonia. *Muriate of Ammonia.* NH_4Cl. Dose, gr. j–xx. See AMMONIA.

Chloride of Gold. See TERCHLORIDE OF GOLD.

Chloride of Lime. See LIME, CHLORIDE OF.

Chloride of Magnesia. *Magnesii Chloridum.* Obtained from muriate of magnesia. A bitter, deliquescent salt. See *Gorgas' Dental Medicine.*

Chloride of Methyl. (CH_3Cl.) It possesses anæsthetic and analgesic properties; has been employed for facial neuralgia, in the form of spray. It causes only a temporary irritation of the skin.

Chloride of Tin. *Stannum Chloridum.* Obtained from tin and hydrochloric acid. Used in form of injections for affections of mucous membranes.

Chloride of Zinc. See ZINC.

Chlo′rinated Soda Solution. See SODÆ CHLORINA′TÆ LI′QUOR.

Chlo′rine. From χλωρος, green. A nonmetallic element. At ordinary temperature a yellowish-green colored gas, of a disagreeable taste and strong, suffocating order, exciting great irritation and spasm of the glottis when inhaled, even in a diluted state; incapable of supporting combustion, and soluble in water. It is obtained by the action of hydrochloric acid on peroxide of manganese. In *Dental Practice* it is employed for bleaching discolored teeth.

Chlorine Water. *Aqua chlorinii.* A solution of chlorine gas in water. It forms a good antiseptic lotion.

Chlori′odate. A combination of chloriodic acid with a base.

Chlorio′dic Acid. A compound of chlorine and iodine.

Chlo′rite. An earthy mineral of various tints of green.

Chlo′ro. A term formed from the Greek, and used to indicate a clear, lively green color.

Chlorocar′bon. See TETRACHLORIDE OF CARBON.

Chlorocarbon′ic. An acid obtained from chlorine and carbon.

Chlo′rodyne. A secret preparation proposed in 1848 by Dr. Browne, of India, and said by him to consist of perchloric acid with a new alkaloid. Supposed to contain chloroform, ether, morphine, cannabis indica, hydrocyanic acid and capsicum. It has been given as an anodyne chiefly.

Chlo′roform. Formula, $CHCl_3$. *Tercloride of formyl;* so called because it is a combination of chlorine with formyl, the basis of formic acid. A limpid, colorless, volatile liquid, possessing a fragrant, fruit-like, ethereal odor, and a saccharine, pungent taste. It is obtained by distilling a mixture of chloride of lime and alcohol. Taken internally, it acts as a sedative narcotic. For inhalation the dose is a fluid drachm, equivalent to sixty minims, or more.

It consists of two atoms of carbon, one of hydrogen and three of chlorine. Its formula is, therefore $(C_2H)CL_3$, or $FoCl_3,C_2H$, being the expression for formyl, otherwise written Fo. Its specific gravity is 1.480, and the density of its vapor is 4.2. It is uninflammable, and boils at 141°. It is recommended in asthma, and when taken into the stomach produces a grateful and soothing effect.

Professor Simpson, of Edinburgh, discovered that the vapor of chloroform, when inhaled, acts as a powerful anæsthetic agent, producing complete insensibility in from thirty seconds to three or four minutes, and is extensively used, both in Europe and America, not only for the purpose of producing insensibility in surgical operations, but also to prevent the pain attending parturition. Its use, however, has, in a number of instances been attended with fatal effects. For mode of administration see *Gorgas' Dental Medicine.*

Given by the stomach, chloroform produces a feeling of warmth, followed by coolness, owing to its rapid evaporation. Large doses act as a violent irritant-narcotic poison. Hypodermic medication with chloroform is sometimes practiced in the treatment of neuralgia. The local application of this agent to the skin is not so irritant as it is to mucous membrane. When the vapor of chloroform is inhaled, the effects are very closely analogous to those of the vapor of ether. See ETHER, SULPHURIC. But it is more irritant to the pharyngo-laryngeal tract than ether vapor. Dangerous symptoms are treated with nitrite of amyl, artificial respiration, faradization or galvanism, atropia, stimulant enemata, and all the agencies connected with etherization. Nélaton's method —inversion of the patient—has proven successful when arrest of the heart's action is the primary and chief source of danger.

Chloroform, Ammoniated. Equal parts of ammonia in alcohol and chloroform; antipyretic and anodyne.

Chloroform Liniment. Composed of chloroform 40, and soap liniment 60 parts.

Chloroform Mixture. Chloroform 8, camphor 2, yolk of egg 10, and water 80 parts. Dose, ʒj to ℥j.

Chloroform Mortality. 1:3000 in 500 cases.

Chloroform Spirit. Chloroform 10, alcohol 90 parts. Dose, ♏x–ʒj.

Chloroform, Tincture of. Ether, chloric.

Chloroformiza′tion. A term applied to the aggregate of the symptons produced by the administration of chloroform.

Chloro′ma. From χλωρος, green, and *oma.* A peculiar form of tumor containing a yellow-green substance, which takes the place, at times, of muscles and periosteum.

Chlorom′eter. An instrument for estimating the quantity of chlorine in combination with water, or a base.

Chlorophæ′ite. A mineral which when recently broken is green, but afterwards becomes black.

Chlo′rophane. A species of fluor spar, transmitting a beautiful pale-green light when heated.

Chlo′rophyll. The green matter of the leaves of plants.

Chloro′sis. From χλωρος, green. The green sickness. A disease affecting young females, particularly before menstruation, or those laboring under a suppression of menses, characterized by languor, palpitation of the heart, pain in the loins, fatigue, a pale, greenish hue of the face, a small, quick pulse, and sometimes with œdematous swellings of the feet.

Chlorot′ic. Affected with or pertaining to chlorosis.

Chlo′rum. Chlorine.

Chlo′ruret. Chloride.

Choc′olate. A paste prepared from the cacao-nut, with sugar. It is a nourishing article of diet.

Choke-Damp. A term applied by miners to irrespirable gas or vapors containing carbonic acid.

Cholæ′mia. From χολη, bile, and αιμα, blood. A morbid state in which bile is found in the blood. Jaundice.

Cholæ′us. Biliary.

Cho′lagogue. *Cholagogus;* from χολη, bile, and αγω, I expel. Purgative medicines which excite biliary secretions.

Chole. *Cholos.* Bile.

Cho′leate. A combination of choleic acid with a base.

Cholec′chysis. Effusion of bile.

Chol′ecyst. Gall bladder.

Cholecysti′tis. Inflammation of the gall bladder.

Choled′ochus. From χολη, bile, and δοχος, containing or receiving. Receiving or containing bile.

Choledochus Ductus. Ductus communis choledochus. The duct which conveys the bile from the liver to the duodenum.

Choledoci′tis. Inflammation of the choledoch duct.

Choledog′raphy. *Choledographia,* from χολη, bile, and γραφειν, to describe. A description of that which relates to the bile.

Choledol′ogy. *Choledologia,* from χολη, bile, and λογος, a discourse. A treatise on the bile.

Chole′ic Acid. Taurocholic acid. Bilin. According to Liebig, that part of bile soluble in alcohol and containing the bilin.

Chol′ein. From χολη, bile. A mixture of several principles of bile.

Cholel′ithus. From χολη and λιθος, a stone. Biliary calculi.

Choleme′sia. Vomiting of bile.

Cholepyr′rhine. The brownish-yellow coloring matter of the bile.

Chol′er. Bile. Anger was supposed to proceed from a superabundance of bile; hence the application of the term *choler* to *anger.*

Chol′era. *Cholera morbus;* from χολη, and ρεω, I flow. Purging and vomiting, generally of bile, with gripings and spasms of the abdominal muscles, and often in the legs and arms. In the Asiatic cholera, or cholera asphyxia, the discharges resemble rice-water, and the disease is generally of a more malignant and fatal character. Its pathology is but little understood.

Cholera Infantum. Cholera of Infants.

Chol′eric. *Choleri′cus.* Belonging to cholera morbus or to the bile.

Chol′erine. A slight diarrhœa during the prevalence of cholera; a premonitory symptom of the disease.

Chol′eroid. Resembling cholera.

Cholorophо′ne. The peculiar voice of a patient affected with cholera.

Choleroproso′pon. The facial expression of one affected with cholera.

Chole′steato′ma. Χολη, bile, and *steatoma.* A fatty tumor, laminated and pearly and composed principally of crystals of cholesterine.

Choles′teric Acid. A substance obtained by heating cholesterine with nitric acid.

Choles′terine. *Chlosterina;* from χολη, bile, and στερεος, solid, or στεαρ, suet. An inodorous, pearly white, insipid, shining substance, found in certain biliary calculi, and in nearly all the animal fluids.

Chol′ic Acid. A resinous acid obtained from bile. It has been supposed to be oleic acid, conjugated with a radical $C_{12}H_6O_6$, though other chemists regard it as a nitrogenous acid, and Lowig puts it among his hydroazocarbyls. The truth is that the same acid has received several different names, and the *cholic acid* of Demarçay, Lehman and other organic chemists is the *cholalic acid* of the classification of Lowig, who has followed Strecker.

Cholice′le. From χολη, bile, and κηλη, a tumor. A swelling caused by an accumulation of bile in the gall-duct.

Chol′inate. Cholinic acid combining with a base.

Cholin′ic Acid. A white flocculent acid obtained by Berzelius from cholic acid. It must not be confounded with Lowig's choleinic acid, which is the taurocholic acid of Lehman.

Chol′ogogues. Substances which promote the secretion and flow of bile, as mercury, manganese, &c.

Chol′olith. *Cholol′ithus.* Biliary calculi or gall-stone.

Cholo′ma. From χωλος, lame or maimed. Lameness or distortion of a leg.

Cholo′ses. From χολη, bile. Disease of the liver and spleen generally.

Chondral′gia. Pain of the cartilages.

Chon′drine. A gelatinous substance obtained from the permanent cartilages by boiling; organic basis of cartilage.

Chondri′tis. From χονδρος, cartilage, and *itis,* a termination signifying inflammation. Inflammation of cartilage.

Chondrogenes′ia. *Chondrogene′sis,* from χονδρος, cartilage, and γενεσις, formation. Formation of cartilage; conversion of parts into cartilage.

Chondroglos′sus. From χονδρος, a cartilage, and γλοσσα, the tongue. A fasciculus of fleshy fibres extending from the lesser cornu of the os hyoides to the tongue, forming part of the hyoglossus muscle.

Chondrog′raphy. A description of the cartilages.

Chon′droid. *Chondro′ides;* from χωνδρος, cartilage, and ειδος, resemblance. Cartilaginous. Resembling cartilage.

Chondro′ma. A cartilaginous growth in bones.

Chondro-Pharynge′us. From χονδρος, cartilage, and φαρυγξ, the pharynx. The fibres of the muscular coat of the pharynx, arising from the lesser cornu of the os hyoides, which form part of the *constrictor medius.*

Chon′dros. Χονδρος, cartilage. A cartilage.

Chondro′ses. Morbid formation or condition of cartilages.

Chondrosyndes′mus. From χονδρος, a cartilage, and συνδαω, to tie together. Union of bones by means of a cartilaginous ligament.

Chondrot′omy. Χονδρος, cartilage, and τεμνειν, to cut. Dissection or division of cartilage.

Chon′drus. A genus of sea-weeds.

Chondrus Crispus. Carrageen; Irish moss. It possesses demulcent and nutritive qualities, and has been used in pulmonary diseases and bowel affections.

Cho′ra. Χωρα, a region. Any void space, as the orbit of the eye, &c.

Chor′da. From χορδη, a string. The word has several significations. An interstice, a tendon, an assemblage of fibres; and it is sometimes applied to a painful tension of the penis.

Chorda Dorsa′lis. The rudiment of the vertebral column in the fœtus.

Chorda Mag′na. The tendo Achillis.

Chorda Tendin′ea. A cord-like tendinous substance connecting the *carneæ columnæ* of the ventricles of the heart to the auricular valves.

Chorda Tym′pani. A branch of the seventh pair of nerves is so called because it crosses the tympanum of the ear, like a string across the bottom of a drum.

Chorda Voca′les. Vocal cords. The thyro-arytenoid ligaments of the larynx or of the inferior ligaments of the glottis.

Chordap′sus. Constriction or twisting of the intestines.

Chordee.′ A French word applied in *Pathology* to a painful, spasmodic contraction of the penis attending gonorrhœa.

Chore′a. Χορεια, from *χορος*, a chorus, which formerly accompanied dancing, A disease called St. Vitus's dance, characterized by convulsive motions of the limbs, resembling the movements of a person dancing.

Cho′rion. Χοριον, skin, from *χωρα*, a receptacle. The second membrane of the fœtus.

Chorioni′tis. Induration of the cellular tissue.

Cho′rium. From *χοριον*, skin. The cutis vera, or innermost layer of the skin.

Cho′roid. *Choroideus;* from *χοριὸν*, the chorion, and *ειδος*, resemblance. A name applied to several parts because of their resemblance, in the vascularity of their structure, to the chorion.

Choroid Membrane, *Membrana Choroides.* The *choroid tunic*, a dark vascular membrane of the eye, between the sclerotica and the retina.

Choroid Muscle. Ciliary muscle.

Choroid Plexus. *Plexus choroideus.* Two membranous and vascular duplicatures of the pia mater, situated in the lateral ventricle of the brain.

Chrem′ma. Sputum.

Chri′sis. Χρισις. From *χριω*, I anoint. Inunction. The anointing of any part.

Christe′rion. An ointment or liniment.

Chro′a. *Chroma.* Color in general. The surface of the body; the skin.

Chro′mas. A chromate, or salt formed by the union of chromic acid with salifiable bases.

Chromat′ics. From *χρωμα*, color. That part of optics which treats of the colors of light and natural objects.

Chrome Steel. A variety of steel employed for enamel chisels, which gives hardness and strength to fine cutting edges, and possesses advantages over carbon steel.

Chro′mic Acid. *Acidum Chromicum.* Formula, $Cr O^3$. Obtained by mixing bichromate of potash with pure concentrated sulphuric acid, in the form of brilliant prismatic crystals. It is a powerful escharotic, and its action, although slow and gradual, is deeply penetrating. In *Dental Practice*, it is used as an escharotic for allaying extreme sensibility of dentine, and it is said that its application is not attended with pain like chloride of zinc and other escharotics, nor with any risk to the nerve, and that its effect is almost instantaneous. It is allowed to remain in the cavity of the tooth from two to five minutes. Chromic acid is employed in fungous growth of dental pulp and gums, and has been recommended for bleaching discolored teeth. It should be used with great care to avoid injuring the healthy tissues.

Chromidro′sis. Abnormal coloration of the sweat.

Chro′mium. Symbol Cr. Atomic weight, 52.4. From *χρωμα*, color, because it gives color to its combinations. Symbol Cr. Atomic weight 52.2. One of the elements of the iron group. A whitish, brittle, and very infusible metal, extracted from the native chromate of lead or iron. By heating it with nitre it is converted into chromic acid.

Chromium, Sesquichloride of. See *Sesquichloride of Chromium.*

Chromo′gen. Vegetable coloring matter acted upon by acids or alkalies, producing yellow or green tints.

Chromop′sia. *Chrup′sia;* from *χρωμα*, color, and *οψις*, vision. Colored vision.

Chron′ic. *Chronicus;* from *χρονος*, time. A term applied to diseases of long continuance, and for the most part without fever, as distinguished from acute diseases.

Chrono-Ther′mal. A fanciful notion that medicines are electrical in their action, erected, as usual, into a "*system.*"

Chrup′sia. From *χροα*, color, and *οψις*, sight. A disease of the eye, or a state of vision, in which a colored impression is made on the retina.

Chrys. A prefix, meaning golden yellow.

Chrys′alis. From *χρυσος*, gold. The second or inactive state of a metabolion or changeable insect, embracing the period when it is enclosed in a transparent covering, which sometimes reflects a metallic lustre, and hence the appellation.

Chrysi′tis. From *χρυσος*, gold. Litharge.

Chrysobal′anus. From *χρυσος*, gold, and *βαλανος*, a nut; so called because it is yellow before it is dried. The nutmeg. See Myristica Moschata.

Chrysob′eryl. A mineral of a green color and vitreous lustre.

Chrysocol′la. From *χρυσος*, gold, and *κολλα*, cement. Old name for *borax*, because it was employed in soldering gold.

Chrysogo′nia. From *χρυσος*, gold, and *γινομαι*, to become. A tincture of gold.

Chrys′olite. From *χρυσος*, gold, and *λιθος*, a stone. Topaz.

Chrys′oprase. A silicious mineral of a pale-green color.

Chrysosple′nium. Golden saxifrage.

Chrysul′cus. From *χρυσος*, gold, and *ελκω*, to take away. Aqua regia, or nitro-muriatic acid.

Chur′rus. *Bangue.* The resinous juice of Indian hemp. *Cannabis Indica.* It is employed in the East as a narcotic and antispasmodic.

Chus′ite. A very fusible, yellowish-green, translucent mineral.

Chyaz′ic. Initials of *car*bon, *hy*drogen, and *az*ote. Of, or belonging to a combination of carbon, hydrogen, and nitrogen. Applied to prussic acid.

Chyle. *χυλος*, juice. A nutritive fluid of a milky appearance, found in the lacteal vessels of the mesentery, and in the thoracic duct, extracted from the food by the absorbents of the intestines, after it has been submitted to the action of digestion.

Chylif′erous Vessels. The lacteals, which carry the chyle from the intestines to the thoracic duct.

Chylifica′tion. *Chylificatio;* from *χυλος*, and *facere*, to make. The process by which the chyle is formed or separated from the chyme, and absorbed by the villi of the small intestines.

Chylis′ma. From *χυλος*, juice, an extract or expressed juice.

Chylog′raphy. From Χυλος, chyle, and *γραφη*, a description. A description of the chyle, and of the parts which elaborate it.

Chylopoiet′ic. *Chylopoieti′cus;* from *χυλος*, chyle, and *ποιεω*, I make. Anything connected with the formation of chyle, as the chylopoietic viscera, vessels, &c.

Chylopo′ine. A term used by Cl. Bernard to express the active principle of the pancreatic juice.

Chylo′sis. The process by which food is changed into chyle. Chylification, or the formation of chyle.

Chylostag′ma. Distillation or expression of juice from solids.

Chylu′ria. From *χυλος*, chyle, and *ουρον*, urine. A discharge of milky urine, without any apparent lesion of the urinary organs.

Chy′lus. Χυλος. Chyle.

Chyme. *Chymus;* from *χυμος*, juice. A homogeneous mass, formed by the food in the stomach, and from which, after it passes into the intestines, the chyle is separated. It is formed by the food in its first great change in the process of digestion, and consists of the contents of the small intestines after having been acted upon by the salivary, gastric, biliary, pancreatic, and intestinal secretions.

Chymi′a. Χυμια. Chemistry.

Chymia′ter. A chemical physician.

Chymiatri′a. The art of curing diseases by chemical remedies.

Chymifica′tion. *Chimifica′tio;* from *χυμος*, juice, and *facere*, to make. The conversion of food into chyme; the first process of digestion.

Chym′istry. Chemistry.

Chyt′len, Radix. A cylindrical root, of a bitterish taste, brought from China. The Chinese hold it in high estimation for its stomachic virtues.

Ci′atome. An instrument for dividing pseudo-membranous bands in the rectum or bladder.

Ciba′lis. From *cibis*, food. Of, or belonging to food.

Ciba′tio. From *cibis*, food. The act of taking food.

Ci′bus. Food.

Cica′da. A genus of insects, celebrated for their powers of song, or shrill chirp, embracing the tree-hopper, frog-hopper, &c. The *manna* of the shops is the inspissated juice of the *Fraxinus ornus*, exuded from the wounds inflicted by the *Cicada orni.*

Cicatri′cial Deformities. Contraction of tissues caused by cicatrices.

Cicatric′ula. Diminutive of *Cicatrix.* A small cicatrix; applied also to the small white speck seen on the yolk of the fecundated egg.

Cicatris′ant. *Cicatrisans;* from *cicatrizo*, to skin over. Such applications as are supposed to dispose wounds and ulcers, to dry up and heal.

Cic′atrix. From *Cicatrizo*, to heal up, or skin over. A scar or mark upon the skin after the healing of a wound or ulcer.

Cicatriza′tion. The process by which a wound or ulcer cicatrizes. The process of healing.

Ci′cinum Oleum. An oil obtained from the bruised seeds of *Jatropha curcas*, possessing properties similar to castor oil.

Cil′ia. *Blephar′ides.* The eyelashes, or hairs on the eyelids.

Cil′iary. *Cili′aris.* Belonging to the eyelashes.

Ciliary Arteries. The ciliary arteries are divided into *short*, or *posterior*, and *anterior*. The first are numerous, and penetrate the sclerotic coat of the eye near the optic nerve, and spread out upon the choroid membrane, and supply the iris and ciliary processes. They originate from the ophthalmic artery in three or four branches, but are divided into about twenty by the time they arrive at the sclerotica. The anterior ciliary arteries are few in number, and pierce the sclerotica near the cornea, and are principally distributed upon the iris

Ciliary Body. A ring of the choroid coat of the eye, surrounding the crystalline lens like a crown placed behind the iris and ciliary circle.

Ciliary Circle. Ciliary ligament.

Ciliary Ligament. A grayish ring situated between the iris, cornea, and sclerotica.

Ciliary Margin. The border of the eyelid.

Ciliary Muscle. That part of the orbicularis palpebrarum in the vicinity of the cilia.

Ciliary Nerves. The nerves of the ciliary ligament.

Ciliary Processes. The radiated plaits of the choroid membrane, which resemble the disk of a radiated flower, lodged in the depressions of the anterior part of the vitreous humor.

Cil′iary Striæ. Pale radiated striæ in the posterior part of the ciliary body, so covered with pigment as not to be seen distinctly till that is removed.

Ciliary Veins. *Vasa vorticosa.* They follow the same course as the arteries, and discharge their blood into the ophthalmic vein.

Ciliary Zone. *Ciliary crown, ciliary disk.* The appearance, like the disk of a flower, which the pigment between the ciliary processes leaves on the hyaloid membrane.

Cil′iated. *Ciliatus.* Fringed with fine hairs like the eyelashes.

Cil′ium. From *cileo*, to twinkle. The eyelash, or eyelid.

Cil′lo. From *cilium*, the eyelid. One affected with cillosis.

Cillo′sis. A perpetual spasmodic trembling of the eyelids.

Cimicif′uga Racemo′sa. Actæa racemosa; black snakeroot, a plant possessing tonic, antispasmodic, and expectorant properties. Dose of powder, gr. x to gr. xxx.

Cimicif′ugine. Active principle of cimicifuga.

Cimo′lia Purpures′cens. Fuller's earth.

Cim′olite. A grayish-white earth, consisting of silex, alumina, oxide of iron and water. Cimolian earth.

Cina Cina. Cinchona.

Cincho′na. The name of several kinds of Peruvian bark, the use of which is said to have been discovered by this circumstance: Some of the trees from which it is procured having been blown by the wind into a pool of water, they lay there until they had imparted to it such a bitter taste that everybody refused to drink it; but a person residing in the neighborhood was seized with a fever and not being able to procure other water to quench his thirst, drank of this, and was soon completely cured. This circumstance was related to others ill of fevers, who drank it and were cured. Its use, however, as a medicinal agent, did not become general until about the year 1638, when the Spanish viceroy's lady, the Countess de Cinchon, was cured of fever by it at Lima, and hence the appellation of *Cortex Cinchonœ*, and Pulvis Comitissæ, or the Countess's Powder. It was afterwards introduced into Europe by the Jesuits, among whom the Countess, on her recovery, had distributed it, and thence arose the name of *Cortex* or *Pulvis Jesuiticus*, Jesuit's Bark; called also *Cardinal de Lugo's Powder*, because a large quantity of it was taken to Rome for the use of the religious poor by that charitable prelate.

Cinchona is called, also, *cortex; bark; Peruvian bark; cortex China; China Chinchina; kina; kinkina; quina quina; quin-quina.* These barks are possessed of bitter, astringent, tonic, and febrifuge properties, and have constituted one of the most valuable remedies of the materia medica, in the treatment of intermittent fevers, as well as other diseases, but since the discovery of their active principle, quinina, they have not been so much used. See *Gorgas' Dental Medicine.*

Cincho′na Alkalies. *Cinchona*, *quinina* and *aricina.* They are regarded as oxides of a common base, termed *quinogen.*

Cinchona Barks, False. Barks procured from trees formerly ranked among the *Cinchonaceæ*, and distinguished from the true Peruvian bark by the absence of quinina and cinchonia.

Cinchona Flava. Yellow Bark, called in commerce *Calisaya Bark.* There are several other varieties of yellow bark, but the *Calisaya*, the product of the *Cinchona Lanceolata*, is the most valuable.

Cinchona Pallida. Pale Bark, called in commerce *Loxa Bark.* There are several other commercial varieties, but this is the most highly esteemed, and is the produce of the *Cinchona condaminea.*

Cinchona Rubra. Red Bark, called in South America *cascarilla roxa* and *colorado.* This is from an undetermined species of Cinchona. See PERUVIAN BARK.

Cincho′nia. *Cinchonia; cinchonine.* The active principle of *Cinchona lancifolia.* An organic, crystalline alkali, of a white color, bitter taste, slightly astringent, soluble in 2500 parts of boiling water, but very soluble in boiling alcohol, and slightly soluble in ether and the fixed and volatile oils. But the sulphate of cinchonia, which is formed directly from cinchonia, is soluble in water as well as alcohol.

Cinchon′ic Acid. Kinic acid; an acid found in Cinchona barks, and in the alburnum of Abies communis.

Cinchonic Red. An insoluble red substance found in Cinchona barks.

Cin′chonin, or **Cin′chonine.** Cinchona. A peculiar vegetable principle, or alkali, discovered in the *Cinchona condaminea.*

Cincin′nus. The hair on the temples.

Cin′clesis. Involuntary winking or nictitation.

Cinera′rium. The ash-pit of a furnace.

Ci′neres. Plural of *cinis*, ashes. Ashes.

Cineres Clavellati. *Potassa Impura.* Pearl-ash.

Cineri′tious. *Cineritius;* from *cinis*, ashes. Of the color of ashes. Pertaining to ashes. The cortical substance of the brain is sometimes so called, from its resemblance to ashes.

Cinet′ica. Κινητικος, having the power of motion. Diseases affecting the muscles. Spasms.

Cine′tus. The diaphragm.

Cin′gulum. From *cingo*, I bind. A girdle applied to the body below the ribs; the waist.

Cin′gulus, Cin′gule. A term applied to the division or valley which separates the body of the canine tooth from the tubercle on its lingual surface.

Ci′nis. Ashes.

Cin′nabar. *Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum.* Mercuric sulphide. Hg S. A sulphuret of mercury. It occurs native, and is made artificially. The former appears in the form of brilliant red crystals, and also in amorphous masses of different shades of red and brown; the latter is the red bisulphuret, the *vermillion* of commerce.

Cinnam′ic Acid. An acid obtained from the oil of cinnamon.

Cinnamo′mum. From *Kinnan*, Hebrew. A genus of plants of the order *Lauraceæ.* Cinnamon Bark, Cassia Bark. A native of the East and West Indies, Brazil, and Egypt. It is an aromatic stimulant, and astringent; but is chiefly used as an adjunct to other remedies. Powdered Cinnamon bark forms an ingredient of some dentifrices. See OLEUM CINNAMONII.

Cinnamomum Cassia. *Cinnamomum aromaticum.* The cinnamon cassia, which yields the cassia lignea, cassia buds, and cassia bark of commerce.

Cinnamomum Zeylanicum. The tree which yields the Ceylon cinnamon, the *Laurus cassia* of the gardens.

Cin′namon. The bark of *Cinnamomum Zeylanicum*, and of *Cinnamomum aromaticum.* See CINNAMOMUM.

Cinnamon Stone. A silicate of lime, alumina, and oxide of iron; a rare mineral, from Ceylon, of a hyacinth-red color, or yellowish-brown.

Cinnamon Suet. An oily and waxy product of the cinnamon tree, used in Ceylon for making candles.

Cin′namyl. *Cinnamule.* The hypothetical radical of cinnamon oil, etc.

Ci′on. Κιων, a column. The uvula was formerly so called from its pyramidal shape.

Ci′onis. From κιων, a column. Swelling and elongation of the uvula.

Cioni′tis. From κιων, a column, and *itis*, signifylng inflammation. Inflammation of the uvula.

Cionorrha′phia. Κιονις, the uvula, and ραφη, a seam. The same as Staphylorrhaphy; which see.

Cionot′omy. Excision of the uvula.

Cir′cinate. To make a circle; to compass.

Circoce′le. Cirsocele.

Cir′cular. *Circularis;* from *circulus,* a circle. Having the form of a circle.

Circula′tion. *Circulatio;* from *circulus,* a circle, or from *circum,* around, and *ferre, latum,* to carry. In *Physiology,* the circulation of the blood through the different vessels of the body. In this vital action, the blood is ejected from the left ventricle of the heart into the aorta and taken to every part of the body, passes into the veins and is returned to the right auricle of the heart, which, after distending to receive it, contracts and forces it into the right ventricle. Thence it passes into the pulmonary artery, is conveyed to the lungs, and brought back to the heart by the pulmonary veins; entering the left auricle, it is forced into the left ventricle, to be again conveyed by the arteries to the different parts of the body.

Circula′tion, Capillary. The passage of the blood through the minute vessels which lie between the arteries and veins, and penetrate all the tissues. The blood, in its passage through these vessels, is changed from arterial to venous.

Circulation, Collateral. The passage of the blood through branches and secondary channels after it is arrested through its principal or normal route.

Circulation, Fœtal. See Fœtal Circulation.

Cir′culus. A circle or ring. In *Anatomy,* any part of the body which is round like a circle, as the *circulus oculi.*

Circulus Articuli Vasculo′sus. The narrow vascular border formed around the articular cartilages by the abrupt termination of the subsynovial vessels.

Circulus Osseus. The bony ring of the fœtus, afterwards united to the temporal bone, forming the meatus auditorius externus.

Circulus Tonsilla′ris, A plexus formed by the lingual and glosso-pharyngeal nerves around the tonsil.

Circulus Willisii. The circle of Willis; an anastomosis between the branches of the vertebral and internal carotid arteries within the cranim.

Circumagent′es. The oblique muscles of the eye.

Circumcaula′lis Membrana. The conjunctiva.

Circumcis′ion. *Circumcisio;* from *circumcœdo,* to cut about. An operation practised among the Jews, consisting in the removal of a portion of the prepuce of the infant, by a circular operation.

Circumduc′tion. *Circumductio.* See Perisphalsis.

Circumductio′nis Op′ifex. The worker of circumduction; an epithet for the superior oblique muscle of the eye.

Circumflex′. A name applied to various arteries of the extremities.

Circumflex′a Il′ii. An artery passing around the crest of the ilium, springing from the external iliac.

Circumflex′us. From *circum,* around, and *flexus,* bent. Bent circularly. In *Anatomy,* a name given to several organs of the body A muscle of the palate.

Circumflexus Pala′ti. *Tensor palati.* A muscle of the palate, which arises from the spinous process of the sphenoid bone, and is inserted into the velum pendulum palati and the semilunar edge of the os palati, extending as far as the suture which unites the two bones.

Circumfu′sa. In *Hygiene,* everything which acts externally and generally upon man.

Circumgyra′tio. From *circumgyro,* to turn round. Turning a limb around in its socket. Vertigo.

Circumossalis Membra′na. Periosteum.

Circumscribed. In *Medicine,* tumors which are distinct at their base from the surrounding parts.

Cirrhosis. From κιρρος, yellow. A yellow coloring matter, sometimes secreted in the tissues, owing to a morbid process. Also, a disease of the kidneys.

Cirrhosis Hepa′tis. *Granulated, tuberculated,* and *hobnailed liver.* It is dependent upon repletion of the terminal extremities of the biliary ducts with bile, together with altered nutrition of the intervening parenchyma, by which the liver becomes smaller, atrophied.

Cirsoce′le. From κιρσος, a dilated vein, and κηλη, a tumor. Morbid enlargement of the spermatic vein.

Cirsom′phalus. From κιρσος, a dilated vein, or varix, and ομφαλος, navel. Varicose condition of the veins surrounding the navel.

Cirsophthal′mia. From κιρσος, and οφθαλμος, the eye. A varicose condition of the vessels of the eye.

Cirsos. Κιρσος, from κιρσοω, to dilate. A morbid distension of any part of a vein. A varix.

Cirsot′omy. From κιρσος, a varix, and τομη, an incision. The removal, by incision, of varices.

Cis′ta. From κειμαι, to lie. A cyst.

Cister′na. From *cista*, a cyst. Parts of the body which serve as repositories for fluids. The fourth ventricle of the brain is also so called.

Cis′tus. A genus of plants of the order *Cistaceæ.*

Cistus Creticus. The plant from which the ladanum is obtained; a gum resin which exudes from the leaves.

Cit′rate. A salt of citric acid.

Citrate of Ammonia. *Ammonia citras.* A salt formed by neutralizing sesquicarbonate of ammonia with citric acid.

Citrate of Potash. A salt formed by evaporating to dryness a solution of citric acid, saturated by carbonate of potassa.

Citrates. Salts of the acid of lemons.

Cit′ric. Of, or belonging to, the lemon.

Citric Acid. Formula: $H_2C_6H_5O_7$. *Acidum citricum.* Acid of lemons, lemon juice. It resembles acetic acid in its effects and uses.

Ci′trine Oint′ment. Ointment of nitrate of mercury. Used as a stimulant and alterative application in cutaneous affections.

Cit′rinus. Lemon-colored.

Cit′ron. See Citrus Medica.

Citrul′lus. Cucurbita citrullus.

Cit′rus. The lemon. See Citrus Medica.

Citrus Aurantium. The systematic name of the orange tree.

Citrus Medica. The systematic name of the lemon tree. The *citron* is the same species of tree as the lemon.

Citrus Vulga′ris. The Citrus Aurantium.

Cit′ta. An inordinate or voracious appetite.

Cl. Abbreviation for chlorine.

Clack′ing Pivot, or **Tenon.** Clack-pivot; a method of attaching an artificial crown to the root of a natural tooth, invented by Magiola. See Pivot Teeth, Harris's *Prin. and Pract. of Dentistry.*

Cladras′tis Tincto′ria. *Yellow Ash, Fustic Tree, Yellow Locust.* An indigenous tree flourishing in the Western and Southern States. The bark and root are cathartic.

Clairvoy′ance. Clear-seeing. A power supposed to be communicated to persons by animal magnetism, by which they are said to discern objects not present, to see through stone-walls, and to have the quality of vision diffused over the whole body.

Clam′my. Glutinous, adhesive, sticky.

Clamp. In Surgery an instrument for compressing parts to fix them in position or to prevent hemorrhage. In *Mechanical Dentistry,* a piece of round or flattened iron wire or other metal not easily fused, bent in such a manner as to hold two or more pieces of gold or silver in contact with each other while they are being soldered together. Another form of clamp, that of Dr. T. H. Burras, is designed for holding the plate firmly to the die when swaging it. Instruments called clamps are also used for screwing together the flasks in vulcanite work. Rubber-dam clamps are indispensable in the use of the rubber dam for retaining it in proper position, and are applied after the rubber cloth is drawn over the teeth. Some are combined with a tongue-holder. A suitable forceps is used to assist in placing these clamps in position.

Clamp Forceps. Instruments for the adjustment of the rubber-dam clamps, and so formed that the points pass into the curve of the clamp, and, by pressure upon the handles open it enough to pass it over the crown of the tooth, the rubber then being drawn under the wings of the clamp.

Clap. Gonorrhœa.

Claquement. A French word signifying chattering of the teeth.

Clar′et. *Claretum;* from *clareo,* to be clear. A light French wine possessing tonic and antidyspeptic properties, used sometimes with advantage in typhoid fevers.

Clarifica′tion. *Carification; depuration; clarify;* from *clarus,* clear, and *facio,* I make. The process of freeing a fluid from all insoluble and heterogeneous matters.

Cla′sis. *Clasma.* Fracture.

Clasp. In *Mechanical Dentistry,* a hook fitted to a tooth and designed for the retention of a dental substitute or other apparatus to be worn in the mouth. See Harris's *Prin. and Pract. of Dentistry.*

Class. *Classis.* In *Natural History* and *Medicine* a group or assemblage of a certain number of objects having one or more common characters. A scientific division or arrangement of objects. A class comprehends the minor divisions of order, genus, species and varieties.

Classifica′tion. From *classis,* class, and *facio,* to make. The orderly arrangement of diseases, names, objects, etc., in accordance with their properties, etc.

Claudica′tion. *Claudicatio;* from *claudicare,* to be lame. Halting or limping.

Claus′trum. From *claudere,* to shut. An aperture capable of contracting itself, as the throat.

Claus′ure. *Clausura.* In *Anatomy* an imperforation of a canal or cavity.

Clava′ria. A genus of fungi.

Clavate. Club-shaped; larger at top than bottom.

Clava′tio. From *clava,* a club. An articulation which does not admit of motion, as that of the teeth in their sockets, called gomphosis.

Clav′icle. *Clavicula,* diminutive of *clavis,* a key. The clavicle or collar-bone.

Cla′vis. The clavicle. A key.

Cla′vus. A nail. A term applied in *Pathology* to a horny, cutaneous protuberance having a central nucleus and sensitive at its base, as corns on the toes, produced by the pressure of tight shoes. Also a painful, pulsating affection of the forehead, giving a sensation like what might be supposed would be produced by driving a nail into this part of the head. When connected with hysteria it is termed *clavus hystericus.*

Cla′vus Oculorum. A staphyloma or tumor on the eyeball.

Claw. In *Botany,* the taper base of a petal. In *Dental Surgery* the hook of the key-instrument is sometimes so called.

Clay. *Argilla.* An argillaceous earth, of which there are a number of varieties, consisting of silica, variable quantities of alumina, and generally of more or less oxide of iron. They are used in the manufacture of pottery, and some of them in the manufacture of porcelain-ware and mineral teeth. See MINERAL TEETH and KAOLIN.

Clay, Pure. The earth called Alumina.

Clean′sings. Lochia.

Cleav′age. The natural line of separation exhibited in crystals when their *laminæ* are separated by mechanical force.

Cleft. In *Botany,* split or separated less than half way.

Cleft Palate. Congenital malformation of the palate, consisting of a separation or fissure extending sometimes through both the hard and soft palate in the direction from before backward, along the median line, causing the buccal and nasal cavities to communicate with each other. It usually occurs with hare-lip. See PALATE, CONGENITAL DEFECTS OF.

Cleid′ion. The clavicle. Also an astringent pastil or epithem.

Cleido-Mastoi′deus. From *κλεις,* the clavicle, and *μαστοειδης,* the mastoid process. The sterno-cleido mastoideus muscle.

Cleis′agra. From *κλεις,* the clavicle, and *αγρα,* a seizure. Gout in the articulations of the clavicle.

Climac′teric. *Climacter′icus;* from *κλιμακτηρ,* a step. By degrees, but commonly applied to certain critical periods of life, or periods at which certain great changes occur, as the periods of puberty in both sexes; the cessation of the flow of the menses in women, &c.

Climacteric Diseases. A term sometimes applied to a general alteration of health, occurring at a certain period of life and characterized by gradual loss of the powers.

Climacteric Teething. The development of teeth at a very late period of life after the loss of those of the second dentition, and usually between the sixty-third and eighty-first year, the grand climacteric years of the Greek physiologists.

Climac′teric Years. From remote antiquity a peculiar importance has been attached to certain periods in the life of man; periods at which great changes are supposed to occur in his health and fortunes. It is said that this superstitious belief had its origin in the doctrines of Pythagoras. Sixty-three was regarded by the ancients as a climacteric year of peculiar danger, and it was called by astrologers, "heroicus," from a prevalent belief that it was particularly fatal to great men. This year seems to have derived its peculiar importance from its being a multiple of the mystical years of seven and nine. According to most writers the climacteric periods in the life of man are multiples of the number seven; others have applied the term to years resulting from the multiplication of seven by an odd number. Almost all countries have attached a peculiar importance to those years indicated by compounds of the number seven. Hence, fourteen years have been fixed for the period of puberty, twenty-one for adult age; and Aristotle has selected thirty-five for the perfection of bodily vigor, forty-nine for the perfection of the mind, sixty-three as the *grand* climacteric, and seventy as the ordinary limit of the age of man. In old age or after the vital powers of the system begin to decline, an effort is sometimes supposed to be made at these periods by the economy to renew the body.

Cli′mate. From κλιμα, a region. The word climate is differently defined. According to some, it is a space upon the surface of the terrestrial globe, between two circles, forming a belt parallel to the equator, and measured according to the length of days. But in a hygienic sense, it is the prevailing constitution of the atmosphere, relative to heat, cold, moisture, and wind, peculiar to any region; also, its purity or mixture with miasmatic and gaseous emanations. Climate depends upon a variety of circumstances, as its distance from the equator, its distance from and altitude above the level of the sea, the extent, configuration, inclination, and local exposure of the country, the nature of the soil, the effects resulting from cultivation, the direction of the mountains by which it is intersected, or that are in its vicinity, and the action of the winds by which the temperatures of different latitudes are blended.

The circumstances connected with climate exert a powerful influence upon the animal economy; they modify the character of disease as well as the action of remedies. They also determine the physical characteristics of the different races of mankind.

Climat′ic. Belonging to, or dependent upon, climate.

Clin′ic. From κλινικος, pertaining to a bed. Medical or Dental instruction given at the bedside or dental chair, where the patient is present, whose symptoms are described and treatment explained.

Clin′ical. *Clinicus;* from κλινη, a bed. In *Pathology,* the transactions which take place, especially the instructions given at the sick-bed, or dental chair.

Clinical Lecture. A lecture given at the bedside, or dental chair, on a particular case of disease.

Clinical Medicine. That which is occupied with the investigation of disease at the bedside, or with individual cases of disease.

Clin′ique. A school or lesson where medicine and surgery, in any of its branches, is taught by direct examination and treatment of patients.

Clink′er. The vitreous substance which collects in furnaces and stoves where stone coal is used; also the black oxide of iron of the smith's forge.

Clink-Stone. A dark greenish-gray, yellowish, bluish, or ashy-gray mineral, of a slaty structure, generally arranged in tabular masses, and usually translucent at its edges.

Clin′oid. *Clinoideus;* from κλινη, a bed, and ειδος, resemblance. Resembling a bed.

Clinoid Processes. The four processes at the upper surface of the sphenoid bone, which surround the sella turcica, are so called from their resemblance to the posts of a bedstead; two are anterior and two posterior.

Clinom′eter. An instrument for measuring the dip of mineral strata.

Cliseom′eter. An instrument for measuring the angle which the axis of the pelvis makes with that of the body.

Clitor′idis Mus′culus. See Erector Clitoridis.

Clit′oris. Gen. *Clitor′idis,* from κλειω, to inclose or hide; so called because it is hid by the labia pudendorum. A small, round organ situated above the nymphæ at the upper part of the vulva, before the orifice of the urethra in females.

Clitoris′mus. An enlargement of the clitoris; also Sapphism.

Clitori′tis. *Clitoris.* Inflammation of the clitoris.

Clon′ic. From κλονος, agitation. Irregular, spasmodic, or convulsive motions; opposed to *tonic.*

Clono′des. A term formerly applied to a vibrating pulse.

Clo′nus. From κλονεω, to agitate. Clonic spasms.

Clot. Coagulum; a clot of blood; the crassamentum of the blood.

Clove. The unexpanded flower-bud of the clove-tree, *Caryophyllus aromaticus.*

Club-Feet. A deformity, either congenital or acquired, but usually the former, caused by a contraction of the extensor muscles of the feet. The affection has been variously designated according to the nature of the deformity, as *tip-foot,* when the heel is drawn upward and the patient is compelled to walk on his toes; *knot-foot,* when he walks on the back of his foot; *cross-foot,* when he walks on the outer edge; *out-bow-foot,* when he walks on the inner edge; and *heel-club-foot,* when his toes are drawn upward so that he is compelled to walk on his heels.

Clune′sia. From *clunes,* the nates. Inflammation of the buttocks.

Clu′tea Eleuthe′ria. Croton cascarilla.

Cly′don. Κλυδων. Flatulence; fluctuation of the contents of the abdomen.

Clypea′lis Cartila′go. The thyroid cartilage.

Clyp′eate. From *clypeus*, a shield. Shield-shaped.

Clys′ma. A clyster.

Clys′ter. *Clysterium;* from κλυζω, to wash. *An Enema.* A liquid thrown into the rectum by means of a syringe or bladder, with a pipe, the nozzle of the instrument being introduced into the anus. The enemata most commonly used consist of warm water having in solution either soap or common salt or both.

Cne′me. The tibia.

Cnemo-Dactylæ′us. Extensor longus digitorum pedis.

Cne′sis. From κναω, to scratch. *Cnesmos.* Painful itching.

Cni′cin. A crystalline substance obtained from *Cnicus benedictus.*

Cnido′sis. From κνιδη, the nettle. An itching sensation like that produced by the nettle. A dry ophthalmia.

Cny′ma. A slight itching; also a puncture or vesication.

Coag′ulable Lymph. Liquor sanguinis; plastic lymph; a clear, colorless fluid, which exudes from wounds or inflamed vessels, and serves for the reparation of injuries, and to produce adhesions.

Coag′ulant. That which has the power of coagulating the blood.

Coagula′tion. *Coagulatio;* from *con* and *ago*, to drive together. The act of changing from a fluid to a jelly-like consistence.

Coag′ulum. *Clot.* A jelly-like, or soft, mass of fibrin that forms from the plasma of the blood after the latter has been drawn from the body. It is also called *crassamentum, cruor, clot*, etc. It contains the fibrin, coloring matter, a little serum, and a small quantity of salts. The clot of blood; the curd of milk, and the insoluble form of albumen.

Coagulum Alu′minis. A coagulum formed by beating the white of eggs with a little alum. It is used in cases of ophthalmia where an astringent is required.

Coales′cence. In *Medicine*, the union of parts previously separated, as in the case of preternatural adhesions.

Coapta′tion. *Coaptatio;* from *con*, together, and *aptare*, to adjust, adapt. The act of placing the two extremities of a fractured bone in contact with each other, or of restoring a luxated bone to its proper place.

Coarcta′tion. *Coarctatio;* from *coarctare*, to straighten. In *Pathology*, the contraction or straightening of a canal, as of the urethra or intestinal canal.

Coarticula′tio. From *con*, and *articulatio*, an articulation. Articulation which admits of manifest motion. See DIARTHROSIS and SYNARTHROSIS.

Coat′ed. Applied to the condition of the tongue as indicative of visceral disturbance.

Co′balt. A brittle, reddish-gray metal, fused with difficulty, and generally combined in its ores with nickle, arsenic, iron, and copper. Arsenic is the active principle of cobalt. Its oxide is largely used to color porcelain blue. It is frequently employed as a coloring matter in the manufacture of porcelain teeth, and also for destroying the pulps of teeth, and for application to sensitive dentine, but is not considered to be as reliable as other agents used for the same purpose.

Cob′web. The web of the Arania, or spider. Sometimes used to arrest hemorrhage. It acts mechanically as a styptic.

Cocaine. An alkaloid obtained from the leaves of the *Erythroxylon coca* of South America. Formula: $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$. It is in the form of colorless bitter crystals, sparingly soluble in water. The following salts of cocaine are employed in medical and dental practice: hydrochlorate, citrate, salicylate, borate, oleate, and hydrobromate. It is soluble in alcohol and ether, and also in 704 parts of water. Its taste is bitter, and its reaction is strongly alkaline. As a local anæsthetic it has been largely employed in dental practice, the most common preparation for use being a 4 per cent solution composed of cocaine hydrochlorate, $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains; distilled water, f ℥j. M. As an aqueous solution soon deteriorates, fresh solutions should be employed; or distilled water containing seven grains to the pint of either thymol, or salicylic acid, or camphor water will act as preservatives. Cocaine solution of 4 or 5 per cent. strength, is employed in dental practice as an obtunding agent for sensitive dentine, exposed pulps of teeth, and hypodermically injected as a local anæsthetic in the extraction of teeth. It is generally applied for twenty minutes, and re-applied, if necessary. Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to ij. See *Herbst Obtundent.* For dental uses see *Gorgas' Dental Medicine.*

Cocaine, Hydrochlorate. Used as a local anæsthetic in 2–5 per cent. solution.

Cocaine, Oleate. A 5 per cent. solution of cocaine in oleic acid for external use.

Coccinel′la. Diminutive of *coccus*, a berry; from its resemblance to a berry. The cochineal insect. See Coccus Cacti.

Coccinellin′. The coloring principle of cochineal. Carmine.

Coc′colite. A mineral of a green color, of various shades.

Coc′culus Indi Aromat′icus. Jamaica pepper. See Myrtus Pimenta.

Cocculus Palmatus. The systematic name of a plant which affords the Calumba root.

Coc′cus. A tribe of insects.

Coccus Cacti. The systematic name of the cochineal insect. Cochineal. Used in Harris' gum wash as a coloring matter.

Coc′cus Lacca. The insect from the supposed puncture of which, in the extreme branches of certain East India trees, *lac* or *gum lac* exudes.

Coccyge′us. From *κοκκυξ*, because it is inserted into the coccyx. A muscle which arises from the spinous process of the ischium, covers the inside of the sacro-ischiatic ligament, and is inserted at the extremity of the sacrum.

Coc′cygis Os. *Os coccygis. Cauda.* From *κοκκυξ*, the cuckoo, whose bill it is said to resemble. A bony appendage at the point or lower extremity of the sacrum, terminating in an acute point. Generally, it consists of four bones, and behind its base are two small tubercular eminences, called *Cornua of the Coccyx.*

Coc′cyx. The os coccygis.

Cochine′al. *Coccus cacti;* an insect found on several species of *cactus.*

Coch′lea. From *κοχαζω*, to turn round. The anterior of the three cavities constituting the labyrinth of the ear, is so called from its resemblance to a snail.

Cochlea′re. From *cochlea*, a cockle, because its bowl represents a shell. A spoon; a spoonful.

Cochleare Magnum. A tablespoonful, which is about half a fluid ounce.

Cochleare Me′dium. A dessert spoonful, or two teaspoonfuls.

Cochleare Minimum. A teaspoonful, or one fluid drachm.

Cochlea′ria. From *cochleare*, a spoon. A genus of plants, of the order *Brassicaceæ.*

Cochlearia Armora′cia. Horse-radish.

Cochlearia Officina′lis, *Cochlearia hortensis.* The common scurvy-grass, said to be a powerful antiscorbutic.

Cochlea′tus. *Cochleate.* Spiral.

Cocho′ne. The junction of the hip or paunch with the seat or thigh. The breech. The perineum. The coccyx.

Co′cos Butyra′cea. The systematic name of the plant from which the palm oil is obtained.

Coc′tion. *Coctio;* from *coquere*, to boil. Digestion of the food in the stomach; boiling, or decoction. A term formerly used in medicine, to express the change morbific matters were supposed to experience before elimination.

Codei′a. *Codein*, from *κωδεια*, a poppy-head. An alkaloid extract of opium.

Code′ic Acid. An acid formed from Codeia.

Co′dein. *Codeine* or *Codeia.* Κωδεια, a poppy-head. An alkaloid in opium. As a soporific, it is of half the strength of morphia.

Cod-Liver Oil. Oleum Morrhuæ; which see.

Codoce′le. *Codoscella.* Bubo.

Cœca′lis Vena. A branch of the mesenteric vein.

Cœ′cum. From *cœcus*, blind. That part of the large intestines situated below the ileum; called also, the blind gut, from its forming a cul-de-sac, extending downward from the commencement of the colon.

Cœlelmin′tha. From *κοιλος*, hollow, and *ελμινς*, a worm. A class of *Entozoa*, including such of the intestinal worms as have an intestinal canal continuing in a distinct abdominal cavity.

Cœles′tine. A name applied by mineralogists to *sulphate of strontia*, from its blue tint.

Cœ′lia. From *κοιλος*, hollow. A cavity in any part of the body, as the abdomen, uterus, &c.

Cœliac. *Cœliacus;* from *κοιλια*, the abdomen. Pertaining to the abdomen.

Cœliac Artery. *Arteria cœliaca.* The first branch of the aorta given off in the abdomen.

Cœliac Flux or ***Passion.*** From *κοιλια*, the abdomen. A chronic diarrhœa, in which the food is discharged in an undigested state.

Cœliac Plex′us. A plexus formed of numerous nervous filaments from the semi-lunar ganglia of the great sympathetic, and from branches of the right and left pneumogastric nerves. It is situated behind the stomach around the trunk of the cœliac artery.

Cœli′aca. *Cœliacus;* from *κοιλια*, *alvus venter.* Diseases of the digestive functions; the first class in Good's Nosology, containing two orders, *Enterica* and *Splanchnica.*

Cœlialgia. *Cœlia*, belly, and *αλγος*, pain. Pain in the belly.

Cœlo'ma. From *κοιλος*, hollow. An ulcer of the cornea of the eye.

Cœ'loscope. An instrument used for examining the cavities of the body by means of the electric light.

Cœlostom'ia. From *κοιλος*, hollow, and *στομα*, mouth, Defective enunciation, characterized by hollowness of voice.

Cœnæsthe'sis. *Conœsthesis;* from *κοινος*, common, and *αισθησις*, perception. Common perception or general sensibility of the system.

Coffer Dam, Barnum's. See Rubber Dam.

Cohabita'tion. The act of living together. In *Legal Medicine*, intercourse between the sexes.

Cohe'sion. *Cohœsio;* from *cohœreo*, I hold together. Attraction or cohesion is that power by which particles of matter are connected and held together in such a way as to resist any attempt at separation. The force by which molecules of matter adhere to each other. The attraction of aggregation.

Cohe'sive Foil. Gold foil for filling teeth, of such a property, that it manifests the peculiarity of one layer adhering to another when they are laid or pressed together, and becoming inseparably united. See Gold Foil.

Cohoba'tion. *Cohoba'tio.* In *Chemistry*, the distillation of a fluid, on a substance of the same kind as that upon which it was at first distilled, and repeating it several times.

Coil'ima. Sudden swelling of the abdomen from flatulence.

Coindican'tia. From *con*, and *indico*, to indicate. Signs furnishing the same indications, or which are confirmatory of the indications furnished by other signs. Such signs are called coindicant.

Coir'as. Scrofula.

Coi'tion. *Coitus;* from *coēo*, to go together. Copulation. Carnal union, or conjunction of the sexes.

Coke. Pit coal deprived of its bitumen or other extraneous or volatile matter by fire.

Colatu'ra. From *colarĕ*, to strain. A liquor which has been filtered or strained.

Col'chicin, or **Col'chicine.** The active principle of Colchicum autumnale.

Col'chicum. From *Colchis*, the name of the place where this plant is supposed to have abounded. A genus of plants of the order *Melanthaceœ* and family *Colchicaceœ.* Meadow-saffron.

Col'chicum Autum'nale. Meadow-saffron; a bulbous plant, found in many parts of Europe, usually growing in meadows. It is an irritant; in over-doses, an acro-narcotic poison. In small doses, it is a nauseant, diuretic, diaphoretic, and cathartic, and is employed in the treatment of gout and rheumatism. All the species yield the alkaloid *veratria.* The seed and root are used. Dose, gr. ij to gr. viij. In dental practice it is used in the treatment of periodontitis resulting from gout. See *Gorgas' Dental Medicine.*

Col'cothar. *Colcothar vitrioli; brown-red rouge; crocus martis vitriolatus* seu *adstringens.* A brown-red oxide of iron, which remains after the distillation of the acid from sulphate of iron.

Cold. Privation of heat, or the sensation produced by the abstraction of caloric from the body. Also, the common name for a catarrh.

Cold Cream. *Unguen'tum a'quœ ro'sœ.* U. S. Ph. Take of rose-water, oil of almonds, each two fluid ounces; spermaceti, half an ounce; white wax, a drachm. Melt together, by means of a water-bath, the oil, spermaceti, and wax; then add the rose water, and mix until cold.

Coleoce'le. From *κολεος*, a vagina, or sheath, and *κηλη*, rupture. Hernia, vaginal.

Coleop'tosis. From *κολεος*, and *πτωσις*, a fall. Prolapsus, vaginal.

Cole'wort. Cabbage.

Col'ic. *Co'licus;* from *κωλον*, the colon. Pertaining to the colon. A term applied in *Pathology* to almost all acute pains in the abdomen. So called because the seat of the pain is supposed to be in the colon.

Colic Arteries. These are six in number. Three are given off by the superior mesenteric, which are called the *colicœ dextrœ.* The other three are given off by the inferior mesenteric artery, and are called the *colicœ sinistrœ.*

Co'lica. The colic.

Colica Flatulenta. Colic from an accumulation of air in the intestines. Flatulent colic.

Colica Hemorrhoida'lis. A colic supposed to precede hemorrhoids, or to supervene on their suppression.

Colica Hysteri'ca. Colic attending hysteria.

Colica Inflammato'ria. Inflammatory colic; enteritis.

Colica Menstrua'lis. Colic which precedes or follows menstruation, or depends on the suppression of that flux.

Colica Mesenteri′ca. Colic produced by disease of the mesentery.

Colica Metal′lica. Metallic colic. Painter's colic.

Colica Nephret′ica. Acute pains attending nephritis or calculi of the ureter.

Colica Nervo′sa. Nervous colic.

Colica Picto′num. Painter's colic; Metallic colic, also, called *Colica saturnina*, being produced by the poison of lead.

Colica Vena. A branch of the upper mesenteric vein.

Colica Vena Recta. A vein of the colon.

Colica Vermino′sa. Worm colic, or colic from the presence of worms in the intestines.

Colicodyn′ia. Colic.

Colitis. From *κωλον*, the colon, and *itis*, inflammation of the mucous membrane of the colon.

Col′lagen. Κολλα, glue, and *γενναω*, to produce. The chief constituent of bone, cartilages, ligaments, tendons, etc. By boiling, it forms glue or gelatine.

Col′lapse. Collapsus.

Collap′sus. From *collabor*, to shrink down. Shrinking of the body. Prostration of strength.

Col′lar-Bone. The clavicle.

Collar-Crown. An artificial crown to be engrafted on a natural root, attached to which is a gold collar which encircles the exposed portion of the root, and is soldered to the lining or backing which holds the dowel in some cases, or to the dowel by means of a disk between the base of the artificial crown and the natural root.

Collare Misericor′diæ. A bandage used for securing a patient during the operation of lithotomy.

Collec′tion. *Collectio;* from *collingere*, to collect. Used in *Pathology* to denote the collection or gathering of pus, or some other purulent or serous matter.

Col′let. From *collum*, the neck. A neck or collar. A term applied by some French writers, in *Dental Anatomy*, to the neck of a tooth.

Collic′ulus. A little hill or eminence; applied, in *Anatomy*, to various elevations in the body.

Colliculus Caveæ Posterioris Ventriculorum Lateralium. Hippocampus minor.

Colliculus Nervi Ethmoidalis. Corpus striatum.

Colliculus Nervi Optici. Optic thalamus.

Colliculus Seminalis. An eminence in the prostate gland.

Colliga′men. From *colligo*, to tie together. A ligament.

Colliquamen′tum. From *colliqueo*, I melt. The first rudiment of an embryo.

Colliqua′tion. Diminution of the solids, with copious excretion of liquids by one or more outlets. The liquefaction or breaking down of an organ or tissue.

Colli′quative. *Colliquativus;* from *colliqueo*, I melt. Applied to various discharges, as colliquative perspiration, diarrhœa, etc., which occasion rapid loss of strength.

Collobo′ma. From *κολλαω*, to glue together. *Colobroma.* Agglutination of the eyelids together.

Collo′des. From *κολλα*, glue. Glutinous.

Collo′dion. *Collodium. Pyroxylin.* Ethereal solution of Gun-cotton. An impervious adhesive plaster is made of this solution, peculiarly adapted to the dressing of wounds which require water dressing. In *Dental Practice*, collodion is useful to prevent alveolar abscesses from discharging on the cheek or under the jaw, successive layers being painted over the tender point, so as to act as a compress, induce resolution, or change the direction of the secretion. It is also used as an application to exposed pulps. A colored preparation is used in mechanical dentistry, to prevent the rubber, when being vulcanized, from adhering to the surface of the plaster model. See Celluloid. For dental uses, see *Gorgas' Dental Medicine.*

Collodion, Cantharidal. A vesicating solution of catharides in collodion. See Cantharidal Collodion.

Collodion, Elastic. A solution of gutta-percha in chloroform.

Col′loid. From *κολλα*, glue. Resembling glue. In *Pathology*, the jelly-like degeneration of some malignant tumors, as a colloid cancer.

Collo′ma. A transparent, amorphous matter, without vessels and nerves, found in cysts.

Collone′ma. Κολλα, glue. A very soft tumor containing a clear, grayish-yellow substance like gelatine or fresh glue.

Col′lum. From *κωλον*, a member, as being one of the chief; or diminutive of *columnia*, as being the pillar and support of the head. The part of the body between the head and chest. The neck.

Collu′tion. *Collu′tio.* Washing the mouth or any other part.

Colluto′rium. From *colluo*, to wash. A mouth-wash; gargarism.

Collu′vies. From *colluo*, to cleanse. Filth; excrement; the matter discharged from an old ulcer.

Collyr′ium. From *κωλυω*, I check, and *ρεω*, I flow, This term was applied by the ancients to a medicine used to check any discharge, but at present it is restricted to a wash or application to the eyes. The collyria of the Pharmacopœias are, for the most part, metallic lotions.

Colobo′ma. Κολοβωμα, anything truncated or shortened. A mutilated or maimed organ.

Col′ocynth. The fruit of the *Cucumis colocynthis* deprived of its rind. It is a powerful drastic, hydragogue cathartic. Dose, gr. v to x; of the compound extract gr. v to xxx.

Colocynth′in. The bitter principle of colocynth.

Co′logne. Cologne Water. *Spiritus Odoratus.* Consists of alcohol 800, water 158, acetic ether 2, oil of bergamot 16, oil of lemon 8, oil of rosemary 8, oil of lavender flowers 4, and orange flowers 4 parts.

Colom′bo. See Calumba.

Co′lon. *Colum; Intesti′num majus.* The portion of the large intestine which extends from the cæcum to the rectum.

Coloni′tis. Inflammation of the colon. Acute dysentery.

Colopho′nia. So called from *Colophon*, the city from which it was first brought. The black resin which remains in the retort after distilling common turpentine with a strong fire.

Coloquin′tida. Colocynth.

Col′or. In *Physics*, an inherent property in light, which gives to bodies particular appearances to the eye. The primary colors, according to Sir Isaac Newton, are *red*, *orange*, *yellow*, *green*, *blue*, *indigo*, and *violet*.

Colorecti′tis. Dysentery.

Col′oring Mat′ter. A coloring principle existing in vegetable substances. The colors which adhere to cloth without a basis are termed *substantive*, and those which require a basis, *adjective*.

Colostra′tion. A term for diseases of new-born infants, caused by the first milk they suck.

Colos′trum. The first milk secreted in the breast after parturition.

Colot′omy. Cutting into the colon.

Colpoce′le. Vaginal hernia.

Colpoc′ose. Gangrene of the vagina and labia.

Colpocystotom′ia. Lithotomy through the vagina.

Colpol′gia. Pain in the vagina.

Colpopto′sis. A prolapsus of the vagina.

Colporrhex′is. Rupture of the vagina.

Colpo′sis. *Colpitis.* Inflammation of the vagina; vaginitis.

Colpot′omy. Incision of the vagina in parturition.

Colpotre′sia. Imperforation of the vagina.

Colum′ba. Calumba.

Colum′bic Acid. An acid obtained from the ore of columbium.

Colum′bium. A metal discovered by Mr. Hatchet in Massachusetts. It is also termed *Tantalum.*

Columel′la. Diminutive of *columna*, a column. A column or little pillar; also the uvula and clitoris.

Columella′res Dentes. The cuspid teeth are so called from their shape.

Colum′na. A column. In *Anatomy*, applied to parts of the body, which resemble in shape or office a column, as the *columnæ carneæ* of the heart; *columna nasi*, &c.

Columna Nasi. The lowest part of the septum of the nose.

Columna Oris. The uvula.

Colum′næ Carneæ. The small fleshy columns which project into the auricles and ventricles of the heart.

Coluto′rium. A gargle.

Co′ma. Κωμα. A profound sleep from which the individual cannot be roused. It cocurs as a symptom in many diseases.

Coma Somnolen′tum. A deep, morbid sleep. Lethargy.

Coma-Vi′gil. A term for the lethargic condition of the patient in bad cases of typhus, in which he is watchful and muttering in delirium. Agrypno-coma.

Coma′ta. The plural of *coma.* Diseases characterized by a diminution of the powers of voluntary motion, with sleep or the senses impaired.

Com′atose. Having a propensity to sleep. Affected with coma.

Combina′tion. From *cum*, with, and *binus*, two. The union of two or more bodies in definite proportions by chemical attraction, from which results a compound possessing new properties.

Combus′tible. Capable of being burnt.

Combus′tion. *Combustio*; from *comburo*, to burn. Burning. The combination of oxygen with a combustible body. Among the phenomena which attend combustion is the evolution of heat and light; but as these are supposed to be dependent on chemical action they may also be expected in other chemical processes. The presence of oxygen, therefore, is not absolutely necessary to them.

Combustion, Spontaneous. This most remarkable phenomenon frequently occurs in accumulations of vegetable, animal, and even mineral substances, under circumstances favorable to its development. It is also said to occur sometimes in the human body.

Comen′ic Acid. A pale, yellow crystalline and slightly soluble substance, produced by the decomposition of meconic acid by heat.

Commanduca′tio. From *commanduco*, to eat. Mastication.

Com′mi. Gum.

Com′minuted. *Comminutus*; from *comminuere*, *con* and *minuo*, to break to pieces. In *Surgery*, a comminuted fracture is where a bone is broken into a number of pieces; applied also to food after it has been masticated or ground between the teeth.

Comminu′tion. The fracture of a bone into a number of pieces; the trituration, breaking to pieces between the teeth, or mastication of food.

Com′missure. *Commissu′ra*; from *committo*, I join together. A point of union between two parts. The commissures of the lips and eyelids are the angles where they come together.

Commissure, Anterior, of the Brain. A small, medullary-like substance, crossing the anterior part of the third ventricle of the brain, uniting the two hemispheres.

Commissure, Posterior, of the Brain. A medullary substance uniting the two hemispheres of the brain across the posterior part of the third ventricle, and above the corpora quadrigemina.

Commissure of the Uvea. The ciliary ligament.

Commu′nicans. From *communis*, common. That which communicates or establishes a communication. Applied to two arteries of the cranium, one anterior, and one posterior. The first extends from one anterior cerebral artery to the other; the second from the internal carotoid to the posterior cerebral.

Commu′nicans Tibiœ. The external saphenal branch of the tibial nerve.

Comose. In *Botany*, ending in a tuft.

Com′pact. *Compac′tus*; from *con*, and *pangere*, to strike, to fix. Solid, close. In *Anatomy*, applied to the hardest and closest part of a bony tissue.

Compa′ges. From *Compingo*, to put together. An articulation, a commissure.

Compar′ative. In *Anatomy* and *Physiology*, that which illustrates by comparing with the human body, or any part of it; as, for example, the comparative anatomy of the teeth embraces a knowledge of the differences that exist between these organs in different animals.

Compat′ible. Applied to medicines which may be mixed in the stomach without interfering with the action of each other.

Complex′. *Complex′us*; from *con*, with, and *plectere*, to twist. Complicated.

Complex′ion. The color of the face; the aggregate of physical characters presented by a body, with reference to constitution, temperament, &c.

Complex′us. *Complex.* Composed of several distinct things.

Complexus Mi′nor. *Mastoideus latera′lis.* The name of a muscle which arises from the transverse processes of the last four cervical vertebræ, and is inserted into the mastoid process of the temporal bone.

Complexus Mus′culus. *Complexus seu biven′ter cervi′cis; complexus major; dorso; trachelon-occipital.* A muscle situated on the back part of the neck.

Complicated Fracture. A fracture where, in addition to the injury done to the bone, there is a lesion of some important vessel, nervous trunk, or joint, &c.

Complica′tion. *Complica′tio.* In *Pathology*, the presence of several diseases, or several circumstances, foreign to the primary disease.

Composi′tion. *Composi′tio*; from *componere*, to place together. The act of composing or compounding, or that which results from such act, as a chemical or pharmaceutical composition, or a composition for the body or enamel of porcelain teeth.

Compos′itum. A compound, or composition of different things.

Compound′. To mix or unite two or more ingredients in one mass or body, or a mass or body resulting from such a mixture. *Compound Medicines* have been divided into two classes, viz., *Officinal Preparations*, and *Magistral* or *Extemporaneous*. The former are those ordered in the Pharmacopœias; the latter are constructed by the practitioner at the moment.

Compound Cavities. Cavities in teeth that are produced by the coalescence of two cavities, or by the extension of a single cavity in such a manner as to include two surfaces of a tooth.

Compound Fracture, A fracture where the end of the fractured bone is forced through the skin, or lacerates the soft parts.

Compound Radicals. Substances which, though containing two or more elements, have the capacity of uniting with elementary bodies to form new compounds.

Com′press. *Compres′sa;* from *comprimere*, to press together. Pieces of lint or folds of a rag, or any other substance, so contrived as, with the aid of a bandage, to make pressure upon any part. In *Surgery*, a compress is employed to arrest hemorrhage, as well as various other purposes.

Compress′ed. *Compres′sus.* A term applied, in *Surgery*, to a blood-vessel, canal, or other organ suffering compression; in *Botany*, to the various organs or parts of plants; and in *Mineralogy*, to crystals which have a flattened figure.

Compressibil′ity. The property possessed by bodies of occupying a smaller space when subjected to the action of pressure.

Compres′sion. In *Physics*, the action exerted upon a body by external force whereby its constituent molecules are pressed more closely together. It is employed in *Surgery* for the repression of hemorrhages, and in the treatment of aneurisms, wounds, sores, and various injuries of the animal organs. The agents ordinarily used in such cases are the tourniquet, bandages, laced stockings, compresses, etc.

Compres′sion of the Brain. This may be caused by extravasated blood, a depressed portion of bone, an accumulation of fluid, or a tumor.

Compress′or. A name applied to muscles which draw together parts upon which they act. Also the name of instruments invented for compressing an artery or vein, and for other purposes.

Compressor Naris. *Renœ′us nasa′lis; transversa′lis nasi; dilatato′res ala′rum nasi.* A flat triangular muscle arising externally at the root of the ala nasi, and inserted with its fellow into the extremity of the os nasi, and when the two contract, draw the sides of the nose towards the septum.

Compressor Prostatæ. A name applied by Albinus to the anterior fibres of the levator ani, which embrace the prostate gland.

Compressor Urethræ. A muscle arising from the ramus of the ischium, and inserted into the membranous urethra, which it embraces.

Compunc′tio. From *compungo*, to prick. A puncture.

Cona′rium. From *κωνος*, a cone, because of its conical shape. A cone. The pineal gland.

Concavus. Hollow; depressed in the centre.

Concentra′tion. *Concentratio;* from *con* and *centrum*, a centre. In *Medicine*, an afflux of fluids, or a convergence of vital force towards an organ. Also, the evaporation of the water of fluids for the purpose of increasing their strength.

Concen′tric. *Concentri′cus.* Composed of many layers arranged circularly, one within the other.

Concep′tion. *Conceptio;* from *concipio*, to conceive. The impregnation of the ovum in the ovarium, by the contact of the aura seminis.

Conception, False. Term for blighted ovum or imperfect impregnation.

Con′cha. Κογχη. In *Anatomy*, applied to several hollow parts of the body.

Concha Auric′ulæ. The concha of the ear.

Concha Auris. The hollow part of the cartilage of the external ear.

Con′chæ Na′rium. The turbinated part of the ethmoid bones, and the inferior spongy bones, covered by the pituitary membrane.

Con′cho-Helix. The small muscle of the helix.

Con′choid. *Conchoi′des.* Shell-like.

Con′chus. From *κογχη*, a shell; so called from its resemblance to a shell. The cranium; the sockets of the eyes.

Conchyl′ia. The turbinated bone.

Conciden′tia. From *Concido*, to fall down. In *Pathology*, synonymous with collapse. A wasting or falling away.

Concoc′tion. *Concoctio;* from *concoquo*, to digest. Digestion, coction, maturation.

Concom′itant. *Concomitans;* from *con*, and *comitare*—itself from *comire*—*cum* and *ire*, to go with. That which accompanies or goes with. In *Pathology*, a symptom which accompanies other symptoms.

Concrema′tion. Calcination.

Concrescence of Teeth. A growing together of the roots of two teeth after their complete development. See *Osseous Union of Teeth* and *Germinous* or *Connate Teeth.*

Concrete. From *concresco*, to grow together. Condensed or solidified.

Concre′tion. *Concre′tio;* from *concresco*, to grow together. That which has thickened, condensed and become more solid. It was formerly used to signify the adhesion of parts.

Concretion, Biliary. Gall-stones.

Concre′tions, Salivary. Deposits of phosphate of lime and animal matter sometimes found in the substance of the salivary glands, or in the ducts, and on the teeth.

Concretions, Urinary. Calculi deposited from the urine in the kidneys, ureters, bladder or urethra.

Concur′sus. From *concurrere*, to meet together. The congeries of symptoms which constitute and distinguish a particular disease.

Concus′sion. From *concutio*, I shake together. In *Surgery*, agitation communicated to one organ by a fall upon another, as the brain from a fall on the buttocks. Concussion of the brain often causes very alarming symptoms.

Concussion of the Brain. A disturbance of the brain produced by a fall or blow. It has been supposed that some of the nervous fibres are broken under these circumstances. It differs from compression in the absence of stertorous breathing.

Condensa′tion. *Condensa′tio;* from *condenso*, to make thick. A thickening of a fluid. In *Anatomy* and *Pathology*, an increase in the density of the blood, or other fluids, or any of the tissues of the body. In *Chemistry*, the subjection of aëriform bodies to pressure, or the conversion of vapors to fluids by cold. In *Dentistry*, the packing of the gold or other material into the prepared cavity of a tooth in the operation of filling, by mechanical arrangement of the layers of foil, by their incorporation and by cohesion of the layers or particles.

Conden′ser. An alembic. An instrument for condensing vapor.

Condenser, Liebig's. A contrivance of Liebig for condensing volatile liquids during distillation. It consists of two tubes, the inner of which contains the vapor, and the outer a stream of cold water constantly flowing.

Con′diment. *Condimen′tum;* from *condire*, to preserve or season. Anything used for seasoning food, as butter, salt, pepper, spice, etc.

Condi′tum. A pharmaceutical compound of wine, honey and some aromatics, especially pepper.

Conditu′ra. Embalming a dead body.

Conduc′tion. From *conduco*, to draw together. The passage or transfer of material or force from one part to another.

Conduc′tor. From *conducere*, to lead or guide. That which conducts or serves as a guide. In *Surgery*, an instrument used for directing a knife or bistoury in certain operations. In *Physics*, a body capable of conducting caloric and electricity.

Con′duit. A passage of small dimensions. A canal. A pipe for conveying water.

Condylarthro′sis. Articulation by condyles.

Con′dyle. *Con′dylus;* κονδυλος, the joint of the finger, a tubercle or knot. An articular process of a bone, flat in one direction and round in the other.

Con′dyli Digito′rum Ma′nus. The phalanges.

Con′dyloid. *Condyloïdeus;* from κονδυλος, a condyle, and ειδος, shape. Shaped like a condyle.

Condyloid Foram′ina. *Foram′ina condyloi′dea.* Four foramina, two anterior and two posterior, in the occipital bone.

Condyloid Process. A condyle.

Condylo′ma. *Condylus;* from κονδυλος, a knot, an eminence. A soft, wart-like excrescence, of an indolent character, which appears about the anus and orifice of the genital organs, and sometimes on the fingers. Also syphilitic patches and ulcerations.

Condylom′eter. From κονδυλος, the knob formed by a bent joint, a condyle, and μετρον, a measure. An instrument invented by Dr. J. B. Bean, for taking measurements of the position of the condyles of the inferior maxillary, or the centre of motion of that bone, relative to the plane of the dental arch. See FRACTURES OF THE MAXILLARY BONES.

Condyl′opods. *Condylopoda;* from κονδυλος, and πους, a foot. A sub-division of encephalous articulate animals with jointed feet.

Cone. *Conus.* From κωνος, to bring to a point. A solid body having a circle for its base, and terminating in a point. Cones of felt, rubber or walrus leather are employed in *Mechanical Dentistry* for polishing plates.

Conein′. *Cicutin.* The active principle of hemlock.

Confec′tio. *Confection;* from *confectio,* to make up. In *Pharmacy,* anything made into a pulpy mass with sugar or honey. The term is nearly synonymous with *conserve* and *electuary.*

Confirman′tia. Tonics.

Confla′tion. *Confla′tio;* from *conflo,* to blow together. In *Metallurgy,* the blowing together of fires in melting metals.

Conflu′ent. *Confluens;* from *con,* and *fluere,* to flow. Running together. In *Pathology,* applied to certain exanthematous affections, in which the eruptions are so thick that they run together.

Confluent Small-Pox. This disease is divided into *distinct* and *confluent.* In the latter division the pustules run into each other.

Conflux′io. That sympathy of the different parts of the animal body by which the actions of life are sustained.

Conforma′tion. *Conformatio.* In *Anatomy,* the natural disposition or arrangement of the parts of the body.

Confrica′tion. Reduction of a friable substance to powder by rubbing it between the fingers.

Confu′sæ Febres. Intermittent fevers, irregular in their paroxysms.

Confu′sio. From *confundo,* to mix together. A disease of the eye in which the membranes become ruptured and the humors run together.

Congela′tion. *Congela′tio,* from *congelo,* to congeal, to freeze. The act of congealing, or passing from a fluid to a solid state, as in the case of water when it freezes. The word is also used synonymously with concretion and coagulation. It was formerly applied to diseases attended with stupor and numbness, as in paralysis and catalepsy. Congelation—freezing a part—is also employed to produce insensibility under surgical operations, and to Dr. Richardson, of London, is due the credit of its applicability to surgery, in the form of the ether spray. See Spray Apparatus, and Branch's Apparatus.

Con′gener. *Congen′erous;* from *con,* with, and *genus,* kind. Of the same kind or species. In *Anatomy,* muscles which concur in the same action.

Congen′ital. *Congen′itus.* That which existed at birth. Thus congenital affections are those which exist at birth, as a disease or deformity. See Erosion of the Teeth.

Congenital Defectiveness of the Teeth. Occasioned by either deficient nutrition, diseased nutritive fluids, or impaired or imperfect formative organs.

Conges′tion. *Conges′tio;* from *congerere,* to amass, to accumulate. An accumulation of blood, bile, or other fluids, in a part or organ.

Conges′tive Diseases. Diseases produced by congestion.

Congestive Fever. A fever associated with congestion of some viscus. It is attended with much oppression, obscure symptoms, and slow reaction.

Con′gius. *Congia′rius.* A gallon.

Conglo′bate. *Congloba′tus;* from *conglobare,* to gather into a small ball. Applied to glands formed of a contortion of lymphatic vessels, connected by cellular tissue, without a cavity or excretory duct.

Conglom′erate. *Conglomera′tus;* from *conglomerare,* to heap upon. Applied to glands which consist of a number of small glands.

Conglutina′tion. Agglutination.

Co′nia. *Conine, conicine.* A volatile alkaloid of *Conium maculatum,* obtained by distilling the concentrated infusion with potash. Dose of Tincture of Conia, ʒss to ʒj.

Con′icæ Papil′læ. The lenticular papillæ of the tongue.

Con′icus. Conical.

Co′nis. Dust; fine powder; ashes.

Coni′um. A genus of plants of the order *Umbelliferæ.* All the plants belonging to it are poisonous.

Conium Macula′tum. Hemlock; poison parsley. A plant possessed of narcotic and poisonous properties. When applied locally, conium possesses anodyne effects and is employed in neuralgias, and the pain of cancerous tumors. It also relieves pain in pulpitis.

Coni Vasculo′si. The conical convolutions of the vasa efferentia of the testicle.

Con′jugated Acids. Acids combined with basic substances, without losing their saturating power. The organic substance, combined with the acid, materially alters its properties, while it does not interfere with its acidity.

Conjuga′tion. *Conjuga′tio,* from *con-*

jugare, to yoke together. An assemblage; a union. Applied in *Anatomy* to the orifices on each side of the vertebral column which result from the conjugation of notches in each vertebra above and below.

Conjuncti′va. *Membra′na conjunctiva; conjunctiva tu′nica.* A delicate, transparent, mucous membrane, covering the anterior surface of the eyeball and lining the inner surface of the eyelids.

Conjunctivi′tis. Inflammation of the conjunctive membrane.

Conjunc′tus. Conjoined.

Con′nate. From *con* and *natus*, born with. Congenital.

Connective Tissue. See Animal Tissue.

Conniv′ent. *Conniv′ens*, from *connivere*, to close. A term in *Anatomy*, applied to the valvular folds of the mucous membrane of the small intestines, called *valvulæ conniventes*, from their approach to each other. It is applied in *Botany* to the *calyx* and *corolla*, the petals of which converge or bend inward.

Co′noid. From *κωνος*, a cone, and *ειδος*, shape. Of a conical shape.

Conoid Ligament. A ligament attached to the scapular extremity of the clavicle and to the coracoid process of the scapula.

Conoi′des Cor′pus. The pineal gland.

Conquassa′tion. *Conquassa′tio.* In *Pharmacy*, the operation of bruising the different parts of a vegetable substance with a pestle.

Consanguin′ity. From *con*, together, and *sanguinis*, blood. Relationship arising from a common parentage. Connected or allied in blood descent.

Consec′utive. *Consecuti′vus;* from *con*, with, and *sequor*, to follow. Following as a consequence.

Consecutive Symptoms. Phenomena which appear after, or during the decline of a disease, and as a consequence of it.

Consen′sus. Sympathy; consent of parts.

Conser′va. From *conservare*, to keep. A conserve; a preparation composed of a recent vegetable substance and sugar, mixed together in a uniform mass of about the consistency of honey. It is the same as confection.

Conserv′atory. In *Horticulture*, a glazed structure in which exotic plants and shrubs are grown in a bed or floor of soil.

Consisten′tia. From *consisto*, to stand still. The acme of a disease.

Consolidan′tia. A name formerly applied to substances supposed to be capable of hardening recently healed wounds.

Constant Battery, Element or Cell. A battery yielding a constant current. Such galvanic batteries as those of Bunsen, Calland, Daniel, Grenet, Grove, Leclanche, and Smee.

Constipa′tion. *Constipa′tio;* from *constipare*, *con* and *stipare*, to cram close. Costiveness. A state of the bowels in which the alvine evacuations take place less frequently than usual.

Constit′uens. Constituent. The vehicle; that which imparts an agreeable form. See Prescription.

Constitu′tion. *Constitu′tio.* In *Physiology*, the general condition of the organs of the body, considered with reference to their particular arrangement, and the manner in which they perform their functions. Individual organization.

Constitution of the Atmosphere. The state of the air; its temperature, humidity, dryness, heat, &c., with respect to its influence upon the human body, and during the prevalence of epidemics.

Constitu′tional. Hereditary; of acquired predisposition; general diseases involving the entire system.

Constric′tive. *Constricti′vus;* from *constringo*, to bind together. Styptic. Astringent.

Constric′tor. From *constringere*, to straighten. To bind in a circular direction. Applied to a muscle which contracts any opening in the body.

Constrictor Alæ Nasi. The depressor labii superioris alæque nasi.

Constrictor Ani. The sphincter ani.

Constrictor Cunni. The sphincter vaginæ.

Constrictor Isthmi Faucium. *Glosso-staphilinus; palato glossus.* A muscle at the opening of the fauces, occupying the anterior lateral half arches of the palate; it arises from the side of the tongue near its root, and is inserted in the velum near the uvula. It draws the velum down, and closes the opening into the fauces.

Constrictor Labiorum. *Constrictor oris.* Orbicularis oris.

Constrictor Œsophagi. Constrictor of the œsophagus. A muscle composed of a number of fibres, situated at the opening of the œsophagus.

Constrictor Oris. Orbicularis oris.

Constrictor Palpebra′rum. Orbicularis palpebrarum.

Constrictor Pharyn′gis Inferior. A muscle situated at the posterior part of the pharynx. It arises from the side of the thyroid cartilage and its inferior cornu, and from the side of the cricoid cartilage, and is inserted with its fellow in the middle line on the back of the pharynx. It assists to lessen the captivity of the pharynx, and thus compels the food to take the downward direction into the œsophagus.

Constric′tor Pharyn′gis Me′dius. A muscle at the posterior part of the pharynx; it arises from the appendix and cornu of the os hyoides, and from the thyro-hyoid ligament—its fibres ascend, run transversely and descend, giving it a triangular appearance; the upper ones overlap the superior constrictor, while the lower are beneath the inferior, and the whole pass back to be inserted into the middle tendinous line of the pharynx.

Constrictor Pharyngis Supe′rior. A muscle on the posterior part of the pharynx, which arises from the cuneiform process of the occipital bone, from the lower part of the internal pterygoid plate of the sphenoid bone, from the pterygo-maxillary ligament, and from the posterior third of the mylo-hyoid ridge of the lower jaw, near the root of the last molar tooth, and is inserted with its fellow into the middle tendinous line on the back of the pharynx.

Constrictor Vesicæ Urinariæ. Detrusor urinæ.

Constrin′gens. Astringent; styptic.

Constrin′gent. Astringent.

Consulta′tion. In *Medicine*, a meeting of two or more physicians to deliberate upon any particular case of disease.

Consump′tion. *Consump′tio;* from *consumere*, to waste away. A gradual or progressive emaciation of the body, especially in phthisis pulmonalis, and hence the name consumption which this disease has received.

Consumption, Pulmonary. See PHTHISIS PULMONALIS.

Contabescen′tia. Consumption; atrophy.

Con′tact. *Contac′tus;* from *contingere*, to touch. The state of two bodies which touch each other.

Conta′gion. *Contagio;* from *contingere*, to touch. The communication of disease from one person to another, either by direct or indirect contact. This term has been employed to signify all atmospheric and morbid poisons, effluvia, miasmata, and infections which cause fevers or diseases that give rise to them. But according to the strict definition of the term, it means the communication of a disease by personal contact with the sick, or by the effluvium from the body of the sick. It is generally regarded as synonymous with infection.

Conta′gious. Capable of being transmitted by direct or indirect contact.

Conten′sio. Tension.

Contigu′ity. Contact of bodies; a touching; applied to the teeth when in contact with each other.

Con′tinence. *Continen′tia;* from *continere*, to hold or keep. Abstinence from physical indulgences, especially from sexual passions.

Con′tinens. A term applied in *Pathology* to any disease which, in its course, presents no marked exacerbations or remissions of its symptoms.

Continens Febris. Continued fever.

Contin′ued Fever. A fever which proceeds without interruption.

Continu′ity. *Continui′tas.* Adherence of two things. Connection; cohesion of two bodies which cannot be separated without fracture or laceration.

Continuity. Solution of. The division of a tissue by inflammation, or disease, or by accident.

Continuous Gum Work. To Dr. John Allen is due the credit of having brought this method of constructing artificial dentures to its present state of perfection, and the following descriptions relate to his modes of practice: On a base plate of platinum, or platinum and iridium combined, plain artificial teeth with long necks, and manufactured expressly for this style of work, are arranged as in ordinary plate work, and properly antagonized. They are then covered with a thin coating of plaster of the consistence of cream, which is followed by another and thicker coating of plaster and asbestos, forming an investment which will not crack during the process of soldering the teeth to the plate. After the removal of the wax, employed for holding the teeth in position until the plaster investment secures them, a rim of platinum is adapted to the lingual side of the teeth under the pins and to the plate. The platinum pins in the teeth are then bent down over the edge of the rim and soldered with pure gold, or an alloy of gold and platinum; and at the same time the rim, which is usually of the same thickness as the plate, from twenty-eight to thirty, is soldered to the plate. This soldering is done by first introducing the piece into the heated muffle of the furnace used for fusing and flowing the gum body and enamel, and bringing the whole mass to a red heat, when it is withdrawn, and the pure gold caused to flow by means of a blow-pipe. After the piece is carefully cooled, the plaster and asbestos investment is removed from the teeth alone, the remainder acting as a base upon which the set is to rest during the subsequent bakings of the gum body and enamel. The teeth are then carefully cleansed of all particles of the plaster, and immersed for a short time in sulphuric acid, and this removed with a brush and water. The material known as the body, which is a colorless mineral compound,—for the composition of which, as well as that of the gum enamel, see *Harris's Prin. and Pract. of Dentistry*,—is then applied in a plastic state by means of a small spatula, and carved to represent the gum, and, when the palatine portion of the platinum plate is also covered, the roof and rugæ of the mouth. The piece, which is now ready for baking, is placed upon a slide on the apron in front of one of the upper muffles of the heated furnace, and every eight or ten minutes is moved a little further into the muffle, until it has reached the centre, which should be at a red heat. It is then withdrawn and passed into a lower muffle, where there is a white heat, which soon semi-vitrifies the body—all that is desired for this first baking.

After removing it from this muffle, the piece is then placed in a cooling muffle, the mouth of which is closed, to prevent a too sudden change of temperature. When cool enough to handle, a second application of the body is made to remedy any defects, such as cracks, &c., and the piece again subjected to a second baking, which should make it a little harder than the first one, but not so much so as to cause the surface to become glossy.

It is then cooled as before, and a thin coating of the flesh-colored gum-enamel, made plastic with water, applied by means of a camel's-hair brush over the body, and well packed around the necks of the teeth, care being observed to keep it from the crowns. After the application of the gum-enamel, the piece is again placed in the furnace and subjected to a little greater heat than that for baking the body. which will produce a smooth, glossy surface. After this fusing of the enamel is accomplished, the piece is removed and placed in a hot muffle in order to prolong the cooling process, otherwise it is rendered very fragile. Coke answers a better purpose for heating the furnace than bituminous coal, on account of there being less gas evolved; but anthracite coal, after the fire becomes clear of the blue flame, maintains a greater and longer continued heat than coke. To repair continuous gum work, where a tooth is broken off, for example, the remaining portion is ground out and a new tooth fitted into its place. This new tooth need not be soldered to the rim, but can be securely attached by grinding a small notch or groove in the enamel which covers the lingual side of the rim for the platinum pin of the tooth to rest in. The pin is then covered with the body, which is also applied around the base of the new tooth, and baked hard, which will securely fasten it. The piece is then placed in the furnace, and the new portion of the body semi-vitrified, after which it is carefully cooled, and the gum-enamel applied and fused in the furnace as before described. To prevent the old portion of enamel from changing color from the bakings necessary in repairing a piece, the entire surface of the old gum should be covered by a thin coating of the fresh gum-enamel before the last baking, so that all may be fused together.

Dr. J. W. Moffit's formula for *Continuous Gum Body* is as follows:

Spar	12 oz.
Quartz	4½ oz.
Bohemian glass	60 grs.
French china	35 grs.
German clay	2 dwts.

Ground coarsely.

Continuous Gum Enamel, according to Dr. D. D. Smith's formula, is composed of

Gum frit (of S. S. White)	4½ dwts.
Flux without titanium	16 dwts.
Granulated body	11 dwts.

Granulated Body:

Quartz	20 grs.
Spar	24 grs.
Caustic potash	1 gr.
Titanium	2 grs. to 1 oz.

Flux:

Quartz (very fine)	18 dwts.
Spar	10 dwts.
Glass of borax	2 dwts.

Cryolite	1 dwt.
Caustic potash . . .	10 grs.
Titanium	1½ grs. to 1 oz.

Contor′tion. *Contor′sis;* from *contorquere*, to twist. In *Pathology*, violent movement and twisting of the affected part or member.

Contour′. From *tornus*, a lathe. Turned in a lathe. The line that bounds, defines, or terminates a figure. In *Operative Dentistry*, the restoration of lost parts of teeth by building them up with gold, &c.

Contour Fillings. Fillings in which the material is so built out as to restore the lost portion of the crown of the tooth, as distinguished from plane or flush fillings. Teeth-cusps, &c., built out to correspond with the lost outlines of teeth structure.

Contra-Apertu′ra. In *Pathology*, a counter-opening to give exit to matter which cannot escape from the opening that already exists.

Contra-Exten′sio. Counter-extension,

Contra-Fissu′ra. From *contra*, against, and *findo*, to cleave. A fracture or injury in a part distant from that which received the blow. Counter-fissures occur most frequently in the cranium, but are not always confined to it.

Contra-Indication. Counter-indication. A symptom which forbids the employment of a remedy which, under other circumstances, might be used; opposed to.

Contractil′ity. *Contractil′itas.* A property in living parts which gives to them the power of contracting or shortening.

Contrac′tion. *Contrac′tio;* from *contrahere*, to draw together. Action of contraction, arising from excited contractility. The shortening of a muscle or fibre.

Contractu′ra. Contraction of a muscle. In *Pathology*, the state of rigidity which the flexor muscles slowly and progressively assume as a consequence of gouty, rheumatic, paralytic, or other affection.

Contri′tio. From *con*, and *tero*, to bruise or make small. Comminution; trituration.

Contro-Stim′ulant. A medicine which debilitates or diminishes the vital force.

Contro-Stim′ulus. A doctrine of Rasori, founded on the contro-stimulant property of certain medicines, as emetic tartar, &c.

Contund′ing. That which causes contusions.

Con′tus. Contused; also, the penis.

Contu′sion. *Contusio;* from *contundere*, to knock together. A bruise; an injury or lesion, in which there is extravasation of blood, caused by the shock of a body with a large surface. When the skin is divided it is called a contused wound.

Co′nus. A cone. Strobile.

Convales′cence. *Convalescen′tia;* from *convalescere*, to grow well. Recovery of health after the cure of disease.

Convales′cent. Recovering health after the cure or subsidence of disease.

Convalla′ria. From *convallis*, a valley, from its abounding in valleys. A genus of plants of the order *Liliaceæ*.

Convalla′ria Maja′lis. The lily of the valley. May-lily. Its physiological action and therapeutics are similar to those of digitalis, which see.

Con′vex. A swelling on the exterior surface of a round or spherical form; gibbous; opposed to concave.

Con′volute. *Convolu′tus.* Rolled up into a cylinder. A term applied in *Anatomy* to the upper and lower turbinated bones of the nose, and in *Botany* to leaves of a plant.

Convolu′tion. *Convolu′tio;* from *convolvere*, to roll together. A substance rolled upon itself.

Convolution, Internal. *Convolution of the corpus callosum.* A great convolution on the inner side of each hemisphere of the brain, surrounding the corpus callosum.

Convolution, Supra-Orbital, A convolution on the under side of the anterior lobe of the brain, resting on the orbital process.

Convolutions of the Brain. The round, undulating, winding projections of the surface of the brain.

Convolutions of the Intestines, The windings made by the intestines in the abdominal cavity.

Convolv′ulus. In *Pathology*, intussusceptio. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the order *Convolvulaceæ*, such as the Jalap, Scammony, and Turbeth plants.

Convul′sio. Convulsion.

Convulsio Canina. Risus Sardonicus.

Convulsio Cerea′lis. Raphania; a convulsive affection supposed to be brought on by eating spoiled corn.

Convul′sio Habitua′lis. Chorea.

Convul′sion. *Convul′sio;* from *convellere*, to pull together. The manifestation of nervous irritation or disorder. Violent agitation of the whole body, attended by alternate violent involuntary contractions and relaxations of the muscles, and, as a consequence, distortion of the limbs, muscles of the face, &c. When the alternate contraction is slight, it is called *tremor*, but, when violent and permanent, *tetanus*, *trismus*, &c. It may be general or partial. When general, all the muscles of the body are more or less affected, as in the case of epilepsy and hysteria. When partial, it affects only several muscles, as in the case of chorea, risus sardonicus, &c.

Convulsions of Denti′tion. Spasms or convulsions coincident with or incident to dental evolution. Causes; Irritations of the fifth and pneumogastric nerves, or of gastric or intestinal disturbance. The treatment consists in lessening the nervous excitability, by controlling the nerve centres.

Convul′sive. Tending to convulsions. Slightly spasmodic.

Convul′sives. Medicines which increase the irritability of the muscles, and induce convulsions, as strychnia, brucia, &c.

Cony′za. A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ*. Great fleabane.

Copai′ba. *Copaiva*. The resinous exudation of various copaiferous trees. Balsam of copaiva. It has a peculiar odor and a bitter, pungent taste, and a syrupy consistence. It is stimulant and diuretic; in large doses, purgative. It acts on the lining membrane of the urethra, and on mucous membranes in general. It is used in gonorrhœa, gleet, leucorrhœa, &c., in the dose of gtt. x to ʒj, twice or thrice a day. See CAPSULE GELATINOUS.

Copaif′era. A genus of plants of the order *Fabaceæ*.

Copaifera Officinalis. The systematic name of the plant from which the copaiba balsam is obtained.

Copaiva Capsules. The balsam placed in capsules, formed of a concentrated solution of gelatine.

Copaiv′ic Acid. The yellow, brittle resin of copaiba balsam.

Copal′. A resinous substance used in making varnishes. A gum resin.

Copho′sis. *Copho′ma.* From κωφος, deaf. Deafness.

Co′pos. A state of the body in which the functions are languidly performed.

Cop′per. Symbol Cu, Atomic weight, 63–4. A metal of a reddish-brown color, inclining to yellow, of a disagreeable taste and smell; very malleable and ductile, but possessing the former quality in a higher degree than the latter. It is possessed of greater tenacity than either gold, silver. or platinum. It is found native, and in many ores, the most important of which are the pyrites, sulphurets of copper and iron. Its specific gravity is 8.6. It fuses in about 2000° of Fahrenheit's scale. It readily tarnishes, forming a red suboxide. The salts of copper are, for the most part, of a green color, and those which are soluble are poisonous. But for its medicinal preparations, see CUPRUM. In operative dentistry, it is employed as a constituent of amalgams for filling teeth, being combined with other metals such as silver and tin, or mercury alone. In *Mechanical Dentistry*, it is used for alloying gold and in gold solders. See GOLD, ALLOYING OF, and GOLD SOLDER.

Copper Amalgam. A metallic filling material composed of chemically-pure copper and redistilled mercury. It is prepared in the form of pellets, in using which they are held in an alcohol or gas flame until small particles of mercury appear on the surface; they are then crushed and ground in a wedge-wood mortar. The setting or hardening is regulated by the amount of heat. Copper amalgam can be prepared by suspending a bar of iron in a solution of sulphate of copper, which will deposit in twenty-four hours. The precipitate is collected in another jar, and well washed by a stream of cold water running over it, as is shown by the color of the water. Sufficient of the precipitate is then ground up in a mortar with mercury until it begins to amalgamate, the amalgamation being hastened by the use of hot water to which a little sulphuric acid has been added, which removes all traces of the iron. The acid is then neutralized by adding to the water a few minims of liquor ammoniæ before finally pouring it off. The amalgam is then rolled into small pellets, and not used for twenty-four hours.

Cop′peras. Sulphate of iron. A common name for the metallic sulphate.

Cop′pernickel. A copper-colored mineral of Westphalia; a native arseniuret of nickel.

Coprem′esis. From κοπρος, fæces, and εμεω, I vomit. Vomiting of fæces.

Cop′tis. *Coptis trifolia;* a bitter plant, sometimes used in aphthous and other ulcerations of the mouth.

Coptis Tee′ta. The root is a powerful tonic and stomachic. Dose, gr. x to xxx.

Cop′ula. Ligament.

Copula′tion. Coition.

Copyo′pia. Weakness of sight.

Cor. The heart.

Cor′aco-Bra′chialis. A muscle situated at the inner and upper part of the arm. It arises from the forepart of the coracoid process of the scapula, and is inserted about the middle of the inner side of the os humeri.

Coraco-Clavicular Ligament. A ligament which serves to unite the clavicle to the coracoid process of the scapula.

Cor′aco-Hyoideus. A muscle between the os hyoides and shoulder. See OMOHYOIDEUS.

Cor′acoid. *Coracoi′deus;* from κοραξ, a bird, a crow and ειδος, resemblance. Resembling the beak of a crow. A name applied to some processes from their fancied resemblance to a crow's beak. A process situated at the anterior part of the upper margin of the scapula is designated by this name.

Cor′al. From κορεω, I adorn, and αλς, the sea. A beautiful production attached to submarine rocks, in the form of a shrub. It is of a bright-red, black or white color, and is principally composed of calcareous substance secreted by the animals which form it.

Coralli′na. A genus of marine productions, supposed to be polypifers, having the appearance of a plant, and containing gelatin, albumen, chloride of sodium, phosphate, carbonate and sulphate of lime, carbonate of magnesia, silica, oxide of iron and a coloring principle.

Cord, Umbil′ical. The cord formed by the union of the umbilical vessels and integuments, which connects the fœtus with the placenta.

Cor′da. A cord.

Cor′date. From *cordis*, the heart. Heart-shaped.

Cor′dial. *Cordia′lis;* from *cor*, gen. *cordis*, the heart. Warm and exciting medicines, formerly supposed to be strengthening to the heart.

Cor′dis. The heart.

Cordo′lium. From *cor*, the heart, and *doler*, pain. Cardialgia, or heartburn.

Cords, Vocal. The ligaments of the glottis.

Core. In *Anatomy*, the pupil of the eye. In *Pathology*, the slough in the central part of boils. In prosthetic dentistry an addition to a model to overcome the difficulty of undercuts when moulding in sand, &c., for making dies. A good method is to mix common flour with about 10 per cent. of moulding sand or marble dust, first mixing dry, and then moistening with water, and the core thus made placed in an oven and exposed to a gentle heat. When dry such cores can be safely handled, and, on withdrawing the model from the sand, can be readily replaced in their position in the mould.

Corectom′ia. Formation of artificial pupil by removal of a part of the iris.

Corectop′ia. From κορη, the pupil, εκ, out, and τοπος, place. A deviation of the pupil of the eye from the centre, occasioned by one segment of the iris being larger than the other.

Coredial′ysis. Formation of artificial pupil by separating a part of the external margin of the iris from the *Corpus ciliare*, ciliary folds or processes.

Core′mata. From κορεω, I cleanse. Remedies for cleansing the skin.

Coremorpho′sis. The operation for artificial pupil.

Corenclei′sis. Operation for artificial pupil by drawing out a portion of the iris through an incision in the cornea and cutting it off.

Coreon′cion. *Coron′cion;* from κορη, the pupil, and ογκινον, a hook. An instrument used for the formation of an artificial pupil.

Coreplas′tice. Term for the operation for artificial pupil in general.

Coretom′ia. From κορη, the pupil, and τεμνειν, to cut. The operation for the formation of an artificial pupil, consisting of a simple cut through the iris without the removal of any part of it.

Coria′ceous. *Coria′ceus;* from *corium*, leather. Leathery.

Corian′drum. A genus of plants of the order *Apiaceæ*.

Coriandrum Sati′vum. The coriander plant. The seeds of this plant have a slightly warm and grateful pungent taste, and are moderately carminative.

Co′rium. *Corion*, leather. The cutis vera or true skin. The proper layer of mucous membrane situated beneath the basement membrane, and is analogous to the derma of the skin. It is composed of two layers—the papillary and reticulary. See TEETH, DEVELOPMENT OF.

Corium Phlogis′ticum. The grayish crust or buff which forms on blood taken from a vein during inflammation, &c.

Cork. The bark of *Quercus suber.*

Corn. From *cornu*, a horn. *Clavus; spina pedis.* In *Pathology*, a horny induration of the skin, formed generally on the toes.

Cor′nea. *Membrana cornea;* from *cornu*, horn. The anterior, transparent tunic or sclerotic membrane of the eye is so called from its horny consistence.

Cornea Opaca. The sclerotic coat of the eye.

Cornei′tis. Inflammation of the cornea.

Cor′neous. Horn-like; of a horny consistence.

Cornicula Process′us. The coracoid process of the scapula.

Cornic′ulate. Having horn-like processes.

Cornifor′mis. Shaped like a horn.

Cor′nine. An alkaline substance discovered in the bark of the *Cornus Florida.* It has properties similar to quinine.

Cor′nu. A horn; a corneous excrescence, as a wart on the skin; a corn; the angular cavities formed by the termination of the ventricles of the brain are called *cornua*, or horns.

Cornu Acous′ticum, An ear-trumpet.

Cornu Ammonis. *Cornu arietis.* The cortical substance of the human brain, as shown by cutting transversely through the pes hippocampi, is so called from its resemblance to the horn of a ram. The *pes hippocampi* is also sometimes called the *cornu ammonis.*

Cornu Ante′rius seu Anti′cum Ventriculi Lateralis. *Anterior cornu of the Lateral Ventricle.* The curved process of the lateral ventricle advancing forward.

Cornu Cervi. Hartshorn. The horns of several species of the stag contain a considerable quantity of gelatin, which they impart to water when boiled. When burnt they afford the *cornu ustum;* and the spirits of hartshorn (*liquor volatilis cornu cervi*), at present superseded by ammonia, is obtained from them by distillation. Hartshorn was once thought to possess a bezoardic power.

Cor′nu Descen′dens Ventric′uli Latera′lis. The termination of the lateral ventricle of the brain in the middle lobe, behind the fissure of Sylvius.

Cornu Poste′rius Ventric′uli Latera′lis. The triangular prolongation of the lateral ventricle backward into the occipital lobe of the brain.

Cornu Ustum. *Cornu cervi calcinatum.* Calcined cornu cervi, which consists of phosphate of lime with a very small proportion of carbonate of lime and phosphate of magnesia.

Cor′nua. The turbinated bones; also, applied to the processes of the hyoid and other bones.

Cornua Cartilag′inis Thyroïdeæ. Eminences on the thyroid cartilage, the superior of which are articulated with the hyoid bone, and the inferior with the cricoid cartilage.

Cornua Coccy′gis. Two tubercular eminences at the base and outer side of the coccyx, articulated with those of the sacrum.

Cornua Cutanea. Horny excrescences.

Cornua Hyoidei Ossis. The cornua of the hyoid bone, situated above its body, and designated by *small* or *superior*, and *great* or *lateral.*

Cornua Lachryma′lia. The lachrymal ducts.

Cornua Sacra′lia. The cornua of the sacrum.

Cornua Sphenoida′lia. *Cornets Sphenoidaux. Ossicula Bertini.* Two small turbinated bones blocking up the orifices of the sphenoidal cells. They have been very carefully described by Wistar.

Cornua U′teri. The cornua of the uterus are the angles where the Fallopian tube arises.

Cor′nus. A genus of plants of the order *Cornaceæ.* Dogwood.

Cornus Flor′ida. Dogwood. The bark is tonic, and has been used in the treatment of intermittents. Dose, of powder, gr. xx to gr. lx; of the infusion or decoction, ℥ij.

Coro′a. *Coruova; cornova.* The name of a very bitter bark, possessing febrifuge properties, obtained in the East Indies, and recently brought to Europe.

Corol′lary. A consequent truth, drawn from a proposition already demonstrated.

Coro′na. A crown. A term used in *Anatomy* and *Botany*, to designate parts which are supposed to resemble a crown.

Corona Cilia′ris. The ciliary ligament.

Corona Dentis. The crown of a tooth.

Corona Glandis. The margin of the glans penis.

Corona Ra′dians. The radiating fibres of the optic thalamus.

Corona Tubulo′rum. A circle formed by the minute mouths of the excretory ducts of the glands of Peyer.

Corona Veneris. Venereal blotches, or pustules, on the forehead.

Coro′nad. Towards the *coronal aspect.*

Coro′nal. *Corona′lis;* from *corona*, crown. Belonging to a crown; a name formerly given to the os frontis, because it is the part on which the crown of kings partly rests.

Coronal Aspect. An aspect towards the place of the corona, or crown of the head.

Coronal Suture. The suture which extends over the head from one temporal bone to the other, uniting the parietal bones with the frontal.

Cor′onary. *Coronarius*, from *corona*, a crown. In *Anatomy*, applied to parts which are supposed to resemble a crown.

Coronary Arteries of the Heart. Cardiac arteries. The two arteries which supply the heart with blood.

Coronary Artery of the Stomach. *Arteria coronaria ventriculi.* A branch of the cœliac artery, distributed upon the less curvature of the stomach. It is accompanied by a vein called the *vena coronaria ventriculi.*

Cor′onary Ligament. A reflection of the peritoneum which surrounds the posterior margin of the liver.

Coronary Veins. Veins following the coronary arteries.

Coro′ne. Κορωνη, a crow. The coronoid process of the lower jaw.

Cor′onoid. *Coronoi′des*, from κορωνη, a crow, and ειδος, likeness. Like the beak of a crow; applied to a process of the inferior maxillary, and to one of the ulna.

Corpo′ra. The plural of *corpus*, a body.

Corpora Albican′tia. Two white eminences, each about the size of a pea, at the base of the brain.

Corpora Aran′tii. Small tubercles on the semilunar valves.

Corpora Caverno′sa. Two cylindrical, fibrous, distensible bodies, constituting the greater part of the penis and clitoris. The *crura* of the penis; also, the same part of the clitoris.

Corpora Genicula′ta. Two small eminences situated at the lower and outer part of the optic thalami.

Corpora Malpighia′na. *Acini of Malpighi.* A number of small dark points scattered through the plexus of blood-vessels and urinary tubes in the kidney.

Corpora Mammilla′ria. Corpora albicantia.

Corpora Oliva′ria. Two whitish oblong eminences of the medulla oblongata, exterior to the corpora pyramidalia.

Corpora Pyramida′lia. Two small eminences, one on each side of the occipital surface of the medulla oblongata, and between the corpora olivaria.

Corpora Quadrigem′ina. Tubercula quadrigemina.

Corpora Restifor′mia. Two oblong medullary eminences, one on each side of the upper part of the medulla oblongata.

Corpora Stria′ta. Eminences of a light brownish-gray color, of a pyriform shape, which form part of the floor of the ventricles of the brain.

Corpora Striata Superna Posteriora. The thalami nervorum opticorum.

Cor′pulency. From *corpus*, the body. Excessive increase of the human body from accumulation of fat.

Cor′pus. A body. This term is applied to many parts of the human body, as the *corpus callosum*, &c.

Corpus Annula′re. Pons Varolii.

Corpus Callo′sum. The white medullary part of the brain joining the hemispheres.

Corpus Denta′tum. An oval nucleus of cineritious matter, seen in the cerebellum.

Corpus Fimbria′tum. The flattened extremity of the posterior crus of the fornix; the *Tœnia hippocampi.*

Corpus Glandulo′sum. The prostate gland.

Corpus Glandulosum Mulie′rum. A vascular, spongy body, surrounding the orifice of the female urethra.

Corpus Highmoria′num. An oblong eminence, running along the superior edge of the testicle.

Corpus Lu′teum. A yellow spot observed in the ovarium from which the ovum has proceeded.

Corpus Muco′sum. The second layer of the skin, situated between the cutis vera and cuticle, which gives color to the body.

Corpus Nervo-Spongio′sum. The cavernous substance of the penis.

Corpus Nervo′sum. The cavernous body of the clitoris.

Corpus Pampinifor′me. *Pampiniforme;* from *pampinus*, a tendril. The plexus of veins which surrounds the spermatic artery in the abdomen.

Corpus Papilla′re. The nervous and vascular papillæ of the rete mucosum.

Corpus Psalloi′des. See Lyra.

Corpus Pyramida′le. The corpora pyramidalia.

Corpus Retic′ulum. The rete mucosum.

Corpus Rhomboid′eum. Corpus dentatum.

Corpus Spongio′sum Ure′thrœ. The spongy structure around the urethra.

Corpus Stria′tum. The corpora striata.

Corpus Varico′sum. The spermatic plexus of vessels.

Corpus Vit′reum. Vitreous humor.

Corpus Wolffi′anum. Two bodies situated in the region of the kidneys in the young fœtus, which disappear about the tenth week.

Corpus′cle. A very minute body; a mere atom.

Corpuscles, Blood. The globules of the blood.

Corpuscles, Exudation. The organizable nuclei contained in fibrinous fluids, which are the origin of the new tissues formed from such fluids.

Corpuscles, Pacin′ian. Small oval bodies connected with the terminations of some nervous fibrils.

Corpuscles of Purkinje. See Canaliculus.

Corpus′cular Action. Molecular action.

Cor′rigent. *Cor′rigens; correcto′rius.* That which corrects; in a *Medical prescription*, the addition of a substance to modify or render the action of another more mild.

Corrob′orant. *Corrobo′rans;* from *corroborare*, to strengthen. Strengthening medicines; medicines which impart tone and vigor to the body, as wine, cinchona and iron. Tonics.

Corro′sion. *Corro′sio; ero′sio;* from *con*, and *rodere*, *rosum*, to gnaw. The action or effect of corrosive substances.

Corro′sive. Substances which corrode, or, when placed in contact with living parts, disorganize them. They act either *directly*, by chemically destroying the part, or *indirectly*, by causing inflammation and gangrene.

Corrosive Sub′limate. Corrosive chloride of mercury; bichloride of mercury. *Mercurii Chloridi. Hydrargyri chloridum corrosivum*, oxymuriate of mercury. A substance occurring in colorless crystals, or crystalline masses, which are soluble in water, alcohol and ether. It is a dangerous poison taken internally, except in very minute doses. It is used externally as a stimulant and escharotic to indolent or malignant ulcers, etc. The white of eggs is the antidote; if they cannot be procured, copious draughts of milk, or wheat flour mixed with water, may be substituted. Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{4}$. The Bichloride of Mercury is one of the most powerful germicides employed, and is extensively used in antiseptic surgery. Strong solutions may be applied to the unbroken skin; but upon mucous surfaces and nerve-tissues the common solution is 1 part to 2000 of water = 1 grain to $4\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of water. Combined with peroxide of hydrogen, f℥j to bichloride of mercury, gr. ij, it is used as an injection in alveolar abscess and phagedenic pericementitis. For dental uses see *Gorgas' Dental Medicine.*

Corruga′tion. *Corruga′tio;* from *con*, and *ruga*, a wrinkle. Wrinkling, frowning.

Corruga′tor. Applied to muscles, the office of which is to corrugate the parts upon which they act.

Corruga′tor Supercil′ii. A small muscle of the eye-brow.

Cor′sican Moss. A cryptogamic plant, the *Gigartina helmithocorton*, native of the Mediterranean, formerly much esteemed as a vermifuge. It has also been used as a remedy for cancer.

Cor′tex. Bark or the common integuments of plants. It is sometimes applied exclusively to the Peruvian bark, or *cortex cinchona.*

Cortex Adstring′ens Brasilien′sis. An astringent bark from Brazil, introduced into Germany in 1828. It is said to be obtained from the *Mimosa cochleacarpa.* Dose of the powder, ℈j to ℥ss.

Cortex Angustu′ræ. Cusparia.

Cortex Antiscorbu′ticus. The canella alba.

Cortex Canellæ Malabaricæ. Laurus cassia, or wild cinnamon tree.

Cortex Cardinalis de Lugo. The Peruvian bark.

Cortex Cer′ebri. The gray portion of the brain, seen at the exterior of the cerebrum and cerebellum.

Cortex Chinæ Regius. Cinchona.

Cortex Cincho′næ Cordifo′liæ. Yellow or Calisaya bark, obtained from the *Cinchona lanceolata*, in flat or curled pieces. The *quina* is chiefly obtained from this species.

Cortex Cinchonæ Lancifo′liæ. Lance-leaved cinchona. Pale, loxa or crown bark, the produce of the *Cinchona condaminea.*

Cortex Cinchonæ Oblongifo′liæ. Red bark. See Cinchona Rubra.

Cortex Jamaicen′sis. Bark of *Achrassapota.*

Cortex Massoy. Massoy bark.

Cor′tical. *Cortica′lis;* from *cortex*, bark or rind. Belonging to or resembling bark. A term applied in *Anatomy* to the exterior gray portion of the brain and kidney.

Corun′dum. A very hard crystalline mineral composed of nearly pure alumina; it is almost opaque, and of a reddish color. It is allied to the sapphire.

Corundum Wheels, Slabs and Points. Wheels and slabs composed of corundum, reduced to powder, and gum shellac; used for grinding mineral teeth. Also wheels and points for preparing the roots of teeth for crown and bridge-work, and for separating teeth. See Emery.

Coryd′alin. An alkaloid found in the root of the *Corydalis bulbosa* and *Fumaria.*

Cory′za. Κορυζα. From *καρα*, the head, and *ζεω*, to boil. Inflammation attended with increased discharge of mucus from the nose. A cold in the head; a catarrh of the nasal mucous membrane.

Coryza Maligna. Malignant coryza. Ozæna. Coryza Entomica.

Cosmet′ic. *Cosmet′icus;* from *κοσμεω*, to adorn. An external medicine used for beautifying the skin.

Cosmol′ogy. *Cosmolo′gia;* from *κοσμος*, the universe, and *λογος*, a discourse. A treatise on the physical laws of the world.

Cos′mos. Κοσμος. Order; arrangement; the system of the world,—the universe. Sometimes applied, in *Pathology*, to the order which is supposed to preside over critical days.

Cos′sis. A little pimple on the face, caused by inflammation, or an enlargement of a sebaceous follicle.

Cos′sum. A malignant ulcer of the nose.

Cos′ta. In *Anatomy*, the rib of an animal.

Cos′tal. *Costa′lis;* from *costa*, a rib. Belonging to a rib; a name applied to some muscles, arteries, nerves, ligaments, etc.

Cos′tiveness. Constipation.

Cos′to. From *costa*, a rib. A prefix, applied to muscles, nerves, etc., connected with the ribs.

Cos′tus Cortico′sus. The canella alba.

Cot′ton. A white, soft, downy substance, resembling fine wool, the produce of the pods of *Gossypium herbaceum.* It is employed, in *Dental Surgery*, for wiping out and drying the prepared cavity of a carious tooth preparatory to filling, being rendered more absorbent by the removal of the oil, in which form it is generally employed in connection with bibulous paper.

Cotton, Antiseptic and Styptic. Antiseptic cotton is prepared by steeping cotton freed from oil in tannin, carbolic acid and castor oil. Styptic cotton is prepared by steeping the purified cotton in alum and chloride of iron.

Cotun′nius, Aqueduct of. Aquæductus cochleæ and vestibuli.

Cotun′nius, Liquor of. A transparent fluid of the labyrinth of the internal ear.

Cotunnius, Nerve of. The naso-palatine nerve.

Cot′yle. Κοτυλη. Anything hollow. The acetabulum.

Cotyl′edons. In *Comparative Anatomy*, the cup-like processes of the chorion, which form the placenta.

Cot′yloid Cavity. The cavity in the ilium, which receives the head of the thigh-bone, called the *acetabulum.*

Couch′ing. A surgical operation for the removal of the opaque lens from the axis of vision, by means of a needle constructed for the purpose. See Cataract.

Couching Needle. The needle used in couching.

Coude-Pied. Instep.

Cough. A sonorous and energetic expulsion of air from the thorax and fauces. It occurs as a symptom of asthma, phthisis, pneumonia, catarrh, etc., and is often attended with expectoration.

Cough, Hooping. See Pertussis.

Cough, Winter. Chronic Bronchitis.

Coumarin′. A concrete volatile substance, constituting the odoriferous principle of the Tonka bean, *Dipteryx odorata.*

Coun′ter-Exten′sion. *Contra-extension.* In *Surgery*, holding one end of a dislocated or fractured limb firmly by means of bandages or otherwise, while traction or extension is made upon the other end.

Counter-Indication. *Contra-indication.* Any circumstance which prohibits the employment of such therapeutical means as appear to be indicated by other circumstances.

Counter-Irritant. See Counter-Irritation.

Counter-Irrita′tion. *Contra-irritation.* Irritation excited in a part, not the seat of the disease, for the purpose of inducing a derivation of blood, and changing the seat of the morbid action to a part less important than the affected organ.

Counter-Opening. See Contra Apertura.

Coun′ter-Sink. A steel stem fixed in a handle, with a cone-shaped burr at the opposity extremity, employed in the laboratory of the dentist for enlarging the orifice of a hole in a metal plate for the reception of the head of a rivet. Also, a steel-burr so constructed as to be attached to the extremity of the mandrel of a lathe, and used for excavating ivory and osseous bases for artificial teeth, and for cutting solder from a metallic plate.

Counter-Stroke. *Contrafissu′ra.* A fracture, contusion or injury, produced by a blow, in a part distant from that which is struck.

Countersunk Tooth-Crowns. Artificial teeth without gums, for attachment to vulcanite and celluloid base plates, in which the platinum pins occupy positions in the countersunk space. They are more comfortable to the tongue than teeth backed in the ordinary manner, and articulation is rendered easier and more distinct by their use, and they are capable of being better adapted to the alveolar ridge.

Coup. A blow, shot, stroke, or impression.

Coup de Sang. Sudden congestion of an organ without hemorrhage; also, loss of sensation and motion caused by congestion or hemorrhage in an important organ.

Coup de Soleil. A stroke of the sun. An affection produced by exposure to the rays of the sun, as phrenitis, &c. It is generally the result of exposure of the naked head to the sun's rays, and usually occurs in hot climates, or during the hottest days of summer.

Coup de Vent. An affection produced by exposure to a keen wind, extremely cold, or with rain and sleet.

Courses. The menses.

Court Plaster. *Emplastrum adhæsivum anglicum.* Black, white, or flesh-colored silk, covered on one side with some adhesive substance, most frequently with a solution of isinglass.

Cow′die Gum. *Dammar Gum.* *Cowdie pine resin.* The resinous juice from the *Dammara australis*, a coniferous tree of New Zealand. It is one of the ingredients of copal varnishes. Dammar gum is also one of the ingredients of the impression material known as "Modeling Composition." Combined with gum-sandarach, it is employed in the form of a varnish to line cavities preparatory to the insertion of metallic fillings, especially amalgam, and is also used for insulating gold fillings, the preparation being known as *dammar*-sandarach varnish.

Cow-Pox. *Vaccina; vacciola.* Kine-pox. A pustular disease of the teats of cows, consisting of vesicles of a bluish and livid color, elevated at their margins and depressed in the centre, containing a limpid fluid. One of the greatest blessings that has ever been conferred upon mankind consists in the discovery, by Dr. Jenner, that the introduction of this matter under the skin of the human subject produces a similar disease, and is a preventive against small-pox. See VACCINATION.

Cowper's Glands. *Glandulæ Cowperi.* Two small groups of mucous follicles, situated before the prostate gland, behind the bulb of the urethra, into which their excretory ducts open.

Cowper's Glands in the Female. Two small glands on each side of the entrance of the vagina, beneath the skin at the posterior part of the labia.

Cox′a. The haunch, or hip-joint; also, the ischium and os coccygis.

Coxag′ra. A neuralgic affection of the thigh.

Coxal′gia. From *coxa*, hip, and *αλγος*, pain. Pain in the hip.

Coxa′rius Morbus. *Coxarum.* Hip disease.

Coxen′dix. Coxa or haunch. Applied to the ischium and sometimes to the ilium.

Coxe's Hive Syrup. See SYRUPUS SCILLÆ COMPOSITUS.

Coxi′tis. Inflammation of the hip-joint.

Coxo-Fem′oral. *Coxo-femora′lis.* Belonging to the coxal bone or ilium, and os femoris.

Coxo-Femoral Articulation. The hip-joint.

Crab Louse. See PADIBULUS.

Crame′ria. Krameria.

Cramp. Sudden and involuntary contraction of one or more muscles. See SPASM.

Craniol′ogy. Phrenology.

Craniom′etry. Measurement of the skull.

Cranios′copy. From *κρανιον*, the skull, and *σκοπεω*, to explore. The examination of the skull.

Craniot′omy. Opening of the fœtal head, where necessary, to effect delivery.

Cra′nium. From *κρανιον*, the head. The bony encasement of the brain and its membranes. It is composed of eight bones; namely, the *os frontis*, the two *ossa parietalia*, the two *ossa temporum*, the *os occipitis*, the *os ethmoides*, and the *os sphenoides*. The last two are common to the cranium and face.

Cranium Huma′num. The human skull, or cranium.

Cranium, Perforation of. *Craniotomy.* An operation sometimes performed by the accoucheur, when from deformity of the pelvis, the head of the fœtus cannot pass through it. It consists in the introduction of a perforator, invented by Smellie, through the fontanelle, and rotating it so as to break up the brain.

Cranial Nerves. These nerves consist of twelve pairs, designated by numbers, as follows:

NUMBER.	NAME.	FUNCTION.
1st Pair	Olfactory	Special sense, smell.
2nd Pair	Optic	Special sense, sight.
3d Pair	Motor oculi	Motion to 5 orbital muscles.
4th Pair	Pathetic	Motion to 1 orbital muscle.
5th Pair	Trifacial	Sensation and motion and probably special sense—taste.
6th Pair	Abducens	Motion to 1 orbital muscle.
7th Pair	Facial	Motion to muscles of face.
8th Pair	Auditory	Special sense, hearing.
9th Pair	Glosso-pharyngeal	Sensation, motion, special sense, taste.
10th Pair	Pneumogastric	Sensation and motion.
11th Pair	Spinal accessory	Motion.
12th Pair	Hypoglossal	Motion to muscles of tongue.

Cran′ter. From κραινειν, to finish, render perfect. The dentes sapientiæ are sometimes so called because the presence of these teeth is necessary to a perfect denture.

Cra′sis. From κεραννυμι, I mix. A mixture of the constituents of a fluid. The term is applied to the fluids of the body. When their constituents exist in the proper proportion, health results, but when some predominate, as in dropsy, scurvy, &c., the healthy mixture of the principles of the blood or crasis is destroyed.

Crassamen′tum. From *crassus*, thick. The thick part of any fluid. The coagulum or clot including the fibrine and red globules of the blood. See Coagulum.

Cras′sum Intesti′num. The colon.

Cras′sus. Thick; corpulent.

Crassus Pulsus. A strong, full pulse.

Crea. *Ocrea.* The anterior part of the leg. The skin.

Cream of Sulphur. Purified flower of sulphur.

Cream of Tartar. See Potassæ Bitartras.

Cre′asote. *Creasotum; creasoton;* from κρεας, flesh, and σωζω, to preserve. A colorless, transparent fluid, of a disagreeable penetrating odor, soluble in alcohol and acetic acid, obtained from wood tar by distillation. It is irritant, narcotic, styptic, antiseptic, and somewhat escharotic. Externally, it is applied to eruptions, ulcers, and wounds, and is used in injections and gargles. Internally, it has been given in epilepsy, neuralgia, hysteria, chronic catarrh, hæmoptysis, and phthisis. The dose internally is one or two drops. Externally, it is sometimes used in its pure state; at other times, diluted and commonly with water (fʒss to f℥vj); or in the form of ointment (fʒss to ℥j of cerate). Specific gravity 1.046. It immediately coagulates albumen, hence its hæmostatic power. In *Dental Practice*, creasote was long considered to be a very valuable agent for obtunding the sensibility of dentine, relieving odontalgia, in the treatment of alveolar abscess, periodontitis, devitalized teeth; and as a gargle in mercurial stomatitis, superficial hemorrhage, and as a disinfectant and deodorizer in dead and offensive pulps, and for other purposes. Although it is yet much used, other agents are supposed to possess the same properties to a greater degree, and are now employed as substitutes. See Carbolic Acid. For other dental uses, see *Gorgas' Dental Medicine.*

Creasote Water. *Aqua creaso′ti.* Of creasote, a fluid drachm; of distilled water, one pint.

Creatine′. A neutral, colorless, transparent, crystalline body, obtained by Liebig from the juice of muscles. It is one of the first steps in the metamorphosis of the products of decay to urea.

Creatinine′. A base formed from *creatine* by heating it in hydrochloric or nitric acid.

Creep′ing Sickness. The gangrenous form of ergotism.

Cremas′ter. From κρεμαω, I suspend. The muscle by which the testicle is suspended, drawn up, and compressed during the action of coition. It is a thin muscular fascia, which detaches itself from the internal oblique muscle, passes through the abdominal ring to the tunica vaginalis.

Cremnon′cus. From κρημνος, the labia pudendi, and ογκος, a tumor. A swelling of the labia pudendi.

Cre′mor. *Cream.* Any substance floating on the top of a liquid, and skimmed off.

Cremor Tartari. Cream of tartar.

Cre′na. *Crenatura.* The irregular projection or serratures by which an accurate junction of the bones of the cranium is formed by the sutures. The term "*Crenated,*" denotes notched or scalloped.

Crenic Acid. A sulphur-yellow acid, the product of vegetable decomposition, found in soils and springs.

Cre′olin. A product of coal tar derived from carbolic acid. Greatly antiseptic and hæmostatic. More active than carbolic acid on microbes, but less powerful in putrefying masses. It is also a good non-poisonous odorizer.

Cre′osote. Creasote, which see.

Crep′itant. *Crepitans.* From *crepitare,* to crackle. Crackling. A term applied in *Pathology* to the peculiar rattling sound heard during respiration in the first stages of pneumonia, and in œdema of the lungs. In *Zoology,* the name of an insect of the *Brachinus* genus, which emits a crackling sound when assailed.

Crepita′tion. From *crepitare,* to crackle. In *Surgery,* the noise made by the friction of the extremities of fractured bones against each other when moved in certain directions. Crepitus, or crackling, is, likewise, met with in cases of gangrene, when air is effused into areolar membrane. The term is also used for the crackling of joints when there is a deficiency of the synovial fluid. In *Chemistry,* the crackling noise made by certain salts during calcination. The term is also applied to the crackling noise made by effused air into the cellular membrane when pressed between the fingers.

Crep′itus. From *crepo,* to make a noise. Crepitation; which see.

Crescen′tia. Increase; augmentation; growth.

Crescentiæ. Enlargement of the lymphatics in the groins. Waxing kernels.

Cress. The name of several species of plants; a number of them have a pungent taste and are used as salads, and are esteemed in medicine for their antiscorbutic qualities.

Crest. An elevation extending some distance along the surface of a bone, a prominent border. See Crista.

Crest of the Ilium. Superior margin of the pelvis.

Cresy′lic Acid. *Acidum Cresylicum.* A colorless liquid, having the odor of creosote. Antiseptic and germicide.

Creta. Chalk. From *Creta,* the island where it was first found. Native friable carbonate of lime. See Calcium.

Creta Præpara′ta, Prepared chalk. Precipitated chalk. Used externally as an absorbent, internally as an antacid. Dose, gr. x to ʒj or more. In *Dental Practice,* prepared chalk is valuable as an ingredient of dentifrices, as an antacid in acidity of oral fluids, for obtunding sensitiveness of dentine, and as a polishing powder for gold and vulcanite plates.

Creta′ceous. Chalky. Containing or relating to chalk.

Cret′inism. *Cretinismus.* Supposed to be derived from *cretira,* old Italian for a poor creature. A peculiar endemic affection common in some parts of Valois, Tyrol, Switzerland, and the Pyrenees, characterized by an idiotic expression of countenance, enfeeblement of the mental faculties, obtuse sensibility, and goitre.

Cribra′tus. *Cribro′sus.* Like a sieve perforated with holes.

Crib′riform Bone. *Cribriformis;* from *cribrum,* a sieve, and *forma,* likeness, because it is perforated like a sieve. The ethmoid bone.

Cri′co-Arytenoid. *Crico-arytenoidæus.* Pertaining to the cricoid and arytenoid cartilages.

Crico-Arytenoid, Lateral. A muscle which arises from the cricoid cartilage, and is inserted into the anterior part of the base of the arytenoid cartilage.

Crico-Arytenoid, Posterior. A triangular muscle situated at the back part of the larynx, arising from the middle of the posterior sur face of the cricoid cartilage, and inserted into the base of the arytenoid cartilage.

Crico-Pharyngæus, See Constrictor Pharyngis Inferior.

Crico-Thyroideus. *Crico-thyroid.* A muscle of a triangular shape at the anterior and inferior part of the larynx. It arises from the side and anterior part of the cricoid cartilage, and is inserted into the inferior margin of the thyroid cartilage.

Cri′co-Thyro-Pharyngœus. The constrictor pharyngis.

Cri′coid. *Cricoides, Ccricoideus;* from κρικος, a ring, and ειδος, resemblance. The name of one of the cartilages of the larynx. It is round like a ring.

Cri′cos. Κρικος. A ring.

Cri de Cuir. Friction sound of pericarditis.

Crimno′des. *Crimnoides,,* from κριμνον, coarse meal, and ειδος, resemblance. Resembling meal. A term applied to urine, when it deposits a sediment like coarse meal or bran.

Cri′nis. The hair.

Crino′nes. An infantile disease, consisting in the eruption of black hairs from the skin of the back, arms, and legs, with febrile emaciation and irritation.

Cri′sis. *Diacrisis;* decision; from κρινω, I decide; κρισις, the final issue. A sudden change in diseases, especially fevers, for the better or worse. Its meaning is restricted by some to favorable changes.

Crispa′tion. *Crispatura;* from *crispare,* to wrinkle. Contraction of any part, whether natural or the result of morbific causes.

Crist′a. The comb of a cock; a crest. A term applied in *Anatomy* to several processes and parts of bones, and also to the clitoris. In *Surgery,* excrescences about the anus, and near the genital organs, produced by syphilitic diseases, are so called from their resemblance to the comb of a cock.

Crista Gal′li. A triangular process, or eminence of the ethmoid bone above the cribriform plate, which gives attachment to the anterior part of the falx cerebri, so called from its resemblance to the comb of a cock.

Crista of the Il′ium. The superior margin of the ilium.

Crista Interna. Frontal spine. Sphenoidal spine.

Crista Urethra′lis. The caput gallinaginis.

Crista Vestib′uli. A crest which divides the vestibule of the ear into two fossæ, the *fovea hemispherica* and *fovea elliptica..*

Cris′tate. *Cristatus.* Crested. Having an appendage like the comb of a cock.

Crit′ical. *Criticus;* from *crisis,* and κρινω, to judge. Belonging to a crisis, or determining the result of a disease from certain symptoms.

Croci′num. From κροκος, saffron. Made with saffron; colored with saffron. A mixture of oil and saffron.

Crocon′ic Acid. Rhodizonic acid.

Cro′cus. A genus of bulbous-rooted plants. Saffron; the Pharmacopœial name of the prepared stigmata of saffron. Also, the name of several preparations of metallic substances, as *Crocus Martis* and *Crocus Veneris.*

Crocus Antimo′nii. A sulphuretted oxide of antimony.

Crocus Mar′tis. Calcined sulphate of iron. See Polishing Rouge.

Crocus Sati′vus. The saffron plant, which has a sweetish, fragrant odor; a warm, pungent, bitter taste, and is of a deep, orange-red color. It is sometimes used in exanthematous diseases and nervous affections, but more frequently as a coloring ingredient in compound preparations. Dose, gr. x to xx.

Crocus Veneris. Oxide of copper, formed by calcining the metal.

Crommyoxyreg′mia. Sour, fetid, onion-like eructations.

Cross-Eye. Strabismus.

Cross-Worl. *Eupatorium perfoliatum.* Boneset; thoroughwort.

Crotaphi′tes. From κροταφος, the temple. Pertaining to the temples. A term applied to the temporal artery, vein, or nerve.

Crot′aphos. *Crota′phium;* from κροτεω, to pulsate. Pulsating pain in the temples; also temple, temporal bone.

Crotch′et. A small hook. Applied by the French in *Dental Prosthesis* to clasps employed for the retention of a dental substitute in the mouth. In *Obstetric Surgery,* a curved instrument with a sharp hook for the extraction of the fœtus in the operation of embryotomy.

Cro′ton. A genus of plants of the order *Euphorbiaceæ.*

Croton Benzoe. See Styrax Benzoin.

Croton Cascaril′la. See Croton Eleutheria.

Croton Chloral. See Butyl Chloral.

Croton Eleuthe′ria. The plant which affords the cascarilla bark.

Croton Laccif′erum. The name of an East Indian tree, the resinous juice of which affords gum lac.

Croton Oil. *Oleum tig′lii.* The expressed oil of the seeds of the *croton tiglium*, which, when pure, is a drastic purge, operating with great rapidity; but its use is dangerous, from the irritation it sometimes produces. Dose, gtt., ⅛ to ¼ or ½.

Croton Tig′lium. A Ceylonese plant, every part of which is said to possess medicinal properties. The root acts as a drastic cathartic. From the seeds the croton oil, *oleum tiglii*, is expressed.

Croton Tinctorium. The lac plant.

Cro′tonate. A salt formed from crotonic acid with a base.

Croto′ne. A fungus found on trees, produced by an insect like a tick. Also by extension, applied to small fungous tumors of the periosteum.

Croton′ic Acid. An acid obtained from the seeds of Croton tiglium.

Croup. *Cynanche trachealis.* Suffocating breathing, accompanied by a stridulous noise, dry cough and expectoration of tough, membranous sputa. See CYNANCHE TRACHEALIS.

Croup, Hysteric. A spasmodic affection of the larynx attacking hysterical females.

Crown. *Coro′na.* In *Anatomy*, applied to parts of a circular form surmounting other portions of the same body, as the crown of a tooth, *corona dentis*, &c.

Crown of a Tooth. The exposed part of the tooth above the gums, covered with enamel. See TEETH.

Crown Setting. The operation of uniting an artificial crown to the root of a natural tooth; the operation being commonly known by the misnomer "pivoting."

Crown Work. The adaptation of an artificial crown of porcelain or gold on the cervical portion of the natural root of a tooth. Two general systems are employed—the porcelain crowns with metallic attachments, with or without collars, and the gold crowns with porcelain fronts

Crow's Bill. In *Surgery*, a kind of forceps for extracting balls and other foreign bodies from wounds.

Cru′cial. *Crucialis*; from *crux*, a cross. Having the shape of a cross.

Crucial Bandage. A bandage shaped like a capital T.

Crucial Incis′ion. An incision made in the shape of a cross.

Crucial Ligaments. Two ligaments of the knee-joint.

Cru′ciate. *Crucia′tus.* Cruciform.

Cru′cible. From *crucio*, I torment, because metals were tortured by fire to yield up their various virtues. A vessel of a conical shape in which substances are exposed to the heat of a fire or furnace formed of clay or earthenware, porcelain, iron, black lead or plumbago or graphite, silver, gold or platinum. They are used by dentists, goldsmiths and jewelers for refining and alloying gold and silver, and for this purpose they should be formed of substances capable of bearing considerable alterations of temperature without breaking or cracking. The good crucibles are formed from pure clay mixed with pulverized old crucibles, black lead and pounded coke. The Hessian or sand crucible is composed of what is known as refractory clay, which consists of silica, alumina and ferric oxide. When such crucibles are used for melting gold or silver they should be lined with powdered borax, to prevent the absorption of a quantity of the metal on account of their porous nature. All new crucibles should be tested before use in melting the precious metals by slowly heating them to redness and then allowing them to cool.

Cru′ciform. From *crux*, *crucis*, a cross, and *forma*, shape. Cruciformis; cross-shaped. Applied in *Anatomy*, to the ligaments which close the articulations of the phalanges and to the crucial ligaments.

Crude. Unprepared; raw. Applied to natural or artificial products which require purification.

Cru′dity. *Cru′ditas*; *crudus*, crude, unprepared. Rawness, crudeness. Applied to aliments in a raw state; also to undigested substances in the stomach.

Cru′or. One of the solid parts of coagulated blood; coagulum, crassamentum, the red part of the blood.

Cru′ra. The plural of *crus*, a leg. Applied to some parts of the body from their resemblance to a leg, as *crura cerebri*, *crura cerebelli*, *crura of the diaphragm*, &c.

Cruræ′us. From *crus*, a leg. *Crura′lis.* A muscle of the anterior part of the thigh.

Cru′ral. *Crur′alis.* Belonging to the leg or lower extremity.

Crural Arch. The inguinal arch.

Crural Artery. The femoral artery.

Crural Canal. The femoral ring.

Crural Hernia. Femoral hernia.

Crural Nerve. A nerve situated on the outside of the psoas muscle and femoral artery, proceeding from the lumbar plexus.

Crural Plexus. A plexus formed by the union of the last four pair of lumbar nerves.

Crural Ring. See CRURAL CANAL.

Crural Vein. Temporal vein; has the same arrangement as the artery. It receives but one branch, the saphæna.

Crura′lis. Cruræus.

Cru′ris Radius. Fibula.

Crus. The leg; also the thigh.

Crus′ta. A scab; a shell; the scum of a fluid.

Crusta Adamantina Dentium. The enamel of the teeth.

Crusta Carno′sa. The middle tunic of the intestines.

Crusta Inflammato′ria. The buffy coat of inflamed blood.

Crusta Lac′tea. Porrigo larvalis.

Crusta Petro′sa. The cementum of the teeth.

Crusta Phlogisti′ca. The yellowish layer of the upper stratum of a blood-clot coagulating slowly.

Crusta Villo′sa. The inner or mucous coat of the stomach and intestines.

Crusta′cea. A class of articulated animals protected by a hard shell.

Crus′tula. A small shell or scab; also an effusion of blood under the conjunctive membrane of the eye.

Crymo′des. Κρυμωδες. From *κρυμος*, cold. A fever in which the internal parts are hot and the external cold.

Crymodyn′ia. From *κρυμος*, cold, and *οδυνη*, pain. Chronic rheumatism.

Crymo′ses. From *κρυμος*, cold. Diseases caused by the action of cold.

Cryo′lite. From *κρυος*, ice, and *λιθος*, stone. A rare mineral, fusible in the flame of a candle; a double fluoride of sodium and aluminum.

Cryoph′orus. Κρυος, cold, and *φερω*, to bear. An instrument in which water is made to freeze by the cold produced by its own evaporation, and indicating the degree.

Crypt. *Crypta.* From *κρυπτος*, concealed. In *Anatomy*, a small, oval, hollow body; a follicle or small pit; a follicular gland.

Cryp′tæ. The rounded excrescences at the ends of the small arteries of the cortical substance of the kidneys. Sebaceous glands. Concealed mucous follicles.

Cryptor′chis. *Crypsorchis.* Κρυπτος, concealed, and *ορχις*, testicle. One whose testicles have not descended into the scrotum.

Cryp′tous. *Cryp′tus.* *κρυττω*, to hide. Hidden or concealed.

Crypts, Synovial. The bursæ mucosæ.

Crys′tal. *Crystallus;* Κρυσταλλος. When fluids become solid, their particles unite and frequently assume regular determinate forms, which are termed crystals. Crystallized quartz was supposed by the ancients to be water congealed by intense cold, and hence, says Cleaveland, the term *κρυσταλλος*, which signifies ice; and as regularity of form is nowhere more beautifully exhibited than in "crystallized quartz, the name has been extended to all mineral and inorganic substances which exhibit themselves under the form of regular geometrical solids."

Crystal, or ***Sponge Gold.*** An adhesive form of gold used for filling teeth, especially where lost portions of the crown are to be built up. This preparation of gold was patented by Dr. A. J. Watts, of Utica, New York, in 1853. There are nnmerous formulæ for preparing crystal gold, but they may all be embraced in two general methods: the one, to obtain simply a precipitate of the metal, adaptable to filling teeth; and the other to combine this precipitate with mercury, and obtain a definite crystallization. The preparation of A. J. Watts is made by introducing the precipitant gradually, and then carefully washing the precipitate, and heating almost to redness. For perfect crystallization of this gold, combine the precipitate with from six to twelve times its weight of pure mercury; let it stand a short time, subject to a gentle heat, and then remove the mercury with dilute nitric acid. Afterwards wash the nitrate of mercury from the gold; place the latter upon a slide, and bring it up to a full red heat in a muffle, and the gold is then in a condition to be used for filling. A very fine article of this form of gold has also been prepared by Dr. G. W. Watts, of Ohio. For method of working crystal gold, see Harris's *Prin. and Pract. of Dentistry.*

Crystal′li. Vesicles filled with a watery fluid; also called *crystallinæ.*

Crystalli Tartari. Cream of Tartar.

Crys′tallin. The protein compound of the fluid of the crystalline lens. See GLOBULIN. The name has also been given to one of the products of the distillation of indigo.

Crystalli′na. A vesicle or phlyctæna on the prepuce, surrounded by a red areola.

Crystallina Membrana. The arachnoid membrane.

Crys′talline. *Crystalli′nus.* Crystal-like. Having the form or appearance of crystal.

Crystalline Lens. A clear, transparent, spherical body, situated in a depression of the anterior part of the vitreous humor of the eye, and inclosed in a membranous capsule. It transmits and refracts the rays of light.

Crystalliza′tion. *Crystalliza′tio;* from *crystallus*, a crystal. The act of crystallizing, or that process by which the particles of crystallizable bodies unite and assume a regular and determinate solid form. This property is possessed by most minerals, but in a more eminent degree by saline substances.

Crystallization, Water of. The water which combines with certain salts to give them the form of crystals.

Crys′talloid. From *κρμσταλλος*, a crystal, and *ειδος*, form, resemblance. Resembling crystal or the crystalline lens. The capsule or membrane of the crystalline; also, the crystalline lens itself.

C. S. Abbreviation for Current Strength in electro-therapeutics.

Ctenes. *Κτενες.* Incisor teeth.

Cu. Symbol for Copper.

Cube. *Cubus.* A solid, bounded by six equal squares at right angles with each other.

Cube′ba. The berries of the *Piper cubeba.* Cubebs; Java pepper. They are stimulant, carminative, and stomachic, and act specially on the genito-urinary organs, and are sometimes employed in gonorrhœa. Dose, ʒ ss to ʒ iij; of the oil, gtt. x to xij; of the tincture, ʒ j.

Cube′bin. A peculiar neutral principle contained in cubebs.

Cubebs. See CUBEBA.

Cubebs, Oil of. Oleum cubebæ.

Cubifor′me Os. Os cuboides.

Cubitæ′us Exter′nus. An extensor muscle of the fingers.

Cubitœus Internus. A flexor muscle of the fingers.

Cubital. *Cubita′lis;* from *cubitus*, the forearm. Connected with, or relating to, the forearm.

Cubital Artery. *Arte′ria cubita′lis; arteria ulna′ris.* A branch of the humeral artery, given off a little below the bend of the elbow, which passes down along the inner part of the forearm.

Cubital Nerve. The ulnar nerve.

Cu′bitus. From *cubo*, to lie down. The forearm; also the larger of the two bones of the forearm, *os cubitus.*

Cuboi′des Os. From *κυβος*, a cube, or die, and *ειδος*, a likeness. A tarsal bone of the foot.

Cuculla′ris. From *cucullus*, a hood. The trapezius muscle has been so called from its broad, hood-like appearance.

Cucul′lus. A hood; an odoriferous cap or bandage for the head.

Cucurbit′ula. A cupping-glass.

Cul-de-sac. A tube or cavity closed at one end.

Culm. In *Mineralogy*, a provincial synonym of *anthracite.*

Cu′lus. The anus.

Cunea′lis Sutu′ra. The suture between the great and little alæ of the sphenoid bone and the os frontis.

Cu′neiform. *Cuneiformis;* from *cuneus*, a wedge, and *forma*, shape. Shaped like a wedge. Cuneate; a name applied to several bones, leaves, &c. It is applied to one of the bones of the carpus, and to three of the tarsus; also to the basilary process of the occipital bone.

Cupel′. A shallow earthen vessel somewhat like a cup, generally made of bone-earth, and used in assaying and refining gold and silver.

Cupella′tion. A process of purifying or refining gold or silver by means of an addition of lead, which, at a sufficiently high temperature, vitrifies and promotes the vitrification and calcination of such base metals as may be in the mixture which are carried off in the fusible glass thus formed, while the precious metals are left in nearly a pure state.

Cup′ping. The abstraction of blood by means of a scarificator and a cupping-glass. The scarificator is an instrument containing eight or twelve blades, moved by a single spring, and so arranged as to be readily graduated as to the depth which they shall penetrate. They cover a small space of an inch and a half or two inches square, and make eight, twelve, or more parallel cuts. The cupping-glass may be a simple tin or glass, of the proper size and shape, and applied by exhausting the air within by burning a few drops of alcohol, or it may have an exhaustive pump attached to the top; or it may have an India-rubber top, which requires only to be squeezed to produce a vacuum. These latter are preferable to any other.

Cupping-Glass. Cucurbitula. See CUPPING.

Cu′pri Ammo′niati Liquor. See LIQUOR CUPRI AMMONIO-SULPHATIS.

Cupri Ammoniure′tum. See CUPRUM AMMONIATUM.

Cupri Rubi′go. *Cupri Acetas.* Verdigris. Impure subacetate of copper.

Cupri Subace′tas. Subacetate of copper.

Cupri Sulphas. Sulphate of copper. Blue vitriol.

Cuprif′erous. *Cuprum*, copper, and *fero*, to bear. Bearing or containing copper.

Cu′prum. From κυπρος, the Greek name of the island Cyprus, where it was first found. Copper.

Cuprum Ammonia′tum. Ammoniated copper. Ammoniacal sulphate of copper.

Cupulif′eræ. The oak and chestnut tribe of dicotyledonous plants.

Cura′tio. The treatment or cure of a disease or injury.

Cu′rative. Relating to a cure; susceptible of cure.

Curcu′lis. The throat.

Curcuma Paper. Paper dyed in a decoction of *turmeric*, and employed as a test of free alkali, which gives to it a brown stain.

Curcumin′. The coloring matter of turmeric.

Curd. Coagulum of milk.

Curette′. An instrument shaped like a spoon, for detaching substances from another.

Cur′rent. From *curro*, to run. In electricity applied to the transference of force, like the flow of a liquid in a confined passage.

Current Action. The action produced when a muscle contracts from an injury.

Current, Alternating. A current which is alternately direct and reverse, through the effect of an interrupter. Such a current is employed at the execution of criminals.

Current, Battery. A galvanic current.

Current, Continuous. A constant uninterrupted current in one direction.

Current, Galvanic. A current generated by the decomposition of acidulated water by metallic plates.

Current, Induced or Secondary. A momentary current produced by a coil of insulated wire is introduced within the field of another coil through which a continuous current is passing.

Cur′vate. *Curva′tus.* Bent.

Curva′tor Coccy′gis. A muscle of the coccyx.

Cur′vature. From *curvare*, to bend. Curved or bent; a departure from an erect or straight line, as in the case of the spine, duodenum, &c.

Curvature of the Spine. A deviation of the spinal column from its regular figure.

Cus′pidate. A term applied in *Botany* to a part terminating in a stiff joint.

Cuspida′ti. The plural of *cuspidatus.* The cuspid teeth.

Cuspida′tus. From *cuspis*, a point. A cuspid tooth.

Cus′pid Teeth. *Dentes cuspidati; dentes canini; angulares; dentes laniarii;* and the *conoides* of Chaussier. The four teeth which have conical crowns. They are situated, one on each side, in each jaw between the lateral incisor and first bicuspid. Their crowns are convex externally, and slightly concave and unequal posteriorly, and pointed at the extremity. Their crowns, when not worn, are longer than those of any of the other teeth. Their roots are larger and also the longest of all the teeth, and, like the incisors, are single, but have a vertical groove on each side, laterally, extending from the neck to the extremity, showing a step towards the formation of two roots.

The upper cuspidati, sometimes called the *eye-teeth*, are larger than the lower, which have been called the *stomach teeth.* The enamel upon these teeth is thicker than on the incisors. Both anteriorly and posteriorly, a slight curve is seen in the neck, and the crown projects a little from the parabolical curve of the dental arch.

The cuspidati of second dentition are larger and longer than those of first dentition, and as the teeth are situated nearer the attachments of the muscles which move the lower jaw than the incisors, which are at the extremity of the lever, they are enabled to overcome greater resistance. Being pointed at their extremities, they are intended for tearing the food, and in some of the carnivorous animals, where they are very large, they not only serve to rend, but also to hold prey.

Cus′so. *Kooso.* Anthelmintic. Dose for adult, ʒj to ℥ss.

Cuta′neous. *Cutaneous;* from *cutis*, the skin. Belonging to the skin.

Cutaneous Absorp′tion. Absorption by the skin.

Cutaneous Diseases. Diseases attended with eruption on the skin.

Cutaneous Exhalation. Exhalation from the skin.

Cutaneous Nerves. Two nerves given off by the brachial plexus, an *internal* and an *external*, to supply the arm and hand. Also, four nerves given off by the lumbar plexus, or anterior crural nerve, which go to the leg.

Cutch. Catechu; also, the name of the tool, or book of parchment leaves, between which gold was beaten into foil.

Cu′ticle. In *Anatomy*, the epidermis or scarf-skin. In *Botany*, the thin vascular membrane covering the external surface of vegetables.

Cutic′ula Dentis. Enamel cuticle. Nasmyth's membrane. A membrane which may be raised from the surface of an unworn tooth by the action of acids.

Cu′tis. *Dermis; pellis.* The skin, which is said to consist of three parts, the *cutis vera*, or true skin, the *rete mucosum*, or mucous net, and *epidermis*, or scarf-skin. Others consider it as consisting of only two layers, the *cutis vera* and *epidermis*, the *rete mucosum* being the vascular network of the former. The outer surface of the skin is covered by conical eminences called *papillæ*, which are very nervous and vascular. The skin serves as a medium of communication with external objects, while it protects the subjacent parts, and is the seat of touch. Its color, which is determined by the rete mucosum, varies according to age, sex, races, &c.

Cu′tis Anseri′na. *Horrida cutis.* Gooseskin. That contracted state of the skin which accompanies the cold stage of an intermittent, in which the papillæ become prominent and rigid.

Cutis Exter′na. The epidermis.

Cutis Vera. The true skin.

Cuti′tis. Erysipelatous inflammation.

Cut′tle Fish. A genus of molluscous animals of the order *Cephalopoda*, and genus *Sepia*. The powdered bones form an ingredient of some dentifrices.

Cyanhy′dric Acid. Hydrocyanic acid.

Cya′nic Acid. A compound of cyanogen and oxygen.

Cyan′ides. *Cyanurets.* Compounds of cyanogen which are not acids.

Cy′anite. From κυανος, blue. A massive crystallized mineral, of pearly lustre, translucent, and of various shades of blue.

Cyan′ogen. From κυανος and γιγνομαι, I am produced, because it is an essential ingredient of Prussian blue. Bicarburet of nitrogen; a colorless gas, of a strong pungent odor. It is condensed into a limpid liquid at a temperature of 45°, and under a pressure of 3.6 atmospheres. It extinguishes burning bodies, but burns with a light purple flame, and supports a strong heat without decomposition. It is composed of nitrogen and carbon.

Cyanop′athy. *Cyanopathi′a;* from κυανὸ, and παθος, disease. Cyanosis.

Cyano′sis. From κυανωσις, the giving a blue color. The blue disease. A disease in which the skin of the whole body assumes a blue color, arising generally from congenital malformation of the heart, consisting of a direct communication of the right and left cavities, thus preventing the whole of the blood from being oxygenated in the lungs.

Cyan′uret. *Cyanide.* A compound of cyanogen with a base.

Cyanuret of Mercury. Cyanide, or bicyanide of mercury. See Hydrargyri Cyanuretum.

Cyanuret of Potassium. *Potassi cyanuretum.* Cyanide of Potassium is in white, opaque, amorphous masses, with a bitter-almond taste. It is poisonous, acting like hydrocyanic acid. Dose, gr. ⅛.

Cyanuret of Silver. Cyanide of silver.

Cyanuret of Zinc. Cyanide of zinc.

Cyanu′ric Acid. An acid obtained by decomposing urea by heat.

Cyan′urin. A very rare substance deposited from urine as a blue powder.

Cy′ar. The meatus auditorius internus.

Cy′athus. Κυαθος, a cup. A measure both of the liquid and dry kind, equal to about an ounce and a half. A wineglass.

Cycla′men. A genus of plants of the order *Primulaceæ*.

Cyclamen Europæ′um. The sowbread. The root is bitter, and is a drastic purgative and anthelmintic.

Cyc′lamine. A crystalline principle obtained from the root of *Cyclamen Europæum*, possessing acrid, purgative, and emetic properties.

Cy′cle. *Cyclus;* from κυκλος, a circle. A determinate period of a certain number of days or years, which finishes and commences perpetually.

Cyclopho′ria. Circulation.

Cyclo′pion. The white of the eye.

Cye′ma. Κυημα; from κυω, to bring forth. The product of conception.

Cyesiol′ogy. *Cyesiolog′ia;* from κυησις, pregnancy, and λογος, a description. The doctrine of generation.

Cye′sis. Conception.

Cyl′inder. From κυλινδω, I roll. A long, circular body of uniform diameter. A round tube is a hollow cylinder. The long bones are called cylindrical.

Cylinder Filling. A filling, the material of which is composed of gold or tin foil cylinders. Sometimes called block filling.

Cylinder of Gold Foil. A form of gold foil for filling teeth, made by rolling a tape of non-cohesive gold upon a fine broach, commencing at one end of the tape and continuing the movement until the desired size of the cylinder is reached.

Cylin′drical. *Cyl′indroid.* Resembling a cylinder.

Cyllo′sis. Κυλλωσις, distortion. Lameness, mutilation, malconformation.

Cymato′des. Κυματωδης. An undulating, unequal pulse.

Cynan′che. From κυων, a dog, and αγχω, I suffocate. So called from dogs being said to be subject to it. Sore throat; inflammation of the upper part of the air-passages and the supra-diaphragmatic portion of the alimentary canal.

Cynanche Epidemica. Cynanche malig′na; cynanche fau′cium; cynanche gangreno′sa; tonsillitis. Epidemic sore throat.

Cynanche Malig′na. Cynanche gangreno′sa; angi′na ulcero′sa. Putrid ulcerated sore throat. Gangrenous inflammation of the pharynx; as in scarlatina.

Cynanche Parotidæ′a, Cynanche Maxilla′ris; inflammatio paroti′dum. The mumps.

Cynanche Pharynge′a. Inflammation of the pharynx.

Cynanche Tonsilla′ris. Inflammatory sore throat, characterized by redness and swelling of the mucous membrane of the fauces and tonsils, accompanied by pain, fever, and difficult deglutition.

Cynanche Trachea′lis. Cynanche larynge′a; suffoca′tio strid′ula. Croup. A disease, for the most part, peculiar to children, and characterized by inflammatory fever, sonorous suffocative breathing; the formation of false membrane in the trachea beneath the glottis, which is sometimes coughed up or expectorated, and at other times causes dyspnœa and suffocation.

Cyn′icus. From κυων, a dog. Relating to, or resembling, a dog. A cynic spasm is characterized by a contortion of one side of the face, in which the eye, cheek, and mouth are dragged downward.

Cynodes′mion. The frænum of the prepuce.

Cynodon′tes. From κυων, a dog, and οδους, οδοντος, a tooth. The canine teeth are so called from their resemblance to the teeth of a dog. See Cuspid Teeth.

Cynolis′sa. Hydrophobia.

Cynolopho′i. The spinous processes of the vertebræ.

Cynophor′ia. Pregnancy.

Cynorex′ia. Canine appetite. Boulimia.

Cypho′sis. *Cyphoma,* or *Cyrto′sis;* from κυφος, gibbosity. Gibbosity of the spine.

Cyrtosis Cretinis′mus. Cretinism.

Cyrtosis Rachia. Rachitis.

Cys′sarus. The rectum.

Cys′sotis. Inflammation of the anus. Tenesmus.

Cyst. *Kyst.* From κυστις, a bladder. A membranous sac or cavity, in which morbid matters are collected; a pouch without an opening, and generally of a membranous nature, which is abnormally developed in the substance of an organ, or in one of the natural cavities. Cysts are either simple or compound, the first containing fluid or an organized matter, the second various organized bodies. Some have but one cavity, others have several separated by incomplete septa. The matter contained in the simple variety is sometimes limpid, serous, reddish, yellowish-white, or more or less thick, albuminous, adipose, or caseous. The tumor formed by them is called Encysted. They are named according to the nature of their contents, as serous, synovial, mucous, sebaceous, sanguineous, colloid, salivary, seminal, dermoid, dentigerous. See Dentigerous Cysts.

Cystal′gia. From κυστις, a bladder, and αλγος, pain. A painful spasmodic affection of the bladder.

Cystaux′e. Hypertrophy of the bladder.

Cysteol′ithus. A stone in the urinary or gall bladder.

Cys′tic. *Cys′ticus;* from κυστις, a bag. Pertaining to a cyst. Belonging to the urinary or gall bladder.

Cystic Artery. The artery of the gall bladder.

Cystic Duct. The duct proceeding from the gall bladder, and which, after uniting with the hepatic, forms the *ductus communis choledochus.*

Cystic Oxide, See Cystin.

Cys′tica. Remedies used for diseases of the bladder.

Cys′tin. Cystic oxide. A peculiar animal matter found in certain conditions of the urine, and in some urinary calculi.

Cystirrhag′ia. Hemorrhage from the bladder.

Cystirrhœ′a. From κυστις, and ρεω, to flow. A copious discharge of mucus from the bladder, passing out with the urine. Vesical catarrh.

Cys′tis. From Κυστις, a bag. A cyst, a bladder, or small membranous bag. The urinary bladder, or membranous bag inclosing any morbid matter.

Cystis Urinaria. The urinary bladder.

Cysti′tis. Inflammation of the bladder.

Cys′titome. Κυστις, bladder, and τεμνειν, to cut. An instrument for opening the capsule, or sac of the crystalline lens.

Cys′toblast. *Cytoblast.* The cell-nucleus, or germ.

Cystodier′esis. From κυτος, and διαίρεσίς, division. Cell segmentation or division.

Cytogene′sis. Multiplication of cells.

Cytomito′ma. One of the two substances of which the mass of a cell is composed.

Cy′toplasma. See PROTOPLASM.

Cy′tozoon. Protoplasmic cell masses.

Cysto-Bubonoce′le. From κυστις, the bladder, and βουβον, the groin. A species of hernia in which the urinary bladder is protruded through the abdominal ring.

Cysto-Meroce′le. Protrusion of the bladder through the crural arch.

Cystoce′le. From κυστις, the bladder, and κηλη, a tumor. Hernia of the bladder.

Cystody′nia. Pain in the bladder.

Cys′toid. From κυτος, cell, and ειδος, resemblance. Resembling a cyst or bladder.

Cystolithi′asis. Κυστις, and λίθος, a stone. Urinary calculous disease.

Cystol′ithus. A urinary calculus.

Cystoplas′ty. An operation for the cure of fistulous openings into the bladder, consisting in the dissection of skin from a neighboring part, and uniting it by suture to the edges.

Cystople′gia. From κυστις, the bladder, and πλησσω, I strike. Paralysis of the bladder.

Cystopto′sis. From κυστις, the bladder, and πιπτω, to fall. Protrusion of the internal coat of the bladder into the canal of the urethra.

Cystospas′tic. Κυστις, and σπαω, to draw. Belonging to spasm of bladder.

Cystopt′ome. An instrument or knife used in cystotomy.

Cystot′omy. *Cystotomia;* from κυστις, the bladder, and τεμνειν, to cut. Cutting or puncturing the bladder.

Cy′toblast. From κυτος, a cell, and βλαστος, a germ. A cell-germ, nucleus, or areola. A primary granule, or minute spot on the growing cell, from which all animals and vegetables are supposed to be developed. The rudiment of every new cell. In the cell nomenclature of Prof. Agassiz, the cell wall is termed an *ecto′blast;* the nucleus, *mes′oblast;* the nucleolus, *en′toblast;* and when a smaller body exists in this, *entosthroblast.* The existence of a cell-wall is now denied.

Cytoblaste′ma. *Blaste′ma.* The fluid which nourishes the cytoblast. The dextrine in plants. and liquor sanguinis in animals.

Cyto′plasma. The mass of a cell exclusive of its granular contents.

Cytogen′esis. Κυτος, a cell, or cavity, and γινομαι, to be produced. The generation of cavities or cells, cell-development.

D.

D. *Dosis.* A dose; also abbreviation for Duration, in Electro-therapeutics, also for Density.

Dac′ry. From δακρυον, a tear. A prefix denoting connection with the lachrymal apparatus.

Dacryallœo′sis. A morbid condition of the tears.

Dacrygelo′sis. A species of insanity in which the patient laughs and weeps at the same time.

Dacryoadeni′tis. From δακρυ, a tear, αδην, a gland, and the terminal *itis.* Inflammation of the lachrymal gland.

Dacryoblennorrhœ′a. A flow of tears mixed with mucus.

Dacryocyst′. The lachrymal sac.

Dacryocystoblennorrhœ′a. Discharge of mucus from the lachrymal cyst.

Dacryohœmorrhœ′a. A flow of tears mixed with blood.

Dac′ryolite. A concretion in the lachrymal passages.

Dacryo′ma. From δακρυω, to weep. See EPIPHORA.

Dacryopœ′us. That which causes the tears to flow.

Dac′ryops. From δακρυον, and ωψ, eye. A weeping eye. A swelling of the lachrymal ducts or cyst.

Dacryops Fistulo′sa, Fistula of the lachrymal gland.

Dacryopyorrhœ′a. Flow of tears mingled with pus.

Dactyle′thra. Substances introduced into the throat to excite vomiting.

Dactyl′ion. *Dactyll′ium;* from δακτυλος, a finger. Adhesion of the fingers to each other. It may be a congenital deformity, or caused by a burn.

Dactyli′tis. From δακτυλος, a finger, and *itis*, a terminal signifying inflammation. Inflammation of the finger; a whitlow. See PARONYCHIA.

Dactyl′ius. A ring; anything ring-shaped.

Dac′tylus. Δακτυλος. A finger; also, the shortest Greek measure of length, a finger's breadth, which is about seven-tenths of an inch.

Dæ′dion. A bougie.

Dah′lin. The fecula obtained from elecampane. A kind of starch.

Dammar Gum. Cowdie gum, one of the ingredients of the modeling composition employed for obtaining impressions of the mouth, etc. (See COWDIE GUM.)

Dam′maric Acid. A resinous acid of cowdie gum..

Damp. A term applied to noxious gases found in mines.

Dan′druff. *Dan′driff.* A scurf which forms on the head and comes off in small scales. See PITYRIASIS.

D'Arcet's Metal. An alloy fusible at 212° Fahrenheit, composed of eight parts bismuth, five parts lead, and three parts tin. It was at one time much used for filling teeth, especially of the lower jaw, into the cavities of which, while in a fused state, it can be easily introduced. The use of it, however, for this purpose, was soon abandoned, for the reason that the temperature at which it had to be applied could not, in all cases, be borne, and it frequently caused inflammation of the pulp. Besides, it was found that it shrank from the walls of the cavity in cooling, so as to admit the secretions of the mouth, consequently it did not prevent a recurrence of disease. A formula for Darcet's metal composed of sulphur, bismuth antimony, etc., is used for counter-dies in swaging plates on Spence metal dies, by means of a screw or hydraulic press. It fuses at 201.2° F., and it is claimed, neither expands nor contracts. See SPENCE'S METAL.

In preparing the alloy, the lead is first melted, the tin is then added, and afterwards the bismuth. It may be rendered still more fusible by adding a small quantity of mercury.

Dar′tos. From δερω, I excoriate, I skin. Excoriation.

Dar′ta. See IMPETIGO.

Dar′sis. From δερω, I excoriate. A condensed cellular structure under the skin of the scrotum, which the ancients supposed to be muscular, and by means of which the outer covering is corrugated.

Dar′tre. Herpes. Impetigo. A general name for cutaneous eruptions.

Das′yma. From δασυς, rough, hairy. A disease of the eye. See TRACHOMA.

Das′ytes. Roughness, particularly of the tongue and voice. Hairiness.

Dath′olite. *Dat′olite* A mineral composed of silica, lime, and boracic acid. A borosilicate of lime.

Davier. A French word, signifying tooth-forceps.

Dead′ly-Night′shade. A plant of the genus *Atropa.* See ATROPA BELLADONNA.

Deafness. Diminution or complete loss of hearing. This affection has sometimes been ascribed to diseased teeth. See DYSECŒA.

Death. The final cessation of all the vital functions, the aggregate of which constitutes life.

Death, Apparent. Asphyxia, or merely a suspension of the vital functions.

Death, Partial. Gangrene; mortification.

Deaura′tio. Tincture of metals, etc., of a golden color; also, the operation of gilding pills.

Debil′itants. Remedies which, when exhibited, reduce excitement. Antiphlogistics.

Debil′ity. *Debil′itas; astheni′a.* Weakness.

Débris′. A French word signifying, *literally*, remains, wreck, ruins. Applied in *Dental Surgery* to the remains of decayed teeth; also the fragments and small particles removed from a carious tooth in the preparation of a cavity for filling.

Dec′agon. A figure having ten equal angles and sides.

Dec′agramme. Ten French grammes, equal to 5.65 drachms avoirdupois, or 154.34 grains troy.

Dec′alitre. A French metrical measure of 10 litres, equivalent to 610.28 English cubic inches.

Dec′ametre. A French measure of 10

metres, or 393.71 English inches, about 32.75 feet.

Decanta′tion. *Decanta′tio.* A pharmaceutical operation, consisting in pouring off a liquor clear from the sediment, by decanting the vessel which contains it.

Decapita′tio Articulo′rum. Resection.

Decarboniza′tion. In *Physiology*, the transformation of venous into arterial blood by respiration. Hæmatosis.

Déchaussement. A French word applied, in *Dental Surgery*, to the separation of the gum from the neck of a tooth previously to extraction.

Déchaussoir. A French word signifying gum-lancet.

Deciden′tia. Cataptosis. Epilepsy.

Decid′ua Membra′na. The lining membrane of the uterus during pregnancy.

Decid′uous. *Deciduus;* from *decidere*, to fall off or down. Falling off; dying. In *Botany*, applied to trees and shrubs which lose their leaves on the approach of winter; in *Dental Anatomy*, to the milk or temporary teeth. Also, the membranes which form the sacs that inclose the teeth of both dentitions previous to their eruption. In *Physiology*, the outermost membrane of the fœtus in utero.

Deciduous Membranes of the Teeth. A name applied by Mr. Thomas Bell to the two lamellæ which form the sacs that envelop the rudiments of the teeth, and which, on the eruption of these organs, disappear, being, as he supposed, wholly absorbed.

Deciduous Teeth. The temporary or milk-teeth are so called because, after subserving the purposes of early childhood, they are removed by an operation of the economy, to give place to others of a larger size and of a more solid texture. See TEETH, TEMPORARY.

Dec′igramme. The tenth part of a gramme, equal to 1.543 grains troy.

Dec′ilitre. The tenth part of a litre; 6.1028 English cubic inches.

Decima′na Febris. A fever appearing on every tenth day.

Dec′imetre. A French measure, the tenth part of a metre, equivalent to 3.937 English inches.

Decline′. *Declina′tio.* The abatement of a disease or paroxysm. Enfeeblement of the vital powers of the body from age. Wasting of the powers of the body, accompanied by fever and emaciation, as in the case of tabes. It is also applied to persons affected with phthisis pulmonalis.

Decoc′tion. The process of boiling certain ingredients in a fluid for the purpose of extracting the parts soluble at that temperature. Also, the product of this operation.

Decoc′tum. From *decoquere*, to boil. A decoction.

Decoctum Quercus Albæ. Decoction of white oak bark. Take of the inner bark of young green, white oak ℥ij, water Oiss. Boil down to a pint and strain. It is astringent, and in the treatment of inflamed, spongy and ulcerated gums may be employed with advantage as a gargle.

Decolla′tion. *De* and *collum*, the neck. Applied to the removal of the head of the child in cases of difficult parturition.

Decolora′tion. *Decolora′tio.* Loss of the natural color; the removal of coloring matters from any object.

Decomposi′tion. *Decomposi′tio.* Decay, putrefaction. In *Chemistry*, the separation of the component parts or principles of compound bodies from each other.

Decompos′itus. A term applied in *Botany* to the stem of plants when divided into numerous ramifications at its base, and to leaves when split into many irregular divisions.

Decortica′tion. *Decortica′tio.* The removal of the bark, husk or shell from anything.

Decorticating Process. A term sometimes applied in *Dental Pathology* to a species of caries of the teeth, designated by Duval, *peeling decay*, which consists in the detachment from the osseous tissue of the tooth of small portions of the enamel. See CARIES OF THE TEETH.

Decos′tis. Without ribs.

Decremen′tum. Decrease, decline.

Decrepita′tion. *Decrepita′tio.* A crackling noise, as made by salts when exposed to a certain degree of heat.

Decrep′itude. *Decrepitu′do.* Old age; the last period of life; last stage of decay.

Decu′bitus. From *decumbere*, to lie down. Act of lying down, or assuming a horizontal posture. Also, manner of lying.

Decurta′tus. Running to a point. Sometimes applied to a declining pulse.

Decus′sate. *Decussa′tion. Decussatio;* from *decusso*, to cross each other. In *Anatomy*, applied to nerves, muscles, and fibres, which cross each other, as a *decussation* of the optic nerves.

Decusso′rium. An instrument used for depressing the dura mater after trepanning.

Dedenti′tion. From *de*, and *dens*, tooth. The shedding of the milk or deciduous teeth.

Dedola′tion. The infliction of a wound with loss of substance.

Defeca′tion. From *de*, and *fœces*, excrements. Expulsion of the fæces from the body. In *Pharmacy*, the separation of any substance from a liquid in which it may be suspended.

Defec′tio Animi. Syncope; fainting.

Def′erens. The excretory canal of the testicle. See Vas Deferens.

Deferens Vas. See Vas Deferens.

Defibrina′tion. From *de*, and *fibrin*. The removal of fibrin from blood or lymph.

Defix′us. Impotent.

Deflagra′tion. *Deflagra′tio.* Rapid combustion, as that which occurs when a mixture of sulphur and nitre is inflamed.

Deflec′tio. Derivative; revulsive.

Deflex′us. *Deflex.* Bending slightly outward.

Deflora′tion. A term applied in *Forensic Medicine* to the extinction of the marks of virginity by connection with the male.

Deflu′vium Capillo′rum. Baldness. Loss of the hair.

Deflux′ion. *Deflux′io;* from *defluo*, to run off. A catarrh, or cold. A descent of humors from a superior to an inferior part.

Deforma′tion. A deformity. Abnormal shape or structure.

Degenera′tion. Degeneracy. Deterioration. In *Pathology*, a morbid change in the structure of an organ. Deterioration, degradation or retrogression of the molecular or cellular structure of a tissue, organ, or cell. So that it can no longer maintain its function.

Degluti′tion. *Degluti′tio;* from *de*, and *glutire*, to swallow. The act of swallowing. The various muscles of the soft palate and tongue are all concerned in conducting the food into the pharyngeal cavity. The elevators raise the palate, and at the same time protect the posterior nares from regurgitation of the food, while the tensor puts it on the stretch, and after having, by the approximation of the tongue and palate, been conveyed behind the velum, the constrictor isthmi faucium and palato-pharyngeus draw the palate down, which, by the aid of the tongue, cuts off the communication between the fauces and mouth, while at the same time the passage into the posterior nares is nearly closed by the contraction of the muscles of the posterior palatine arch. The food is now conveyed by the action of the constrictor muscles of the pharynx into the œsophagus, through which it is forced by the contraction of the muscular coat into the stomach.

The passage of the food from the mouth to the œsophagus is mostly the result of voluntary action, but the propulsion of it down this duct is involuntary.

The deglutition of liquids is always more difficult than solids, because the particles of a fluid have a greater tendency to separate; to prevent which it is necessary that it should be more accurately embraced by the parts which convey it from the mouth into the œsophagus.

Deglutition, Difficult. Difficult swallowing.

Deg′mos. *Deg′imus.* A gnawing sensation; a biting pain about the upper orifice of the stomach.

Degree′. From *gradus*, a step. A step or stage. The 360th part of a circle. Also, the rank or title conferred by the faculty of a college. An arbitrary measure on a scale of temperature, &c. The French use it to signify the intensity or particular stage of an incurable disease, as phthisis, cancer, &c.

Degusta′tion. The act of tasting.

Dehis′cent. *Dehiscens;* from *dehisco*, to gape or open. A term applied in *Botany* to the opening of the capsules for the discharge of the seed.

Dehydra′tion. From *de*, and *υδωρ*, *water*. The removal of the constitutional water of an organic substance or the water of crystallization of a chemical salt.

Dejec′tio Alvi. The discharge of the fæces.

Dejec′tion. *Dejec′tio;* from *dejecio*, to go to stool. The expulsion of the fæces.

Dejecto′rium. Cathartic.

Delap′sus. *Delap′sio.* Prolapsus.

Delete′rious. From *δηλεω*, I injure. Poisonous; destructive; hurtful; injurious.

Deliga′tio. From *deligare*, to bind up. The act of applying a bandage.

Deliga′tion. Deligatio.

Deliques′cence. *Deliquescen′tia;* from *deliquescere*, to melt down. The assumption of a fluid state by the absorption of moisture from the atmosphere. There are certain salts which do this, as the chloride of lime, acetate of potassa, and carbonate of potassa, and hence they are called deliquescent salts. Applied in *Botany* to a panicle which is so much branched that the axis disappears.

Deli′quium. From *delinquo*, to leave. In *Chemistry*, the spontaneous solution of a deliquescent salt. In *Pathology*, fainting; syncope.

Deliquium Animi. Fainting; syncope.

Deliquium Vitœ. Death.

Delir′ious. One affected with delirium.

Delir′ium. From *deliro*, to rave. Wandering of the mind, as in cases of disease, from disturbed functions of brain. It may be violent, as in the case of acute inflammation of the membranes of the brain, or low and muttering, as in typhoid fevers.

Delirium Furio′sum. Mania.

Delirium Sen′ile. Senile insanity; imbecility and moral insanity resulting from old age.

Delirium Tre′mens. *Ma′nia a potu, delirium ebriosita′tis; delirium potato′rum.* Delirium peculiar to drunkards, attended with great agitation and sleeplessness.

Delites′cence. From *delitescere*, to hide. Sudden termination of symptoms of inflammation by resolution.

Deliv′ery. Parturition.

Del′phinate. A salt resulting from the combination of delphinic acid with a base.

Delphin′ia. *Delphine.* A nitrogenous base, found in the seeds of *Delphinium staphisagria.* It has been used like veratria, as a local ointment in various forms of nervous disorder.

Delphin′ic Acid. An acid extracted from the oil of the dolphin.

Delphin′ium. From δελφιν, the dolphin, so called from the resemblance of its flower to the head of the dolphin. The larkspur. Also, a genus of plants of the order *Ranunculaceœ.*

Delphinium Consol′ida. The systematic name of the *Consolida regalis*, or the branching larkspur. The root and seeds are bitter, and in large doses purgative and emetii.

Delphinium Staphisa′gria. The systematic name of the stavesacre. The seeds are bitter, acrid, and nauseous, and sometimes used in decoction as an anthelmintic. They contain *delphinia.*

Del′ta. Vulva.

Del′tiform. Deltoid.

Del′toid. *Deltoi′des. Deltoi′deus;* from the Greek letter Δ (Delta), and ειδος, a likeness. A triangular muscle of the shoulder, extending from the outer third of the clavicle, and from the acromion and spine of the scapula to the middle of the os humeri.

De′manus. Without a hand.

Demen′tia. From *de*, and *mens*, without mind. Insanity; absence of thought.

Demi′bain. A French term, applied in *Hygiene* and *Therapeutics* to a bath, in which the lower half only of the body is immersed. A hip bath.

Dem′odex Folliculo′rum. A minute acarus found in the sebaceous follicles of persons living in large cities, whose skin is not sufficiently excited by pure air.

Dem′onstrator. From *demonstrare*, to exhibit. In *Anatomy*, one who exhibits the various parts of the body; an instructor. In *Dental Surgery*, one who demonstrates and teaches the method of performing the various operations connected with this branch of medicine.

Demoti′vus Lapsus. Sudden death.

Demul′cent. *Demulcens;* from *demulcere*, to soothe. A medicine capable of obviating and preventing the action of acrid and irritating humors, and which forms with water a viscid solution, as gum Arabic, cassia, gum tragacantha, &c.

Demuscula′tus. From *de*, and *musculus*, a muscle. Without flesh; emaciated.

Den′gue. *Dandy.* A fever which first prevailed in the West Indies and in the Southern States in 1827 and 1828, attended with violent pains in the joints and eruptions on the skin, and soreness of flesh and bones.

Denigra′tion. *Denigra′tio;* from *denigrare*, to blacken. Act of becoming black, as in cases of a bruise, and sphacelus.

Dens. Plural **Dentes.** A tooth. See TEETH.

Dens Exsertus. From *dens*, a tooth, and *ex*, and *sers*, to thrust out. A gag-tooth, a tooth which projects or stands out from the dental arch.

Dent. A tooth.

Den′tagra. *Denticeps*, from *dens*, a tooth, and αγρα, a seizure. An instrument for extracting teeth; tooth-forceps. The term is also applied to toothache.

Den′tal. *Denta′lis, dentar′ius;* from *dens.* Pertaining to the teeth.

Dental Apparatus. The teeth, together with the alveoli in which they are implanted, and jaws. Also, a set of artificial teeth. The instruments and appliances employed in dental operations are likewise so termed,

Dental Arch′es. *Arcades dentaires.* The arches formed by the teeth when arranged in their sockets in the alveolar borders.

Dental Ar′teries. The arteries which supply the teeth with blood. The teeth of the upper jaw are supplied from the *superior dental*, which winds around the maxillary tuberosity from behind forward, sending off twigs through the posterior dental canals to the molars and bicuspids, and from a twig of the *infra orbitar*, sent off just before it emerges from the infra orbitar foramen, which passes down the anterior canal to the incisors and cuspidati. The teeth of the lower jaw are supplied from the *inferior dental artery*, given off by the internal maxillary. It enters the posterior dental foramen, and as it passes along beneath the roots of the teeth, sends up a twig to each, until it arrives at the mental foramen, from which, after sending a small branch to the incisors, it emerges.

Den′tal At′rophy. *Atrop′hia dentalis.* See ATROPHY OF THE TEETH.

Dental Bone. *Dentine.* The osseous part of a tooth.

Dental Canals. The canals which perforate the alveoli, and give passage to the blood vessels and nerves that enter the teeth at the extremities of their roots.

Dental Caries, SEE CARIES OF THE TEETH.

Dental Car′tilage. The cartilaginous ridge along the margins of the gums, which serves as a substitute for the teeth during the first months of infancy.

Dental Cav′ity. *Cav′itas pulpæ; cavum dentis; antrum denta′le.* The pulp-cavity. The cavity occupied by the dental pulp in the interior of a tooth. Its shape resembles that of the tooth; it is larger in young persons than in old, and when the teeth suffer great loss of substance, either from mechanical or spontaneous abrasion, it sometimes becomes completely obliterated. See ABRASION OF THE TEETH.

Dental Engine. A machine first introduced in 1870, but since greatly improved, and which has almost wholly superseded the use of hand-burrs and drills. It is operated like a dental lathe, and possesses a flexible cable, or an adjustable arm and hand-piece, which afford great facility of movement and adaptation. By means of attachments to the hand-piece, drills can be operated at a right angle with the shaft, at an acute angle, or with a backward inclination of nearly forty-five degrees. Burnishers, disks, &c., are also adapted to these dental engines. See ENGINE, DENTAL.

Dental Engine, Suspension. In this form of engine, constructed on the plan of suspension from the ceiling, the driving-power is belted directly to the shaft of the hand-piece, without the intervention of a flexible joint, or a flexible cable. The hand-piece is balanced, and tension given to the driving belt by a small pulley on the hand-piece spindle, and being suspended by a cord, can be moved in every direction, hence the burr can be readily applied to all cavities.

Den′tal Ex′cavator. An instrument employed for the removal of the decayed part of a tooth, preparatory to the operation of filling. A number of instruments varying in size and shape are required for this purpose by every practitioner of dental surgery, to enable him to remove with facility caries from any part of a tooth, and to give to the cavity such shape as may be required for the permanent retention of a filling. Instruments of this description should be made from the very best steel, and be so tempered as neither to break nor bend at their points. See TEMPERING.

Dental Exosto′sis. See EXOSTOSIS OF THE TEETH.

Dental File. A file manufactured for operations on the teeth. See FILE, DENTAL.

Dental Fol′licle. *Follic′ulus dentis; follicule dentaire.* A follicle, formed of the enamel organ, dentinal papilla, and dental sacculus. See TEETH, DEVELOPMENT OF.

Dental Forceps. See FORCEPS FOR EXTRACTING TEETH.

Dental For′mula, A notation used to designate the number and class of teeth in mammiferous animals, forming an important generic character. In the cats, or genus *felis*, for example, the formula is, incisors, $\frac{6}{6}$, canini, $\frac{1}{1}$, $\frac{1}{1}$, præmolars or bicuspids, $\frac{2}{2}$, $\frac{2}{2}$, molar, $\frac{2}{1}$, $\frac{2}{1}$, $= 30$, signifying that they have six incisors in each jaw, one canine tooth on each side of each jaw, two præmolars, or bicuspids on each side in each jaw, and two true molars. In man, the dental formula is, incisors, $\frac{4}{4}$, canines or cuspidati, $\frac{1}{1}$, $\frac{1}{1}$, præmolars, or bicuspids, $\frac{2}{2}$, $\frac{2}{2}$, molars, $\frac{3}{3}$ $\frac{3}{3}$. The upper figures refer to the upper, and lower figures to the lower jaw.

Dental In′struments. Instruments employed in operations on the teeth, such as excavators, filling instruments, files, forceps, &c. There is no class of surgical instruments in which more care and mechanical skill are required in their manufacture than those used by dental surgeons.

Den′tal Lab′oratory. A room or place where the operations connected with mechanical dentistry are performed. The principal fixtures and instruments for a dental laboratory are: A work-bench, a large vise, a small anvil set in lead, a large swaging block of metal or stone, a swaging hammer, grinding lathe and appliances, moulding-bench, moulding apparatus, rollers, furnace mouth, blow-pipe, soldering support, automatic blow-pipe, plaster-table and can, burnishers, bench, brush, saw, chisels, clasp-bender, files, saw-frame and saw, plate gauge, gravers, a two-ounce hammer mallet, plate-shears, plate-punch, plate-bender, plate-nippers, pliers, round and flat, callipers, scrapers, wax-spatula, plaster-spatula, plaster-knife, tweezers, borax-glass, sharpening stone, Bunsen-burner, solder-pan, brush-wheels, vulcanizer and flasks, ladles for melting, reamer, pointed excavators, crucibles, chasers, long solder pliers, sieve and rammer, ingot-mould, crucible tongs, metal articulator, lead or copper acid dish, burrs, drills, and circular saw, plaster-bowl, varnish-bottle, oil-bottle, Scotch-stone.

Dental Necro′sis, *Odontonecrosis.* See NECROSIS OF THE TEETH.

Dental Nerves. The nerves which go to the teeth. The teeth of the upper jaw are supplied from the *superior maxillary.* Three or four branches descend on the tuberosity of the superior maxillary, and entering the posterior dental canals are conveyed to the molar teeth. The incisors, cuspidati, and bicuspids, are supplied by a branch from the *infra orbital,* which passes along the front of the maxillary sinus in the anterior dental canal, sending off twigs to each of these teeth.

The teeth of the lower jaw are supplied from the third branch of the *inferior maxillary,* which, in its course, passes between the pterygoid muscles, then along the ramus of the lower jaw under the pterygoideus internus to the posterior dental foramen, which it enters along with the artery and vein, sending off twigs to the roots of the molar and bicuspid teeth, until it arrives at the mental foramen; here it divides into two branches; the smaller is continued in the substance of the jaw, supplying the cuspid and incisor teeth; the larger passes out through the mental foramen to be distributed to the muscles and integuments of the lower lip, and finally, communicates with the facial nerve.

Dental Neural′gia. A form of neuralgia the immediate exciting cause of which is owing to some disease of the dental pulp. See ODONTALGIA.

Dental Opera′tion. An operation upon the teeth.

Dental Or′ganism. The organism of the teeth; the organical structure of these organs; the vital forces which govern them.

Dental Orthopœdi′a. The art of correcting deformity, occasioned by irregularity, or other cause, of the teeth. See IRREGULARITY OF THE TEETH.

Dental Pathol′ogy. The pathology of the diseases of the teeth.

Dental Perios′teum. *Periosteum dentium.* Peridental membrane. A white fibrous membrane which invests the roots of the teeth, and to which it is intimately united by fibrous prolongations and numerous minute blood-vessels. It is through the medium of this, and their lining membrane, that these organs receive their nutritive fluids.

The dental periosteum is supposed to be a reflection of the alveolar; it covers the root of each tooth, is attached to the gums at the neck, and to the blood-vessels and nerves where they enter the extremity, and enters the cavity and, in a modified form, becomes the lining membrane. This membrane constitutes the bond of union between the roots of the teeth and alveolar cavities.

Den′tal Periosti′tis. *Periosti′tis dentium.* Inflammation of the dental periosteum or peridental membrane. See ODONTALGIA, and PERIODONTITIS.

Dental Pulp. A soft, vascular, and highly sensitive substance, of a reddish-gray color, occupying the cavity of a living tooth. It also constitutes the rudiment of a tooth. The dental pulp is the principal blood- and nerve-supply to the dentine. It presents its largest volume at the time calcification begins in the dentine, and is the medium through which this substance is formed. At adult age the dental pulp consists of indistinct, finely fibrous connective tissue containing numerous cells, the outer layer of the organ being composed of dark granular cells, known as "odontoblasts," and the layer of such cells is known as the "membrana eboris." The odontoblasts contain large oval nuclei, and are provided with three sets of processes—the *dentinal, lateral,* and *pulp* processes. Three or more arteries enter the pulp at the apical foramen, and form a rich capillary plexus a short distance beneath the membrana eboris. The nerves enter the substance of the pulp with the arteries, and divide into a fine network in the organ. The dental pulp is divided into two portions—the coronal portion or bulb, which occupies the crown- cavity, and the canal portion which occupies the root canals. See TEETH, DEVELOPMENT OF.

Dental Pulp, Development of. This organ first appears in the form of the dentinal papilla or germ, as a slightly condensed area of tissue in close relation to the most dependent portion of the enamel organ. In its embryonic stage it is composed of connective-tissue cells, and does not differ from the surrounding tissue. Blood-vessels soon appear, and form numerous anastomosing loops, which give the papilla a highly vascular nature. It becomes the formative organ of the dentine of the human tooth in the fœtus of four months. A layer of cells is developed upon the apical surface of the papilla, these cells being known as *odontoblasts.*

They are at first oval in form, and then gradually become elongated, sending out processes which connect them with each other and with the cells of the pulp, and also extend outward toward the inner tunic of the enamel organ. These latter become the dentinal fibrils. The odontoblasts, the layer of which is known as the *membrana eboris*, when completed, and about to assume the function of dentine formation, become columnar in shape, and as calcification progresses, are joined by new odontoblasts developed on the sides of the papilla, until the membrana eboris forms an outer covering to this organ, and also to the fully formed pulp. When the dentine is completely calcified, the odontoblasts again change form into oval cells, and continue as such throughout the existence of the pulp. The odontoblasts may again resume their former functional activity, and develop what is known as "secondary dentine," under the influence of irritation resulting from caries, thermal changes due to attrition, abrasion, or loss of tooth structure.

The coronal portion of the pulp has a process of its tissue under each of the cusps of the larger teeth, which processes are known as the *horns* of the pulp, which are long and slender in young teeth with prominent cusps. The form of the pulp generally corresponds to that of the tooth it occupies, but is more slender.

Dental Pulp, Sensory Functions of. Besides the physical function of the pulp—that of forming the dentine and maintaining its vitality, it has also a special sensory function, which consists in a resentment to thermal changes. Both the pulp and peridental membrane supply the sensory functions of the tooth. While the pulp has not the sense of touch, this sense resides wholly in the peridental membrane, so far as relates to the slightest touch on any part of the surface of the tooth.

Dental Pulp, Degeneration of. A condition of the organ due to long continued irritation of a low grade. The original cells of the pulp disappear and lose their identity, and are converted into fine fibres. Alveolæ develop in the matrix, and all the characters common to normal pulp-tissue are completely changed.

Dental Pulp, Destruction of. There are two methods of destroying the pulp; one by an operation, such as the use of a barbed brooch; the other by the application of some devitalizing agent, as arsenious acid.

Dental Pulp, Exposed. A condition of this organ where it is exposed, owing to decay, or mechanical or chemical abrasion. To preserve the vitality of the pulp after exposure, a number of expedients have been resorted to, such as capping with disks of gold and lead, forming an arch over it by the filling, first applying to the exposed surface a thick solution of gutta-percha and chloroform, or a small pellet of cotton saturated with collodion, in order to prevent any vacuum between the pulp and the cap, and also to act as a non-conductor. Asbestos, oiled silk, Hill's stopping, oxychloride and oxyphosphate of zinc, and other materials, have also been employed to shield the pulp. Inflamed pulps are treated by leeching, or counter-irritation of the gums, by depletion of the pulp itself, by excision of a portion, and by topical treatment with astringents, tonics, stimulants, escharotics, and antiseptics; among the latter agents is pepsin, either liquid, or formed into a paste with diluted hydrochloric acid, and employed where there is offensive matter in contact with the pulp, or a portion of the organ is devitalized. A paste of oxide of zinc and creasote applied after all irritants have been removed, has proved useful in restoring an exposed pulp to a normal condition; also lactophosphate of lime, prepared by adding lactic acid to phosphate of lime so as to form a paste.

Dental Sac. *Dental Sacculus. Cement Organ.* The sac inclosing the enamel organ and dentinal papilla. See TEETH, DEVELOPMENT OF.

Dental Science. The principles which under-lie the practice of dentistry. The abstract knowledge as distinguished from the art.

Dental Sub'stitute. Any mechanical contrivance used for the replacement of one or more of the natural teeth. See ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

Dental Sur'geon. *Chirurgien dentiste.* Surgeon dentist. One who devotes himself to the study and treatment of the diseases of the teeth, and their connections, and the adoption of substitutes for them when by age, accident or disease they are lost.

Dental Sur'gery. *Chirurgia dentium.* That branch of medicine which has reference to the treatment of the diseases of the teeth and their connections, and which at the same time embraces the prosthesis, or replacement of the loss, of these organs with artificial substitutes, though the latter definition is usually embraced in the term "Dental Mechanism."

So remote is the origin of dental surgery, and imperfect the records of ancient medicine, that it cannot at the present time be traced with any degree of accuracy. We learn, however, from HERODOTUS, the Grecian historian, that when he went to Egypt, from his then comparatively barbarous home, to learn the sacred mysteries and the sciences in the world's earliest nursery of learning and civilization on the banks of the Nile, he found surgery and medicine divided into distinct professions. There were surgico-physicians for the eye, others for the ear, and so on for the different classes of disease, the appropriate professor was found.

It is evident from the writings of HIPPOCRATES, who flourished about three hundred and sixty years before the Christian era, that little was known concerning the anatomy, physiology, and pathology of the teeth.

The teeth were not entirely overlooked by ARISTOTLE, ARETÆUS, and CELSUS; but the best writings of ancient times on these organs now extant are those of GALEN, who wrote in the second century after Christ, after having enjoyed the medical advantages offered by that eldest and most splendid of libraries which was so soon afterwards doomed to the flames by the hand of barbarian power.

From the time of Galen, until the sixteenth century, few traces of the art are to be found among the records of medicine. In connection with the anatomy of the teeth, AETIUS mentions the fact that they have an opening in their roots for the admission of small nerves, which he regards as the reason that these organs are the only bones which are liable to become painful, and RHAZES has described, though very imperfectly, the process of dentition, but with regard to the replacement of the loss of the natural teeth, ALBUCASIS is said to have been the first to teach that it might be done, either with other human teeth, or with substitutes made from bone.

VESALIUS, who has been styled the restorer of human anatomy, and author of *De Corporis Humani Fabrica*, published at Basil, in 1543, describes the temporary teeth as constituting the germs of the permanent teeth, an error into which some other of the older writers have fallen. EUSTACHIUS, however, may be regarded as the first to have given anything like a correct description of the number, growth, and different forms and varieties of the teeth. URBAIN HEMARD, also a writer of the sixteenth century, gave a very good description of the teeth of both dentitions, both before and after their eruption, and describes some of their diseases. About this time the subject began to attract some attention in Germany, Spain, and Switzerland.

But it was not until near three hundred years ago, about the time of the revival of letters, that AMBROSE PARÉ, in his celebrated work on Surgery, gave evidence of the vitality of dentistry amidst the awakening chaos of ancient science and erudition. From this time, the treatment of the diseases of the teeth began to attract much attention.

But it is to PIERRE FAUCHARD that we are indebted for the first systematic *Treatise on Dental Surgery*. This was published in France in 1728, a work making two 12mo. volumes, and, altogether, about nine hundred closely printed pages.

Although a number of works were contributed to the literature of dental surgery, and among which we should not omit to mention those of BUNON, LECLUSE, JOURDAIN, BOURDET, HERISSANT, and BERDMORE, yet, with the exception of the original suggestions of these authors, but few improvements were made in practice until towards the close of the eighteenth century. Paré wrote in 1579, and in 1771 JOHN HUNTER wrote the first, and in 1778 the second, part of his *Treatise on the Teeth*, on which the broad and firm foundation of the English school of dentistry was laid. This has subsequently been improved and beautified by BLAKE, FOX, KOECKER, BELL, NASMYTH, Robinson, Tomes, and other distinguished men of the dental profession.

What that eminent anatomist and surgeon, John Hunter, was to the English school of dental surgery, Bichat was to the French modern school, as he, with others equally philosophic, taught that no theory should be received, however plausible, which could not be proven by demonstration. Neither Hunter nor Bichat were practical dentists; but the mighty energy of their minds embraced the dental with the other branches of surgery; and the principles of physiology and pathology at large included this important branch, and revealed the connection and sympathies of the teeth with the entire framework of man. Blandin, Bichat's editor, although not a practical dentist, was much better acquainted with the science of the teeth than Bichat himself; and Cuvier's extensive researches into osteology, as well as the arcana of nature at large, all came in to aid the French dental surgeons. Serres, Delabarre, F. Cuvier, Rousseau, Maury, Lefoulon and Desirabode have illustrated the modern improvements of the art and science, building, as they have, on the foundation laid years before by Fauchard, Bunon, Bourdet, Lecluse, Jourdain, Herissant, Baume, Laforgue and others.

It would, doubtless, be interesting to the dental student, if we were to trace more in detail the progress of this branch of surgery through the eighteenth century; but the limits to which we have restricted this article will not permit us to do so. Among the writers who have contributed most largely to the advancement of Dental Science in France, since the commencement of the present century, are,—Laforgue, Gariot, Baume, Jourdain and Maggiolo, Duvall, Delabarre, Lemair, Serres, Audibran, F. Cuvier, Meil, Rousseau, Maury, Blandin, Lefoulon, Schange and Desirabode and Sons.

To the foregoing we might add the names of many more; but those we have already mentioned will suffice to show the progress which the science of dental surgery has made in France since the commencement of the present century.

Leaving the French school, we shall proceed to examine very briefly the progress which dental surgery has made in Great Britain during the same period. The publication of Dr. Robert Blake's *Inaugural Dissertation on the Structure of the Teeth in Man and Various Animals*, at Edinburgh, in 1798, was followed in 1803 by the first part of Fox's celebrated *Treatise on the Natural History and Diseases of the Human Teeth*, and in 1806 by the second part. Both of the above works hold a deservedly high place in the literature of this department of medicine. The publication of this work at once gave to the subject, as a branch of the healing art, an importance which it had never before had, and awakened a spirit of inquiry which soon led to the adoption of a more correct system of practice than had hitherto been pursued.

Among the authors who have contributed to the advancement of dental science in Great Britain are Fuller, Murphy, Bew, Koecker, Bell, Waite, Snell, Jobson, Robertson, J. P. Clark, Nasmyth, Jno. Tomes, Goodsir, Lintot, Sauders, Robinson, Clendon, Chas. Tomes, and Professors Owen, Richardson, Beale, Salter, etc.

The names of many other writers might be added to the above list; but as most of their contributions were intended for the general rather than the professional reader, we have not thought it necessary to mention them.

In Germany dental surgery, though its progress has been less rapid there than in France and Great Britain, has attracted considerable attention. Few works, however, of much merit have emanated from that country since the commencement of the present century. There are two, however, published at Berlin, particularly worthy of notice,—one in 1803, and the other in 1842. The first of these works, written by Serre, treats of dental operations and instruments, and forms an octavo volume of nearly six hundred pages, illustrated with upwards of thirty plates. The last is by C. J. and J. Linderer, and treats of Dental Anatomy, Physiology, Materia Medica and Surgery, forming an octavo volume of about five hundred pages, illustrated with several plates. Mr. J. Linderer is the author of two ably written works on the teeth, one published in 1848, and the other in 1851. The work of Prof. Wedl, of Vienna, on dental pathology, has also attracted great attention, as have also the researches of Prof. Miller, of Berlin.

The researches of Professor Retzius, of Sweden, are also interesting, and, though they do not go to confirm previous opinions with regard to the minute structure of the teeth, have nevertheless thrown much valuable light upon the subject. These researches consist of microscopic examinations of the teeth of man and other animals, conducted upon an extensive scale, and would seem to prove the structure of these organs to be tubular.

Having now glanced very briefly at the progress of the science and art of dental surgery in most of the principal countries of Europe, we shall proceed to notice their introduction and growth in the United States.

The first dentist in the United States of whom we have any account was Mr. R. Wooffendale, who came over from England to New York in 1766, and remained in this country about two years, practicing in New York and Philadelphia; but, not meeting with much encouragement, he returned to England in 1768. It is believed, however, that Mr. JAS. GARDETTE, a surgeon from the French navy, was the first medically educated dentist in the United States. He came to New York in 1783, and the following year went to Philadelphia.

Mr. JOHN GREENWOOD, however, it is believed, was the first regular native American dentist. He commenced practice in New York about the year 1778, and is said to have been the only dentist in that city in the year 1790. But Mr. Greenwood did not remain long alone in the profession in New York. About the year 1796 Mr. Wooffendale, of London, came to the United States, and commenced practice in this city. About the year 1805 Dr. Hudson, of Dublin, commenced the practice of dental surgery in Philadelphia. But about five years previous to the last-mentioned period, Dr. H. H. Hayden established himself in practice in Baltimore, where, in 1807, he was joined by Dr. Koecker; but, in a short time, the last-named gentleman moved to Philadelphia, where he remained until 1822, when he went to London.

But, until 1820, Dental Surgery had made but little progress in the United States. Since that period its advance has been more rapid. In 1839 a periodical devoted to the interests of the profession, entitled, *The American Journal of Dental Science* was established. In February, 1840, the Legislature of Maryland chartered the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, and in July following, the American Society of Dental Surgeons was organized. The combined influence of the *Journal*, the College and the American Society gave an impetus to the science which it had never before had, and contributed in an eminent degree to the dignity and respectability of the profession.

Since the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery and the American Society went into operation, a large number of colleges, journals and associations of dentists have been established.

The United States has contributed quite as much to the literature of this branch of medicine as Europe, and dental surgery has progressed much more rapidly here than there, and the works of American authors upon this subject will not suffer by comparison with similar publications of other countries. But comparatively few elementary treatises on the subject have ever been published anywhere, and of those purporting to be such, which have appeared during the last fifteen or twenty years, American dentists have contributed the greater number.

In thus briefly glancing at the rise and progress of dental surgery, the author has necessarily been compelled to avoid entering into details of particular modes of practice, and of improvements and inventions which have, from time to time, been made, as well as from an analysis of the works which have been mentioned; for, if he had done so, it would have swelled this article to a size wholly incompatible with the design of a work like the present.

Den'tal Therapeu'tics. *Odontotherapi'a;* from *dens*, a tooth, and θεραπευω, to heal. The branch of medicine which relates to the treatment of diseases of the teeth.

Dental Tubuli, The microscopic canals occurring in the dentine. See *Dentinal Tubuli.*

Dental'gia. From *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth, and αλγος, pain. Tooth-ache.

Denta'lis Lapis. Salivary calculus; tartar of the teeth.

Denta'lium. From *dens*, a tooth. The dog-like tooth shell. A genus of shell resembling in shape a tooth.

Dentar'paga. From *dens*, a tooth, and αρπαζω, to force away. An instrument for the extraction of teeth. Anciently this operation was performed with rude and clumsily-constructed forceps, and, hence, the operation was regarded as formidable and difficult to perform. See EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

Denta'ta Vertebra. The Axis. The second vertebra of the neck is so called from its having a tooth-like process at the upper part of its body.

Den'tate. *Denta'tus;* from *dens*, a tooth.

Having points like teeth; applied to roots, leaves, &c.

Denta′tus. The second of the cervical vertebræ.

Den′tes. The plural of *dens*. Teeth. See Teeth.

Dentes Acuti. The incisor teeth.

Dentes Adulti. The teeth of second dentition.

Dentes Adversi. The incisor teeth.

Dentes Angulares. The canine or cuspid teeth, so called, probably, because they are situated at the angles of the alveolar arch, at the corners of the mouth, or from the angular shape of their crowns.

Dentes Bicuspidati. Bicuspid teeth.

Dentes Canini. The cuspid or canine teeth; so called from their resemblance to the teeth of a dog.

Dentes Cariosi. Carious teeth.

Dentes Columellares, The molar teeth.

Dentes Cuspidati. Κυνοδοντες. Cuspid teeth.

Dentes Exserti. From *dens*, a tooth, and *exsertere*, to thrust out. Teeth which project or are in front of the dental arch, but applied more particularly to the cuspidati.

Dentes Incisores. Incisor teeth.

Dentes Lactei. The milk, temporary or deciduous teeth. See Deciduous Teeth.

Dentes Molares. Molar teeth.

Dentes Primores. The incisor teeth; so called because they occupy the front or anterior part of the dental arch.

Den′tes Sapientiæ. The wisdom or third molar teeth. So named because they are erupted in mature years.

Dentes Tomici. From *dens*, a tooth, and *tomicus*, cutting. The incisor teeth.

Den′ticeps. See Dentagra.

Dentic′ulate. *Denticula′tus.* Furnished with small teeth.

Dentic′ulus. A little tooth.

Dentid′ucum. Dentagra. Tooth forceps.

Den′tier. A French word signifying a base of metal, ivory or any other substance, employed as a support or attachment for artificial teeth. The term is also sometimes applied to a set of artificial teeth.

Den′tifica′tion. From *dens*, tooth, and *facio*, to make. The formation of teeth.

Den′tiform. *Dentiformis;* from *dens*, a tooth, and *forma*, form. Having the shape of a tooth.

Den′tifrice. *Dentifric′ium;* from *dens*, a tooth, and *fricare*, to rub. A topical remedy for the teeth; a local application for the preservation of the teeth, which is generally in the form of a fine, insoluble powder or paste for cleaning the teeth. On account of the relationship existing between microscopic organisms and dental caries, dentifrices should be composed of germicide ingredients in addition to those of a detersive character. Although the teeth can in most cases be kept clean by the use of a suitable brush and waxed floss silk, a powder or paste may often be advantageously employed for the removal of discolorations, stains or clammy mucus, calculi, &c.

The following are the formulæ of a few of the many dentifrices at present employed:

℞.—Cretæ prep., ℥iv.
Pul. orris root, ℥iss.
Cortex cinchona, ℥iij.
Saccharum album, ℥ss.
Carb. sodæ, ʒi.
Oleum cinnamomi, gtt. xv.

Mix and reduce to an impalpable powder.

℞.—Pul. orris root, ℔ij.
" cinnamon, ℥iv.
Cretæ prep., ℔i.
Sup. carb. sodæ, ʒiss.
Sac. album, ℥vij.
Olei rosæ, gtt. xij.

Mix and reduce to an impalpable powder.

Astringent and Aromatic Dentifrice.

℞.—Pul. gallæ, ℥iss.
" orris root, ℥ij.
Cretæ prep., ℥ij.
Corticus cinchonæ, ℥j.

Mix and reduce to an impalpable powder.

Antiseptic and Germicide Mouth-wash.

℞.—Thymol, 4 grains.
Benzoic acid, 45 grains.
Eucalyptol, 3½ drachms.
Alcohol, 25 drachms.
Oil of wintergreen, 25 drops.

Mix.

Dr. Miller, of Berlin.

Paste for Cleaning the Teeth.

℞.—Pul. orris root, ℥v.
" cinnamon, ℥ss.
Cretæ prep., ℥iv.
Corticis cinchonæ, ℥iij.

Mix, pulverize to a fine powder and add a sufficient quantity of honey to form a stiff paste.

Other formulæ might be given, but the foregoing will suffice.

Dentig′erous. From *dens*, a tooth, and *gero*, to carry. Tooth carrying.

Dentigerous Cyst. A cyst containing a tooth which arises in connection with a developing or a retained tooth.

Den′tinal Fibrils. Contents of the dentinal tubuli. See DENTINAL TUBULI.

Dentinal Papilla. The germ of the dentine and pulp of the tooth, which arises from the corium. See TEETH, DEVELOPMENT OF.

Dentinal Tubuli. A multitude of fine canals in the structure of the dentine. They are described by microscopists as having distinct parietes, of a harder material than the intertubular tissue. These tubuli commence on the walls of the pulp-cavity and radiate in a wavy course through every part of the dentine to its periphery; near the masticating surface of the crown of a tooth they have a nearly vertical direction, and towards the approximal surfaces a horizontal direction. They contain soft, homogeneous fibrils, which are either continuous with the odontoblast cells on the surface of the pulp, or with the lining membrane of the pulp-canal. See DENTINE.

Dentinal′gia. From *dens, dentis*, a tooth, and *αλγος*, pain. Pain in dentine.

Den′tine. *Dentin′um.* Tooth-bone; ivory. The name given by Professor Owen to the tissue which forms the chief part of a tooth, termed by German anatomists, *Knochensubstanz*, *Zahnbein* and *Zahnsubstanz*, and situated between the enamel of the crown, cementum of the root and the pulp-cavity. The structure of dentine, according to Professor Retzius, of Stockholm, is tubular. The tubes radiating from the pulp are "directed perpendicularly to the surface of the tooth," and pursue a waving, more or less parallel, course. Besides these primary curves, the tubes, when examined with a high magnifying power, are seen to present smaller secondary undulations, which are less perceptible in the deciduous than in the permanent teeth, and less marked at the external extremity of the tubes than in the middle of their course. The undulations are nearly parallel in the different tubes, and thus give rise to the appearance of concentric lines around the cavity of the pulp in a section of ivory.

The dentine is the body of the tooth, with a central cavity occupied by the pulp, and is completely encased by the enamel forming the surfaces of the crown, and by the cementum covering the root. Dentine is a hard, elastic and translucent substance possessing a yellowish-white tinge and a silk lustre when fractured.

It consists of an organic matrix, which is greatly impregnated with lime salts, and throughout its substance parallel tubes radiate from the pulp-cavity towards the periphery in a direction at right angles to the surface of the tooth. The analysis of dry dentine, according to Von Bibro, consists of organic matter (tooth-cartilege), fat, phosphate, carbonate and fluoride of lime, phosphate of magnesia and other salts. Enclosed and passing through each tube of the dentine is a soft fibril, which, together, are known as dentinal fibrillæ, originating from the cells of the odontoblastic layer of the pulp, of which they are supposed to be processes or elongations. The substance between the tubes, and forming their walls, is known as "intertubular substance." In the outermost layer of the dentine, which underlies the cementum, globular spaces are found, in which many of the tubes end, these spaces being filled with a soft, living plasma and the layer of dentine, to which these spaces give a granular appearance, is called by Mr. Tomes the "granular layer." Another structure, composed of what are known as "interglobular spaces," is often seen in dried dentine, and presents a ragged outline and short-pointed processes. These interglobular spaces are regarded as being due to a pathological condition of the dentine, and are most abundant a little distance below the surface. Each tube of the dentine is also furnished with a structure known as the "dental sheath," which accompanies the fibril throughout its radiations within the tube, and is distinguished for its great indestructibility to the action of strong acids and caustic alkalies. The following composition of dry dentine is from Von Bibra:

Organic matter (tooth cartilage) .	27.61
Fat	0.40
Calcium phosphate and fluoride . .	66.72
Calcium carbonate	3.36
Magnesium phosphate	1.18
Other salts	0.83

Organic matter, 28.01; inorganic matter, 71.99.

Den′tinal Tumors. Rare deposits of secondary dentine attached to the wall of the pulp-chamber by a pedicle.

Dentine, Sensitiveness of. A hyper-sensitive condition of the dentine of a tooth occasioned by distal irritation of the dentinal fibrils, and often necessitating the use of obtundents for its relief, especially during the operation of preparing carious cavities for the filling material. See Sensitive Dentine.

Den′tine, Sensitive. A painful condition of a tooth, attributed by some to the disturbance of the soft fibrils radiating from the pulp into the tubuli of the tooth, or to the conduction of the shock of the instrument to the pulp; by others it is attributed to a local chemical action and a pathological condition of the general system. Such remedies as arsenious acid, chloride of zinc, tannin, chromic acid, carbolic acid, creasote, camphorated spirits of wine, terchloride of gold, cocaine, alkaline caustics, &c., are recommended for its treatment.

Den′tini′fica′tion. The formation of the dentine of the teeth, a more modified form of bone than cementum, by means of the odontoblasts, which are a modified form of connective-tissue cells.

Dentin′itis. From *dens, dentis,* a tooth, and *itis,* inflammation. Irritation of the dentinal fibrils.

Dentiscal′pium. From *dens,* a tooth, and *scalpere,* to scrape. An instrument employed for the removal of salivary calculus, and for scraping the teeth. A number of instruments are often required for these purposes, so shaped that they may be readily applied to any part of a tooth. The name has also been applied to a gum-lancet and tooth-pick.

Den′tist. *Dentis′ta; odontiater; dentarius;* a dental surgeon. See Dental Surgeon.

Den′tistry. *Odontotechny; odontiatria; odontotherapi′a.* Dental Surgery, embracing everything pertaining to the treatment and replacement of the loss of the natural teeth.

Denti′tio. Dentition.

Denti′tion. *Dentitio;* from *dentire, dentitum,* to breed teeth. Teething. The emergence of the teeth from the alveoli and gum. Also the arrangement and evolution of the teeth.

With regard to the manner in which this operation of the economy is effected, it is thought that there is a gradual elongation of the teeth, the crown being first formed. As the tooth lengthens it presses against its bony socket, which gradually absorbs or dissolves away to provide for its elongation or protrusion. The approximal edges of the alveolar borders of the maxillary bones disappear by an absorptive process, the teeth rise in their cavities, and their roots lengthen to such a degree that the crowns press upon the opposing gums, which, under such pressure, become thinner and thinner, until finally the crowns escape. The growth of the teeth keep pace with this absorption, and the advancing crowns find a passage through the attenuated and transparent membranous coverings. See Harris's *Prin. and Pract. of Dentistry.*

Dentition, First. The eruption or "cutting" of the deciduous, milk, or temporary teeth. The following may be regarded as a very near approximation to the periods when they are most frequently erupted.

The central incisors from five to eight months after birth; the lateral incisors from seven to ten; the first molars from twelve to sixteen; the cuspidati from fourteen to twenty: and the second molars from twenty to thirty months. The teeth of the lower jaw are frequently erupted before those of the upper jaw.

No general rule, however, can be laid down from which there will not be frequent variations. The indications of first dentition are as follows: An increased flow of saliva, red and swollen gums, a disposition to keep the fingers in the mouth, and to bite upon them or upon some foreign substance, skin hotter than normal, and some slight fever and restlessness.

Denti′tion, Morbid. Although dentition may be regarded as a healthy operation of the economy, it is sometimes performed with difficulty, and attended with serious and occasionally alarming effects. There are few children who do not suffer more or less during the progress of dentition, and when we consider the early age at which this operation commences, and the irritable state of the body while it is going on, it will not appear strange that it should often be attended with painful effects. Even in later life, during the dentition of the wisdom teeth, it is sometimes productive of very alarming symptoms. The symptoms of morbid or difficult dentition are as follows: Skin hot, gums red and swollen, considerable fever, frequent diarrhœa, eruptions on face and head, ulcerations on lips, inside of cheeks, gums, and tongue, itching of nose, twitching of muscles, disturbed sleep, general wakefulness, dilation of pupils of eyes, loss of appetite, great thirst, irritability of temper, violent convulsions, and sometimes death. See Harris's *Prin. and Pract. of Dentistry.*

Dentition, Second. There is no operation of the animal economy more curious or interesting than that which is exhibited in the gradual destruction of the roots of the temporary, and in the growth and dentition of the permanent teeth. The time of life when this occurs constitutes an important epoch in the history of every individual.

During childhood each of the alveolar arches forms only about the half of a circle, but by the gradual elongation of the jaws, each ultimately forms nearly the half of an ellipsis, so that the number of teeth required, at the one period, is but little more than half the number required at the other.

The rudiments of the permanent incisors and cuspidati have attained their full size at birth, and each is situated immediately behind its corresponding temporary tooth. The process of eruption of the permanent teeth is as follows: The roots of the temporary teeth dissolve away before the advancing permanent teeth, by a process of absorption, until nothing remains but the crowns, which become so loose that they are pushed aside and easily removed from their slight adhesion to the gums, and no symptoms of irritation are manifested except in the eruption of the third molars or wisdom teeth, which frequently cause considerable pain, resulting in the formation of pus, violent swelling which may interfere with deglutition, neuralgia, hysteria, St. Vitus' dance, earache, deafness, disordered vision, spasms, &c.

Shedding of the Temporary Teeth.—With regard to the manner of the destruction of the roots of the temporary teeth, there exists some diversity of opinion. Most writers believe they are removed by the absorbents, while some are of the opinion that it is a chemical operation. Laforgue, observing a fleshy body behind the root of the temporary tooth, which, in fact, had been noticed by Bourdet, and supposed by him to exhale a fluid which possessed solvent qualities, gave it the name of absorbing apparel, and assigned to it the office of removing the root of the primary tooth.

Delabarre, who has treated this subject at greater length, and apparently investigated it more closely, corroborates the views of Laforgue, and gives the following description of the manner of the formation and function of the carneous substance spoken of by this author as the absorbing apparel. "While the crown of the tooth of replacement," says Delabarre, "is only in formation, the exterior membrane of the matrix is simply crossed by some blood-vessels; but as soon as it is completed, the capillaries are then developed in a very peculiar manner, and form a tissue as fine as cobweb; from this tissue the internal membrane, instead of continuing to be very delicate, and of a pale red color, increases in thickness and assumes a redder hue. As was before said, it is at the instant in which commences the reaction of the coats of the matrix, that are conveyed from the gum to the neck of the tooth, that the plaiting of the vessels that enter into their tissue compose a body of a carneous appearance, whose absorbents extend their empire over all the surrounding parts. It is, therefore, the dental matrix itself which, after being dilated to serve as a protecting envelope to the tooth, is contracted to form not only this bud-like body which we find immediately below the milk tooth at the instant in which it naturally falls out, and whose volume is necessarily augmented as odontocia gradually goes on, but also a carneous mass by which the whole is surrounded, and whose thickness is the more remarkable as the organ that it envelops is nearer its orifice."

After giving this description, he asks, "Is there a dissolving fluid that acts chemically on the surrounding parts, or do the absorbents, without any intermediary, destroy everything that would obstruct the shooting up of the tooth?" In reply to this, he says, "Not possessing positive proof suitable to guide me in the decision of this question, and finding those of others of little importance, I shall not attempt to answer them."

It oftentimes happens that the root of a temporary tooth fails to be destroyed, and that the crown of the replacing organ comes through the gum in a wrong place. Whenever this happens the carneous body is developed only beneath the parts through the opening of which the new tooth has emerged, and is not brought in contact with the bony partition between it and the root of the temporary tooth.

The manner of the destruction of the roots of the temporary teeth has been a subject of close and critical inquiry with the writer for several years, and the more he has examined the subject, the more fully has he become convinced that it is the result of the action of these fleshy tubercles upon them. And while its formation seems to be the result of the contraction of the sacs of the permanent teeth and their appendages, for the purpose of effecting their eruption, they are especially charged with the removal of everything that would obstruct their passage.

In conclusion, it is only necessary to observe that the temporary teeth are shed in the order in which they at first appear. After one pair has been shed, a sufficient time usually elapses before the shedding of another, for those of the same class of the permanent set to come forward and take their place. Thus, the jaws are never deprived, unless from some other cause than the destruction of the roots of the temporary, of more than two teeth in each jaw, at any one time. See TEETH, DEVELOPMENT OF.

Eruption of the Permanent Teeth.—Second dentition usually commences at about six or seven years after birth, and is generally completed, as far back as the second molars, by the twelfth or fourteenth year. The dentis sapientiæ seldom appear before the eighteenth or twentieth year. The periods of the eruption of the adult teeth are, however, so variable, that it is impossible to state them with perfect accuracy. Sometimes the first permanent molars appear at four years, and the central incisors at five; at other times they are several years later.

But as it is of some importance that the periods of the eruption of the several classes of the permanent teeth should be known, the author will state them with as much accuracy as possible.

First molars, from 5 to 6 years; central incisors, from 6 to 8 years; lateral incisors, from 7 to 9 years; first bicuspids, from 9 to 10 years; second bicuspids, from 10 to 11½ years; cuspidati, from 11 to 12 years; second molars, from 12 to 14 years; third molars (dentes sapientiæ), from 17 to 21 years.

But, as before stated, the periods of the eruption of the permanent teeth, like those of the temporary, are very variable. The cuspidati often appear before the second bicuspids, and, in some cases, the dentes sapientiæ not until, the thirtieth, or even fortieth year, and sometimes they never show themselves. See Harris's *Prin. and Pract. of Dentistry*; also *Dentition, Second.*

Denti′tion, Third. That nature does sometimes make an effort to produce a third set of teeth, is a fact which, however much it may have hitherto been disputed, is now so well established, that no room is left for cavil or doubt.

No attempt, that the writer is aware of, has ever been made to explain the manner of the formation of these anomalous productions. The rudiments of the teeth of first and second dentition are the product of mucous membrane, while those of third dentition would *seem* to have their origin in the periostial tissue.

In obedience to what law of developmental anatomy are they formed? If the establishment of the law which governs the development of a part, depends upon a certain condition of other contiguous parts, it is possible that the following may furnish a correct explanation of the phenomenon. Certain parts, in certain states or conditions, and in particular locations, perform functions peculiar to the latter. In other words, the condition and location of a part determine the functions which it performs. Hence, it would seem that this particular state or condition of this tissue, and in these particular locations, is necessary to determine the development of teeth germs. This arrangement or condition of mucous membrane, in these particular locations, which always results from the development of the fœtus, may be sometimes produced by accidental causes, after all the organs of the body have obtained their full size, or at any time during life; and when it does occur, it is not unreasonable to suppose that a new tooth papilla should be formed. Proceeding still farther, the development of a dental papilla is the signal for the production of an enamel organ which ultimately supplies the tooth, now considerably advanced in the process of formation, with a covering of enamel. But as the maxillary bone has previously attained its full size, it rarely, if ever, happens that alveoli are formed for these accidental productions, and, consequently, they seldom have roots, or, if they do, they are very short and blunt. They are usually connected to the periosteum of the alveolar border, and this union is sometimes so close and intimate, that very considerable force is necessary for their removal. As a general rule, however, they loosen in the course of a few years and drop out, never becoming serviceable.

Den′tium Cavernæ. The sockets of the teeta.

Dentium Cor′tex. The enamel of the teeth.

Dentium Do′lor. Pain in the teeth; toothache.

Dentium Nit′or. Enamel of the teeth.

Dentium Scalptu′ra. Lancing the gums.

Dentium Vacillant′ia. Looseness of the teeth.

Den′to. From *dens*, a tooth. One who has prominent teeth; one whose teeth project.

Dentog′raphy. *Dentograph′ia;* from *dens*, a tooth, and γραφη, a description. A description of teeth.

Dentoide′us. Odontoid; tooth-like.

Dentol′ogy. *Dentolog′ia;* from *dens*, a tooth, and λογος, a discourse. A treatise on the teeth.

Denton′omy. *Dentonom′ia;* from *dens*, a tooth, and νομος, a law. The arrangement of the teeth into classes. Also, the classification of the teeth according to their physiognomical characters, and their pathological and physiological indications. See TEETH, CHARACTERISTICS OF.

Den′tos. From *dens*, tooth, and *os*, bone. Tooth bone; tooth substance.

Dents Barrées. See BARRED TEETH.

Dents Bicuspidees. The bicuspid teeth.

Dents, Col des. Neck of the teeth.

Dents Conides. The canine teeth.

Dents de Lait. The milk or temporary teeth.

Dents Machelières. The molar teeth.

Dents Molares. The molar teeth.

Dents Multicuspidées. The large molar teeth.

Dents Œilleries. Canine teeth.

Den′ture. A complete set of teeth; the whole assemblage of teeth in both jaws.

Denuda′tion. *Denuda′tio;* from *denudare*, to make bare. The laying bare, or deprivation of a part of its covering or envelope. In *Surgical Pathology* it is usually applied to bones deprived of their periosteum; in *Dental Pathology*, to the teeth when deprived of their enamel, or when the roots are exposed by the recession of the gums and the destruction of their sockets.

Denu′ding of the Teeth. An affection which consists in the gradual destruction of the enamel of the anterior or labial surfaces of the incisors, cuspidati, and sometimes of the bicuspids; the molars are rarely affected by it. It generally forms a continuous horizontal groove, as smooth and regular as if it had been made with an oval file, though sometimes it spreads over nearly the whole of the anterior surface, completely denuding this part of the organs of enamel. Commencing on the central incisors, it extends to the laterals, the cuspidati, and bicuspids. After having removed the enamel, it attacks the subjacent dentine, the groove becoming gradually deeper and deeper until the pulp-cavities of the teeth are exposed. The color of the enamel is rarely changed, but the bone, as soon as it becomes exposed, assumes, first, a light, and afterwards a dark brown appearance—the surface of the groove the whole time remaining perfectly hard and smooth. This most curious and singular affection usually commences at a single point upon each of the central incisors, and proceeds horizontally backward; but at other times it attacks several points almost simultaneously, but gradually the affected parts approach and unite, giving to the enamel the appearance of having been scooped out with a broad, round, or square pointed instrument.

The cause of this affection appears to be involved in some obscurity. We are decidedly of the opinion that it is the result of the action of an acid contained in the mucus of the mouth. The other teeth being more constantly bathed in the saliva than the anterior surfaces of the incisors, cuspidati, and bicuspids, the mucous fluids of the mouth are either washed from them, or so diluted as to render them harmless, but upon the parts of the teeth last mentioned it is often permitted to remain for days. That this is the true cause would seem to be rendered certain by a case which fell under the observation of Dr. E. Parmly a number of years ago, in which the crowns of human teeth, used as a dental substitute, were attacked by this curious affection, thus proving, most conclusively, that the loss of substance was caused by the action of chemical agents, and if such cause is capable of producing it in one case, it is in all others.

In the treatment of this affection, the most that can be done, is to widen the groove at the bottom, after it has gone far enough to require it, and fill it with gold. This will arrest its further progress.

Denutri′tion. From *de* and *nutrio*, to nourish. The atrophy or breaking down of tissue caused by want of nutrition.

Deob′struent. *Deob′struens;* from *de*, and *obstruere*, to obstruct. Medicines which remove obstructions, as aperients. The word has an indefinite meaning and is now seldom used.

Deodo′rants. Agents or bodies which absorb or destroy the odors of putrefaction or fermentation.

Deodoriza′tion. The correction of any foul or offensive odors through the action of chemical agents, capable of absorbing the odoriferous matter.

Deop′pilans. *Deoppila′tius.* Deobstruent.

Deoxida′tion. From *de*, from, and *oxide*, a compound of oxygen. The separation of oxygen from any compound. Reduction.

Depart′. In *Metallurgy*, an old name for *parting;* which see.

Depas′cus. Phagedenic.

Depend′ens. Dependent. In *Botany*, hanging down.

Deperdi′tio. Abortion.

Dephlegma′tion. *Dephlegma′tio;* from *de*, from, and *phlegma*, a watery distilled liquor, as distinguished from a spirituous liquor. In *Chemistry*, the separation, by distillation or other means, of the water existing in admixture with another liquid.

Dephlogis′ticated. From *de*, from, and *phlogiston*, the inflammable principle. Without phlogiston.

Dephlogisticated Air. Oxygen gas.

Dephlogisticated Marine Acid. Chlorine.

Depila′tion. *Depila′tio;* from *de*, and *pilus*, hair. Loss of hair.

Depil′atory. That which causes the loss of the hair, as caustic lime, &c.

Depi′lis. Hairless.

Deple′tion. *Deple′tio;* from *depleo*, I unload. The act of diminishing the fulness of the vascular system, by the abstraction of blood, or by any other system of evacuation.

Deple′tory. That which tends to deplete, as blood-letting, emetics, and cathartics.

Depluma′tion. *Depluma′tio;* from *deplumis*, without feathers. A disease of the eyelids which causes the loss of the eye-lashes.

Depolariza′tion. Destruction of polarity. The neutralization of the opposite poles of a magnet.

Depos′it. From *depono*, to lay down. In *Dental Pathology*, the precipitation of an earthy substance (commonly called tartar) upon the teeth. In *General Pathology*, the accumulation of fat in an abnormal position, or morbid growths. The sediment of the urine is also called a deposit.

Deprava′tion. *Deprava′tio;* from *de*, and *pravus*, to corrupt. A depraved condition, or morbid change in the solids or fluids of the body; also, depravation of taste or sight.

Depress′ants. That which reduces the vital energy, by diminishing the frequency of the pulse, or the action of the heart and arteries.

Depress′ed. *Depres′sus.* Flattened from above downward. Applied in *Zoology* to the whole or part of the animal body, when its vertical section is shorter than the transverse.

Depres′sion. *Depres′sio;* from *deprimere*, to press down. In *Anatomy*, a fossa, hollow, or excavation. Applied in *Pathology* to the pulse when its strokes are feeble and slow; in *Surgery*, to fractures of the cranium in which portions of the bone are depressed; also, to an operation for cataract, which consists in the depression of the opaque lens from the axis of vision into the vitreous humor. In *Dental Anatomy*, the indentations on the grinding surfaces of the molar and bicuspid teeth.

Depress′or. In *Anatomy*, any muscle which depresses the part on which it acts. In *Dental Surgery*, an instrument employed for confining the tongue to the floor of the mouth while introducing a filling into a tooth of the lower jaw. See TONGUE-HOLDER.

Depressor Alæ Nasi. See DEPRESSOR LABII SUPERIORIS ALÆQUE NASI.

Depressor An′guli Oris. A muscle of a triangular form, situated beneath the lower lip. It arises broad and fleshy from the base of the lower jaw at the side of the chin, and is inserted into the angle of the mouth.

Depressor La′bii Inferio′ris. A small thin muscle which arises from the side and front of the lower jaw at its base, and is inserted into the greater part of the lower lip.

Depressor Labii Superio′ris. A muscle situated above the mouth; it arises from the alveolar processes of the incisor and cuspid teeth, and is inserted into the upper lip and side of the ala of the nose.

Depresso′rium. An instrument used to guard the dura mater when the skull is cut or sawed through.

Depri′mens Auric′ulæ. See RETRAHENS AURIS.

Depu′rant. A term applied in *Therapeutics* to medicines which are supposed to purify the fluids of the body. Also to clarify.

Depura′tion. From *depurare*, to purify. In *Pathology*, a process for purifying the animal economy; also, the clarification of anything.

Depura′tory. *Depurato′rious.* That which purifies the body, or removes from it morbid humors, whether it be by disease or medicines and diet.

De R. Abbreviation for Reaction of Degeneration, in Electro-therapeutics.

Deradeni′tis. From δερη, neck, αδην, a gland, and *itis*, signifying inflammation. Inflammation of the glands of the neck.

Deradenon′cus. Tumors of the glands of the neck.

Der′byshire Neck. Bronchocele.

Derbyshire Spar. *Fluor spar.* Spar of various colors, the large nodules of which are peculiar to Derbyshire, and are beautifully veined. It is found in some places in cubic crystals of a pale sea-green color. It consists of fluorine and calcium.

Deriva′tion. *Derivatio;* from *derivo*, to drain off. The drawing away of any morbid vital action from its original seat to a less important part, by exciting irritation or inflammation in it, by the application of some local stimulant.

Deriv′ative. That which procures a derivation. A revulsive medicinal agent.

Der′ma. *Dermatis.* The cutis or skin.

Dermad′. Dermal aspect; aspect toward the skin.

Der′mal. Relating to the skin.

Dermal Aspect. An aspect towards the skin or external surface.

Dermata′gra. From *δερμα*, and *αγρα*, a seizure. Pellagra.

Dermatal′gia. *Dermatodynia.* From *δερμα*, the skin, and *αλγος*, pain. Pain in the skin. Cutaneous neuralgia.

Dermati′tis. *Dermatis.* Erysipelatous inflammation.

Dermatocholo′sis. Icterus.

Der′matoid. *Dermatoi′des;* from *δερμα*, the skin, and *ειδος*, form. Resembling the skin. Applied to tissues which resemble the skin.

Dermatol′ogy. *Dermatolog′ia;* from *δερμα*, the skin, and *λογος*, a discourse. A treatise on the skin.

Dermatol′ysis. From *δερμα*, and *λυω*, to loosen. *Cutis pendula.* Hypertrophy of the skin characterized by great extension of this organ, whereby it hangs in large loose folds or in pendulous masses.

Dermatophy′ma. A tumefaction of the skin.

Dermatorrha′gia. A discharge of blood from the skin.

Dermato′ses. From *δερμα*, skin. Diseases of the skin.

Dermatozo′a. Animals parasitic upon the skin.

Dermog′raphy. *Dermograph′ia;* from *δερμα*, the skin, and *γραφω*, I describe. A description of the skin.

Dermohæ′mia. From *δερμα*, and *αιμα*, blood. Hyperæmia, or excessive vascularity of the skin.

Der′moid. Dermatoid.

Dermol′ogy. Dermatology.

Dermot′omy. *Dermotom′ia;* from *δερμα*, the skin, and *τεμνειν*, to cut. The dissection of the skin.

Derosne's Salt. A crystalline substance obtained by treating opium with ether.

Derraunce's Alloy. Used to alloy gold and silver plate and for making solders. It is composed of silver, 1 part; copper, 3 parts; zinc, 2 parts.

Der′tron. The omentum, peritoneum, or small intestines.

Descen′dens Noni. The descending cervical branch of the ninth pair, or hypoglossal nerves.

Descenso′rium. A furnace in which the distillation is performed by descent.

Descen′sus. A term sometimes applied in *Pharmacy* to distillation, when the fire is applied at the top and sides of the vessel, while the orifice is at the bottom.

Desicca′tion. *Desicca′tio;* from *desicco*, to dry up. The drying up of anything moist; the act of making dry.

Desic′cative. *Desiccativus;* from *desicco*, to dry up. Medicines possessed of drying properties, used for drying up ulcers.

Desipien′tia. Delirium.

Des′ma. From *δεσμος*, a ligament. A ligament or bandage.

Desmatur′gia. Bandaging.

Desmi′tis. Inflammation of ligaments.

Desmochauno′sis. From *δεσμος*, a ligament, and *χαυνωσις*, relaxation. Relaxation of an articular ligament.

Desmodyn′ia. Pain in the ligaments.

Desmog′raphy. *Desmograph′ia;* from *δεσμος*, a ligament, and *γραφη*, a description. A description of the ligaments.

Desmoid′ Tis′sue. Ligamentous tissue. This tissue has a close resemblance to the cellular, and in some places is continuous with it. It constitutes aponeuroses and ligamentous membranes, and consists of condensed cellular tissue.

Desmol′ogy. *Desmolog′ia;* from *δεσμος*, a ligament, and *λογος*, a discourse. A treatise on the ligaments.

Desmoph′logy. *Desmophlog′ia;* from *δεσμος*, a ligament, and *φλογεος*, inflamed. Inflammation of the ligaments.

Desmorrhex′is. From *δεσμος*, a ligament, and ρηξις, rupture. Rupture of a ligament.

Des′mos. A ligament.

Desmot′omy. *Desmotom′ia;* from δεσμος, a ligament, and τεμνειν, to cut. Dissection of the ligaments.

Despuma′tion. *Despuma′tio;* from *despumo*, to clarify. Applied in *Pharmacy* to the clarification of a fluid by separating from it the scum and other impurities.

Desquama′tion. *Desquamatio;* from *desquamare*, to scale off. The separation of scales, of a greater or less size, from the skin.

Destruc′tive Distilla′tion. Distillation of organic bodies at a red heat, whereby they are disorganized and yield their volatile empyreumatic products.

Desuda′tio. From *desudo*, to sweat much. Profuse and excessive sweating. Applied also to a miliary eruption with which children are sometimes affected.

Detent′ia. *Deten′tio.* Catalepsy.

Deter′gents. From *detergere*, to cleanse. Medicines which cleanse foul ulcers, wounds, &c.

Determina′tion. In *Pathology*, the afflux of blood or other humors in a part, causing congestion.

Deter′sive. Detergent.

Detonat′ing Pow′der. Fulminating mercury and silver, and other compounds which explode suddenly on being struck or heated. They are used for igniting powder in percussion locks.

Detona′tion. *Detonatio.* Explosion; the report which accompanies the chemical combinations or decomposition of certain bodies. Sudden explosion.

Detrac′tor. From *detraho*, to draw. Applied to muscles which draw the parts to which they are attached to some other part.

De′trahens. Detractor,

Detrahens Quadra′tus. Platysma myoides.

Detri′tion. From *detero*, to wear off. The act of wearing or wasting of an organ or part. Sometimes applied to the wearing of the teeth. See Erosion of the Teeth.

Detri′tus. From *deterere*, to bruise or wear out. The inorganic remains of a disorganized organic texture. The waste matter from ulcerative processes.

Detrunca′tion. *Detrunca′tio;* from *de*, from, and *truncus*, the body or trunk. In *Obstetric Surgery*, the separation of the head from the trunk or body of the fœtus.

Detru′sor Uri′næ. From *detrudere*, to thrust out. The muscular coat of the bladder, which, by contracting, causes the expulsion of the urine.

Deu′rens Febris. *Causus.* Ardent fever.

Deuteri′a. Detention of the secundines. Also, old name for a weak or inferior wine.

Deute′rion. The secundines.

Deuteropathi′a. *Morbus secondarius;* from δευτερος, the second, and παθος, disease. A sympathetic affection, or secondary disease, arising from sympathetic influence of a first affection.

Deu′to. From δευτερος, second. A prefix, denoting two, twice, or double, as *deutoxide*, having two equivalents of oxygen. The second oxide.

Deutox′ide. See Deuto.

Devalga′tus. Bow-legged.

Devel′opment. In *Physiology*, increase, growth.

Development of the Teeth, Influences, Modifying the. Heredity; Miscegenation; Civilization; Food; Nervous Disturbances; Disease; Drugs and artificial diseases.

Devia′tion. *Devia′tio;* from *de*, from, and *via*, the way. A departure from normal. Vicious curvature of the spine or other bones; a faulty direction or position of one or more teeth, &c.

Devi′talize. From *de* and *vitalis*. To destroy the life of an organ, or of living tissue.

Devi′talization of Dental Pulp. See Dental Pulp, Devitalization of.

Dev′onshire Colic. Painters' colic; a species of colic occasioned by the introduction of lead into the system.

Dew. The deposition of water from the atmosphere on the surface of the earth from cold.

Dew Point. The temperature of the atmosphere at which its moisture begins to be deposited.

Dew′berry. The fruit of a species of brier belonging to the genus *Rubus*. Astringent. Dose of the bark of the root, gr. x to xx.

Dex′ocard′ia. From δεξιος, right, and καρδια, the heart. The beating of the heart on the right side, as in pleurisy and pneumothorax.

Dex′ter. (Latin). Right; upon the right side

Dex′trad. Toward the right side.

Dex′tral. Pertaining to the right side; right-handed.

Dex′trine. From *dexter*, right-handed; so called from its possessing the power of reflecting the rays in the polarization of light toward the right hand. A mucilaginous substance obtained from starch. It also exists abundantly in plants.

Dex′trose. See GLUCOSE.

Di. A prefix from δις, twice, used in anatomy, chemistry, &c. Hence *digastricus, dioxide, dichloride*, &c.

Dia. A prefix from δια, through. In *Composition*, extension, perversion, separation. It was anciently used to signify the presence of an ingredient before which it was written, as *diacydonium*, a medicine containing the quince, &c.

Diabe′tes. From δια, through and βαινω, I pass. A disease attended by immoderate secretion of urine, excessive thirst, and gradual emaciation. It is divided into three species: 1. *Diabetes insipidus*, characterized by a superabundant discharge of limpid urine, having the usual urinary taste. 2. *Diabetes mellitus*, in which there is an excessive secretion of urine, of a sweetish taste, and containing a considerable quantity of saccharine matter. 3. *Diabetes chylosus*, in which there is a copious secretion of urine of a whitish color.

Diabet′ic Sugar. The sweet principle of diabetic urine.

Diabro′sis. Corrosion; the action of substances which occupy an intermediate rank between escharotics and caustics.

Diacau′sis. From διακαυω, I burn. Excessive heat.

Diacaus′tic. *Diacaust′icus.* Caustic by refraction, as a double convex lens, or, as it is sometimes called, a burning-glass.

Diac′etate of Cop′per. Verdigris.

Diachala′sis. Fracture of the skull or opening of its sutures.

Diachore′ma. *Diachore′sis;* Excrements, especially fæces.

Diachri′sis. Inunction.

Diach′ylon. *Diachylum;* from δια, and κυλος, juice: *i. e*,, composed of juices. Formerly an emollient plaster made of certain juices, but at present the term is only applied to the *emplastrum plumbi*, or lead plaster.

Diachylon cum Gummi. Yellow diachylon. Gum diachylon.

Diachylon Simplex. The emplastrum plumbi.

Diachyt′ica. Discutients.

Diacine′ma. From δια, and κινεω, I move. A subluxation.

Diaclys′ma. From διακλυζω, to wash out. A gargle, a mouth-wash.

Dia′cope. *Diacom′ma;* from δια, through, and κοπη, a stroke. In *Surgery*, a fracture or fissure of a cranial bone, a deep wound or cut.

Diacra′nian. From δια, separation, and κρανιον, the skull. A term sometimes applied in *Anatomy* to the lower jaw, because it is merely connected with the skull by a loose articulation.

Dia′crises. From δια, and κρινω, I separate. A class of diseases characterized by a vitiated state of the secretions.

Diacri′sis. From δια, and κρισις, judgment. Diagnosis.

Diadermiatri′a. From δια, δερμα, the skin, and ιατρεια, healing. The endermic method of treating diseases. See ENDERMIC.

Diadex′is. From διαδεχομαι, I transfer. I succeed to. The transformation of one disease into another of a different character and seat.

Diado′sis. Διαδιδωμαι, to distribute. Distribution of nutritive matter throughout the whole body; nutrition; the cessation of disease.

Diære′sis. From διαιρεω, I divide or separate. A solution of continuity, as a wound or ulcer, or as in the case of a surgical operation, consisting in the division of some part of the body.

Diæret′icus. From διαιρεω, I divide. Caustic; escharotic.

Diæ′ta. *Diætema;* from διαιταω, I nourish. Diet; aliment.

Diagno′sis. From δια, and γινοσκω, I know. The art of discriminating a disease by its symptoms, and one disease from another.

Diagnosis, Differential, Determining the distinguishing features of a disease when nearly the same symptoms belong to two different classes of disease, as rheumatism, gout, &c.

Diagnos′tic. A pathognomonic sign or symptom, which is characteristic of a disease.

Diag′onal. Δια, through, and γωνια, an angle. A right line drawn between any two opposite angles of a four-sided figure.

Diahy′dric. A term invented by Dr. C. J. B. Williams, to express the peculiar sign of *percussing through a liquid*, as when, in examination of the liver, an effusion separates that organ from the walls of the abdomen.

Dialem′ma. Intermission of fever.

Dial′lage. A mineral of a foliated structure, easily separated in one direction.

Dialuric Acid. An acid obtained by the action of hydrosulphuric acid on alloxantin in solution.

Dial′ysis. From διαλυω, to dissolve. Weakness of the limbs; loss of strength. In Chemistry, the operation of separating crystalline from colloid substances by means of a porous diaphragm.

Diamagnet′ic. A term invented by Faraday to express those bodies which are repelled by both poles of the magnet, so that, when suspended over a horseshoe magnet, they take a position at right angles to the line joining the poles.

Diamaste′ma. Masticatory.

Diam′eter. Δια, through, and μετρον, a measure. A right line drawn through the centre of a circle. The central and shortest dimension of a sphere or cylinder.

Di′amine. See AMINES.

Di′amond. *Ad′amas;* from α, priv., and δαμαω, I conquer, from its extreme hardness. Pure or crystallized carbon; the most valuable of precious stones, and the hardest known substance. It was formerly supposed to possess valuable medicinal virtues.

Dian′a. Old name for silver.

Diapas′ma. From διαπασσειν, to sprinkle. A medicine reduced to powder and sprinkled over the whole or some part of the body.

Diapede′sis. From διαπηδαω, I leap through. Transudation or escape of elements of the blood, especially the white corpuscles through the coats of the vessels, skin, or any membrane, and due to stagnation.

Diaph′anous. *Diaphano′sus;* from δια, through, and φαινω, to shine. Transparent. In *Anatomy*, applied to delicate serous membranes, as the arachnoid.

Diaphanos′copy. The examination of the cavities of the body by means of an incandescent electric light.

Diaphore′sis. From διαφορεω, I convey, I dissipate. A perspiration more profuse than natural.

Diaphoret′ics. Medicines which excite perspiration.

Di′aphragm. From διαφρασσω, to separate by a partition. The midriff. A thin, almost circular muscle, tendinous in the centre, which separates the thorax from the abdomen.

Diaphrag′ma. Diaphragm.

Diaphragma Cerebri. The tentorium.

Diaphragma Narium. The septum narium.

Diaphragmal′gia. Pain in the diaphragm.

Diaphragmat′ic. *Diaphragmaticus.* Belonging to the diaphragm; applied to several vessels and nerves.

Diaphragmatic Arteries. Phrenic arteries. The arteries of the diaphragm.

Diaphragmatic Hernia. Protrusion of some of the abdominal viscera through a rupture of the diaphragm.

Diaphragmatic Nerves. See PHRENIC NERVE.

Diaphragmatic Plex′uses. These are two in number—one situated on the right and the other on the left side of the diaphragm.

Diaphragmatic Ring. An aperture through the diaphragm giving passage to the vena cava ascendens.

Diaphragmati′tis. Inflammation of the diaphragm.

Diaphragmat′ocele. *Diaphragma*, and κήλη, a tumor. Hernia or tumor, from some portion of the viscera escaping through the diaphragm.

Diaph′thora. From δια, and φϑειρειν, to corrupt. Corruption of any part.

Diaph′ysis. From διαφυω, I rise between. An interspace. Anything which separates two bodies. It is sometimes applied to the middle part of a long bone and to the crucial ligaments.

Diaplas′ma. From διαπλασσω, to anoint. The application of an unction to the whole or any part of the body.

Diap′noe. From διαπνεω, to breathe through. Gentle perspiration.

Diap′noic. That which promotes gentle perspiration.

Diapoph′ysis. A name given by Owen to the homologue of the upper transverse process of a vertebra.

Diapye′ma. *Diapye′sis;* from δια, and πυον, pus. Suppuration.

Diapyet′ic. *Diapyeti′cus;* from δια, and πυημα, a suppuration. Medicines which promote suppuration.

Diarhæ′mia. From δια, through, ρεω, I flow, and αιμα, blood. Thinness of the blood from deficiency of the globules, and, as a consequence, transudation of it through the coats of the vessels.

Dia′rius. Lasting one day; ephemeral. Applied to fevers.

Di′arrhage. A fracture.

Diarrhœ′a. From δια, through, and

ρεω, I flow. Purging, looseness of the bowels, frequent liquid alvine evacuations, usually attended with slight, griping pains, but ordinarily without any fever. There are several varieties of diarrhœa, as the bilious, serous, mucous, &c.

Diarrhœa Alba. *Diarrhœa cœliaca.* Diarrhœa with white milky evacuations.

Diarrhœa Carno′sa. Dysentery in which the discharges resemble pieces of flesh.

Diarrhœa Choler′ica. A diarrhœa in which the alvine evacuations are loose, copious, and of a yellow color.

Diarrhœa Chylo′sa. *Cœliac passion; cœliac flux.* Chylous diarrhœa.

Diarrhœa Hepat′ica. A diarrhœa attended with copious bilious evacuations.

Diarrhœa Sero′sa. A diarrhœa in which the alvine evacuations are of a watery or serous character.

Diarrhœa Urino′sa. Diabetes.

Diarrhœa Vermino′sa. A diarrhœa caused by the presence of worms in the intestines, especially in the rectum.

Diarthro′dial. Relating to diarthrosis.

Diarthro′sis. From *διαρϑροω*, I articulate. A movable articulation of bones, in which there are five species: namely, *enarthrosis*, *arthrodia*, *ginglymus*, *trochoides*, and *amphiarthrosis*.

Diascor′dium. From *δια*, and *σκορδιον*, the water germander; so called because scordium enters into its composition. An electuary.

Diasos′tic. Prophylactic.

Diasphyx′is. The pulse.

Diastalt′ic. A term applied by Dr. Marshall Hall to the reflex action of the excito-motory system of nerves.

Diastasæ′mia. From *διαστασις*, separation, and *αιμα*, blood. Disorganization of the globules of the blood, and separation of the fibrin and albumen from the coloring matter.

Diastase′. A vegetable principle having the property of converting starch into dextrine and grape sugar. It is the principal agent in the germination of seeds, and is produced when they sprout.

Dias′tasis. From *δια*, and *ιστημι*, to place, separation, distance. Separation of bones and cartilages from each other, as of those of the cranium in some cases of hydrocephalus, &c.

Diaste′ma. A term applied in *Zoology*, by Illiger, to the interspace which exists in most mammiferous animals between the canine and premolar teeth.

Diastematelyt′rla. A congenital defect consisting in a longitudinal division of the vagina.

Diastematochei′lia. From *diastema*, and *χειλος*, the lip. Congenital deviation consisting in longitudinal division of the lip.

Diastematoglos′sia. From *diastema*, and *γλωσσα*, tongue. A congenital longitudinal division of the tongue.

Diastematogna′thia. From *diastema*, and *γνοαϑς*, jaw. An organic longitudinal division of the jaw.

Diastematorhi′nia. A congenital longitudinal division of the nose.

Diastematostaphyl′ia. A congenital longitudinal division of the uvula.

Dias′tole. From *διαστελλω*, I send, I dilate, I open. Dilatation of the heart and arteries when the blood enters them. It is immediately followed by contraction, which sends forth the blood, and this latter movement is called *systole*.

Diastol′ic. Relating to diastole, as the diastolic action of the heart.

Diastomo′tris. From *διαστομοω*, I dilate, an aperture. Any dilating instrument, as a speculum for the mouth, &c.

Diastrem′ma. Distortion or sprain.

Dias′trophe. Disastremma.

Diat′asis. From *διατεινω*, I distend. The reduction of a fractured limb by extension and counter-extension.

Diather′mal. From *δια*, through, and *θερμα*, heat. Substances that are transparent to waves of radiant heat.

Diather′manous. Free permeability to heat.

Diatherman′sis. The transit of the rays of heat.

Diath′esis. From *διατιϑημι*, I dispose. Disposition, constitution; predisposition to certain dieseases. The most common diatheses are the *scrofulous*, *scorbutic*, *rheumatic*, *gouty*, *cancerous*, *calculous*, and *nervous*.

Diathet′ic. Belonging to diathesis.

Diat′ritos. From *δια*, and *τρεις*, three. Diet of three days. The plan pursued by the methodic physicians in the treatment of disease.

Diazo′ma. *Diazos′ma.* The diaphragm.

Diazos′ter. From *διαζοννυμι*, I surround. The twelfth vertebra of the back, because it corresponds to the girdle.

Diceph'alus. From δι, double, and κεφαλη, head. Having two heads.

Dichaste'res. From διχαζω, to divide. Old name for incisors.

Dichophy'ia. From διχα, double, and φυω, I grow. The condition of the hairs in which they split and grow forked.

Dichot'omous. From δις, twice, and τεμνειν, to cut. Forked; bifurcate.

Dichro'ism. Δις, twice, and χροα, color. The property by which some minerals exhibit different colors, according to the direction in which the rays of light pass through them.

Diclidosto'sis. From δικλις, a double door, and οστωσις, ossification. Ossification of valves, as of the heart.

Di'clis. Δικλις. Valve.

Dicræ'us. Δις, twice, and κραάς, a head. Having two heads; bifid; cloven.

Di'crotus. *Dicrotic.* From δις, twice, and κροτεω, I strike. A pulse which seems to beat double, or twice as fast as usual; a rebounding like a double pulsation.

Dictamnus Cre'ticus. See Origanum Dictamnus.

Did'ym. A metal.

Did'ymi. From διδυμος, double. The testicles.

Didymi'tis. Hernia humoralis.

Didym'ium. A metal united with cerium ores.

Dies and Counter-Dies. Metallic casts obtained by moulding in sand or dipping in molten zinc, and lead, or other alloys, such as Babbitt Metal, the plaster model, and which are used for stamping up dental plates; generally described as a male and female casting between which the plate is swaged.

Di'basic. An acid that will unite with two monad or one dyad atom, or radicle.

Diblast'ic. From δις, and βλάστος, sprout. A disease ascribed to a double agency.

Diet. *Diæ'ta.* Food such as is most conducive to health and its preservation. The term was formerly used to designate the general manner of living, comprehending everything necessary for the sustenance of life.

Dielec'tric. From δια, through, and ηλεκτρον, amber. A non-conducting substance that transmits electricity by induction.

Dietet'ic. *Dietet'icus;* from διαιταω, I nourish. Belonging to diet.

Dietet'ics. *Dietet'ica.* Dieting according to medical rules.

Dietet'ists. Physicians who treat disease only by the application of dietetic rules.

Differen'tial Diagno'sis. See Diagnosis, Differential.

Differential Thermom'eter. A thermometer showing the difference of the temperature of its two bulbs.

Differentia'tion. Specialization of tissues, organs, &c., or their functions. Also, the gradual change of homogeneous material into special organs or tissues.

Diffla'tio. Transpiration.

Diffrac'tion. The inflection which the rays of light undergo in passing near any opaque body.

Diffuse'. *Diffusus.* Spreading; applied in *Pathotogy* to diseases which spread, in contradistinction to those which are circumscribed.

Diffu'sible. A term applied in *Materia Medica* to stimulants which augment the action of the vascular and nervous system, but which are transitory in their effects, as *ammonia, alcohol,* and *sulphuric ether.*

Diffu'sion of Gases. The intermingling of the particles of two or more gaseous bodies, without chemical action, with each other, so that ultimately, whatever may have been their relative densities, they become thoroughly blended. The exact proportions with which the components of the atmosphere are mixed furnish a fine example of the diffusion of gases. The rate of diffusion of gases is inversely as the square roots of their densities (Law of Graham).

Diffusion Tube. A graduated tube, closed at one end with plaster of Paris, for determining the rate of diffusion for different gases.

Diffusion Volume. The different tendencies of gases to interchange particles. See Diffusion of Gases.

Diflu'an. An indifferent body produced by the evaporation of alloxanic acid.

Digas'tric Groove. A depression in the mastoid process from which the digastric muscle arises.

Digas'tricus. From δις, and γαστηρ, a belly. A muscle with two bellies, united in the middle by a tendon which passes through the stylo-hyoid muscle, and is attached to the hyoid bone. Of the two bellies, the one is posterior and occupies the fossa at the end of the mastoid process of the temporal bone; the other is anterior, extending from the os hyoides to the base of the lower jaw by the side of the symphysis. Its use is to depress the lower jaw, to raise the os hyoides, or to move it forward or backward, as in deglutition.

Dig′erents. From *digero*, to digest. Digestives; medicines which promote the secretion of proper pus in wounds and ulcers.

Digest′er. A strong and tight iron or copper vessel with a tightly adjusted lid provided with a safety-valve, in which bodies may be subjected to the action of high-pressure steam.

Digest′ible. Capable of being digested.

Diges′tion. *Diges′tio;* from *digere*, to dissolve. In *Physiology*, the change which food undergoes on being taken into the body. A function, by means of which alimentary substances, when introduced into the digestive canal, undergo different alterations. The object of it is to convert them into two parts; the one, a reparatory juice, destined to renew the perpetual waste occurring in the economy; the other, deprived of its nutritious properties, to be rejected from the body. Digestion may be divided into six stages: Prehension, Mastication, Insalivation, Deglutition, Gastric Digestion, Intestinal Digestion. In *Chemistry* and *Pharmacy*, an operation which consists in subjecting substances to the action of each other at a slightly elevated temperature, as a solid to water, alcohol or other menstruum.

Digestion, Gastric. The changes which occur in the food induced in its physical and chemical composition, during the time it is retained in the stomach, by the solvent action of the gastric juices or acid fluid.

Digestion Intestinal. The changes which occur in the food or alimentary principles, during its retention or passage through the small intestine, where it is subjected to the solvent action of the intestinal and pancreatic juices and the bile, each one exercising a transforming influence upon one or more substances, and preparing them for absorption into the blood.

Digest′ives. In *Surgery*, substances which, when applied to a wound or ulcer, promote suppuration.

Diges′tive Tube. The alimentary canal.

Dig′ital. From *digitus*, a finger. Belonging to or resembling a finger.

Digita′lin or **Digitaline′.** The active principle of digitalis. Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{13}$.

Digital′is. From *digitus*, a finger, because its flowers resemble a finger. A genus of plants of the order *Scrophulariacæ.*

Digitalis Purpu′rea. Foxglove. The leaves of this plant are powerfully sedative and diuretic, and require to be administered with great caution. Dose of powdered leaves, gr. j to gr. v. Causing arterial contraction it is usefully employed as a hæmostatic in the hemorrhagic diathesis or in traumatic hemorrhages.

Digita′tion. Divided into finger-like processes. Applied to muscles, as the *serratus magnus*, which exhibit digitations.

Digita′tus. Digitate; fingered.

Digit′iform. Finger-like.

Digi′tium. Contraction or atrophy of the fingers. Paronychia.

Dig′itus. A finger.

Digitus Annula′ris. The annular or ring finger.

Digitus Indicato′rius. The index finger.

Digitus Pedis. A toe.

Dig′nathus. A monster with a double jaw.

Digno′tio. Diagnosis.

Dihyste′ria. The condition in which there is a double uterus.

Dilacera′tion. From *di*, and *lacerare*, to tear. Laceration. Applied to teeth, it signifies a condition resulting from displacement of the calcified portion from the tissues which were instrumental in its production, the development being continued after the normal position of the calcified part had been lost.

Dilata′tion. *Dilata′tio;* from *dilatare*, to enlarge. Increase of bulk of a body by separation of some of its molecules. Increase of the size of a canal or opening.

Dila′tor. *Dilatato′rius.* In *Anatomy*, applied to muscles the office of which is to dilate certain parts. In *Surgery*, an instrument for dilating a natural or artificial opening.

Dilato′rium. A speculum; also a piece of sponge or any other mechanical contrivance for dilating a wound.

Dill. The common name of the *Anethum graveolens.* The seeds are warming, purgative and aromatic

Dil′uents. Medicines which increase the fluidity of the blood.

Dilut′ed. Mixed; weakened.

Dime′diate. Half-round.

Dimorph′ism. From *δις*, twice, and *μορφη*, form. The property of crystallizing into two distinct forms not derivable from one another.

Dimorph′ous. Dissimilarity of structure; two forms of crystallization.

Di′nus. Vertigo; giddiness.

Diodonceph′alous. From *δις*, double, *οδους*, tooth, and *κεφαλη*, head. A monstrosity with two rows of teeth.

Dionco′sis. From *δια*, and *ογκος*, a tumor. Tumefaction or plethora.

Dionysis′cus. One who has a bony or horn-like excrescence near the temporal or frontal region.

Diop′tra. From *διοπτομαι*, to see through. Dioptron. A speculum; a dilator.

Diop′trics. From *δια*, through, and *οπτομαι*, I see. That branch of optics which treats of refraction.

Dioptris′mus. The dilatation of a part or opening with a speculum.

Diorrho′sis. *Diorrhesis;* from *δια*, and *ορρας*, the serum. The conversion of any part into serum.

Diorthro′sis. From *διορθροω*, to direct. The reduction of a fracture or dislocation.

Diox′ide. A compound of oxygen with a base in which there is one atom of the former and two of the latter.

Diphthe′ria. From *διφθερα*, a skin or membrane. Diphtheritis; which see.

Diphtheri′tis. *Diphthe′ria;* from *διφθερα*, a skin or membrane. Angina pellicularis. A name given by M. Bretonneau to a form of pharyngitis, attended by the formation of false membranes, and which affect the dermoid tissue, as the mucous membranes, and even the skin.

Diphtheritis of the Throat. Pharyngitis diphtheritic; Cynanche trachealis.

Diphtheritis Trachealis. Croup.

Diplasias′mus. Duplicated. Re-exacerbation of a disease.

Dip′locar′diac. *Διπλοος*, double, and *καρδια*, heart. Having a double heart.

Dip′loe. From *διπλοω*, I double. The cancellated structure which separates the two tables of the skull.

Diplogen′esis. From *διπλοος*, double, and *γενεσις*, generation. Organic defect, caused by the union of two germs.

Diplo′ma. An instrument of writing conferring some privilege. In *Medical* and *Dental* affairs, a license to practice physic or dentistry; usually applied to a document issued by a chartered college, certifying that the title of Doctor has been conferred upon the person who has received it. In *Pharmacy*, a vessel with double walls, as a water-bath.

Diplomye′lia. *Διπλοος*, double, and *μυελος*, marrow. Congenital division of the spinal marrow lengthwise.

Diplo′pia. From *διπλοος*, double, and *οπτομαι*, I see. An affection of the sight in which an object makes a double impression upon the retina. Double vision.

Diplo′sis. Diploë.

Diploso′ma. From *διπλοος*, double, and *σομα*, body. The *Diplosoma crenata* is an entozoon, having the appearance of two worms united, which has sometimes been known to pass the urinary bladder.

Diproso′pus. From *δι*, double, and *προσωπον*, countenance. A monster with two faces.

Dipset′icus. From *διψα*, thirst. Productive of thirst.

Dipsoman′ia. From *διψα*, thirst, *μανια*, madness. The thirst of drunkards. Also delirium tremens.

Dipso′sis. Morbid thirst.

Dip′terous. Having two wing-like appendages.

Diphthe′ria. From *διφθερα*, a skin or membrane. An epidemic, infectious disease, of contagious origin, attacking the mucous membranes of the air passages, and causing great depression of the vital forces. It is characterized by the formation of layers of whitish or yellowish membranes, apparently of the zoögloeic or mycodermic form of a microbic organism.

Dirc′a Paulus′tris. Leather-wood; a small indigenous shrub which grows in wet, boggy places in many parts of the United States.

Direc′tor. From *dirigere*, to direct. A grooved sound for guiding a knife in some surgical operations.

Dirig′ent. *Dirig′ens.* That constituent in a prescription which directs the action of the associated substances.

Dis. A prefix denoting *two* or double, or *apart from.*

Disc. From *discus*, a round plate. A circular organ or body.

Discharge′. In *Pathology*, increased flow from any secreting organ or part.

Discolora′tion. Alteration of color, especially for a darker hue.

Discoloration of the Teeth. The teeth often lose their natural whiteness and peculiar brilliancy, assuming a yellowish, brownish, greenish or blackish appearance. Any of these changes may take place at any period of life by the exposure of the teeth to the action of the causes that produce them and from want of proper attention to their cleanliness. Discolorations of the teeth may result from devitalization, from the action of caries, from depositions on the surface, from increase of density and from a change of color on or in the enamel.

When it occurs from devitalization of the pulp and its subsequent decomposition, the discoloration is produced through a slow disintegration of the organic material and the deposit of carbonaceous matter. When it occurs from the action of caries the discoloration may extend considerably beyond the limit of the decayed tissue, the color extending deepest immediately over the pulp, where its removal must be governed by a due regard for this organ. When it occurs from depositions on the surface, such as stains from fruits, berries, tobacco, &c., or from chemical agents, such as nitrate of silver, the stains from the former may not leave any permanent discoloration if the enamel of the tooth remains perfect, owing to the conformation of the enamel prisms and the want of vascularity in the tissue. If the dentine, however, is exposed the vascularity of this tissue or that of the cementum at the necks of the teeth, will permit permanent discoloration by any of the agents referred to. When it results from increase of density the degree of discoloration depends mainly on the density, the varying shades being white, yellow, blue and modifications of such shades. Certain shades indicate strong, compact teeth—the yellow, for example—while others indicate the opposite, such as the white or pearly-blue. When the discoloration results from change of color on or in the enamel, such stains are not superficial, but are pigmentary deposits in the tissue, due, it is supposed, to mal-nutrition or mal-development. See BLEACHING TEETH.

Discrete′. *Discretus.* Distinct, separate. Applied to exanthemata, in which the eruptions or pustules are not confluent, but are distinct and separate from each other.

Discreto′rium. The diaphragm.

Discri′men. A bandage used in bleeding from the frontal vein; so called because it passed over the sagittal suture, dividing the head into two equal parts.

Discrimen Calva′riæ Me′dium. Diploë.

Discrimen Na′si. An X-bandage for the nose.

Discrimen Thoracis and Ventris. Diaphragm.

Discus′sion. *Discus′sio.* In *Surgery,* resolution; the subduction or subsidence of the inflammatory action of a tumor.

Discus′sives. Discutients.

Discu′tients. *Discutien′tia; discusso′ria;* from *discutere,* to shake apart. Applied to substances which have the power of repelling or resolving tumors.

Disease′. According to Chomel, a perceptible disorder occurring either in the material disposition of the parts composing the living body, or in the exercise of its functions. It is termed *local* when affecting only some particular part; *constitutional,* when affecting the whole system; *specific,* when characterized by some disordered vital action not common to diseases generally; *idiopathic,* when not dependent on any other disease; *symptomatic,* when the result of some other disease; *periodical,* when recurring at fixed periods; *acute,* when severe and not of long duration; *chronic,* when not severe and of long continuance; *epidemic,* when arising from a general cause; *endemic,* when prevailing in a certain region; *intercurrent,* when arising from adventitious causes, and occurring in the midst of epidemic or endemic disease; *contagious* or *infectious,* when it can be communicated from one person to another by contact or effluvia diffused through the air; *congenital,* when existing from birth; *hereditary,* when descended from parent to offspring; *acquired,* when dependent on some cause operating after birth; *sthenic,* when attended by strong activity of the vital energies; *asthenic,* when attended with sinking of the vital powers; and *sporadic,* when arising from occasional causes, as cold, etc., affecting the individual.

Diseases, Infantile or Acquired. Those which are accidental and acquired after birth. The most important are the exanthematous diseases, which affect the enamel of the teeth, on account of their relation to the skin and epithelium, and their tendency to attack the parenchyma of organs. Such diseases modify the growth of the teeth, impairing their nutrition, and occasion erosions, pittings and loss of substance. See EXANTHEMATA.

Disecoi′a. Deafness.

Disfigura′tion. Deformation.

Disgorge′ment. The opposite of engorgement. Act of disgorging, or discharging any fluid previously collected in a part or viscus, as the disgorgement of bile or a portion of the contents of the stomach, as in vomiting.

Disinfect′ants. Agents which destroy or neutralize morbid effluvia or infective matter.

Disinfect′ing Li′quid, Burnett's. A solution of chloride of zinc, first used to preserve timber, etc., and afterwards as an antibromic and antiseptic, especially in the case of dead bodies.

Disinfecting Liquid, Condy's. Supposed to be a concentrated solution of the permanganate of potassa. It is a good antibromic.

Disinfecting Liquid, Labarraque's. *Liquor Sodæ Chlorinatæ. U. S. Dis.* A solution of chlorinated soda. Used in the same cases as chloride of lime. Internally ten drops to a fluid drachm for a dose. Diluted with water, it is an excitant and disinfectant in various external diseases. Used in *Operative Dentistry* for bleaching discolored teeth, and is considered less objectionable than the chloride of lime, which is used for the same purpose. This solution of chlorinated soda is allowed to remain in the tooth for thirty minutes. It is introduced on a pellet of cotton, and, when the discoloration is slight, a single application will often answer. Repeated applications are necessary where the discoloration is great or has existed for a long time.

Disinfec′tion. *Disinfec′tio.* The act of neutralizing or destroying the contagious miasmata with which the air or clothing may be affected.

Disinfek′tol. A new disinfectant discovered by Dr. Bruno Loewenstein, the principal constituents of which are resin soaps, the combination of sodium and phenols. It is employed in 2 to 7½ per cent. solutions.

Disin′tegrate. From *dis*, apart, and *integer*, whole. The process of breaking up or decomposing.

Disk. An instrument in the form of a disc, made of emery, cuttle-fish bone or sand-paper, for finishing fillings on surfaces between teeth.

Disk, Carrier. An instrument applied to the dental engine for the better application of corundum disks to the teeth.

Disk, Corundum. Devised by Dr. Robert Arthur for separating teeth, by cutting away a portion, and used with the dental engine, and applied, by means of carriers, which admit of ready adjustment, and change of the disk to any desired angle with the shaft containing it.

Disloca′tion. *Disloca′tio.* Luxation. Displacement of the articular extremity of bone; a solution of contiguity. *Complete* dislocation is when the bones are entirely separated; *Compound*, when the coverings of the joint are ruptured; *Consecutive*, when the displaced bone is not in the position it occupied when originally misplaced; *Old*, when inflammatory changes have occurred; *Partial* or *Incomplete*, when the articulating surfaces remain in partial contact,—called also *Subluxation;* *Primitive*, when the bones remain as originally misplaced; *Recent*, when no inflammatory changes have taken place; *Simple*, when there is no laceration of the surrounding parts.

Dislocation of Lower Jaw. From the peculiar manner in which the inferior maxilla is articulated to the temporal bones, it is not very liable to be dislocated, and when one or both of its condyles are displaced, the luxation is always forward.

Dislocation of the lower jaw is rarely caused by a blow, except it is given when the mouth is open; it is more frequently occasioned by yawning or laughing. It has been known to occur in the extraction of teeth, and in attempting to bite a very large substance.

After the jaw has been dislocated once, it will ever after be more liable to this accident, and in consequence of which Mr. Fox very properly recommends to those to whom it has once happened, the precaution of supporting the jaw whenever the mouth is opened widely in gaping, or for the purpose of having a tooth extracted.

In the reduction of a dislocation of the lower jaw, the ancients employed two pieces of wood, which were introduced on each side of the mouth between the molar teeth, and while they were made to act as levers, for depressing the back part of the bone, the chin was raised by means of a bandage.

The method usually adopted by surgeons at the present day, for reducing a dislocation of this bone, consists in introducing the thumbs, wrapped with a napkin or cloth, as far back upon the molar teeth as possible; then depressing the back part of the jaw, and, at the same time, raising the chin with the fingers. In this way the condyles are disengaged from under the zygomatic arches, and made to glide back into their articular cavities. But the moment the condyles are disengaged, the thumbs of the operator should be slipped outward between the teeth and cheeks, as the action of the muscles, at this instant, in drawing the jaw back, causes it to close very suddenly, and with considerable force, rendering this precaution necessary to prevent being hurt, unless a piece of cork or soft wood has been previously placed between the teeth,—a precaution which should never be neglected.

By the foregoing simple method of procedure, the dislocation may, in almost every case, be readily reduced.

The method proposed by Sir Astley Cooper consists, when both condyles are displaced, in introducing two corks behind the molars, and then elevating the chin. He, however, first placed his patient in a recumbent posture.

Disorganiza′tion. A morbid change in the structure of an organ, or even total destruction of its texture, as in the case of sphacelus, and some kinds of ulcers.

Dispen′sary. *Dispensa′rium;* from *dispendere,* to distribute. A place where medicines are prepared; also, a place where the poor are furnished with advice and the necessary medicines.

Dispensa′tion. *Dispensing.* In *Medicine,* putting up prescriptions.

Dispensa′tor. Apothecary.

Dispen′satory. *Dispensato′rium.* A book which treats of the properties and composition of medicines.

Disper′sion. The scattering of inflammation or other morbid condition. In *Optics,* the angular separation of the rays of light when decomposed by the prism.

Displace′ment. A process in *Pharmacy* by which any quantity of liquid, with which a powder may be saturated, may, when put into a proper apparatus, be displaced by an additional quantity of that, or any other liquid. See PERCOLATION.

Disposi′tion. *Disposi′tio;* from *dis,* and *ponere,* to put or set. In *Anatomy,* a particular arrangement, or mutual relations of different parts. In *Pathology,* it is synonymous with diathesis, but has a more extensive signification.

Dissect′ing Abscess. An abscess which insinuates itself between muscles, separating them from each other.

Dissecting Aneurism. An aneurism in which the inner and middle coats of the artery are ruptured, and the blood passes between them and the outer coat.

Dissec′tion. *Dissec′tio;* from *dissecare,* to cut asunder. The cutting to pieces of a dead body for the purpose of exposing the different parts and examining their structure, or cutting to pieces any part of an animal or vegetable for this purpose.

Dissec′tor. *Prosec′tor.* A practical Anatomist. One who cuts to pieces a dead body for the purpose of examining the structure and arrangement of its different parts, or for anatomical lectures.

Dissolu′tion. *Dissolu′tio;* from *dissolvere,* to loosen, to melt. In *Humoral Pathology,* a diminution of the consistence of the blood. Also, decomposition arising from death.

Dissipa′tion. From *dissipatus,* scattered. A dispersion of morbid conditions, or matter.

Dissol′vent. *Dissol′vens;* from *dissolvere,* to loosen. Medicines which are supposed to be capable of dissolving morbid concretions, swellings, &c. Also, a menstruum.

Dis′tad. Away from a centre. Towards the distal aspect.

Dis′tal. The side farthest from the heart; opposed to proximal. The surface of a tooth farthest from the median line. The surface or end of a bone farthest away from the center.

Distal Aspect. An aspect of an extremity farthest from the trunk.

Distem′per. A disease occurring among dogs, consisting of irritation of the brain and spinal marrow, and attended by a sort of catarrh. It is vulgarly termed the *snuffles.* Also, disease in general.

Disten′tion. *Disten′tio;* from *distendere,* to stretch out. Dilatation of a viscus by inordinate accumulation of its contents.

Distichi′asis. From δις, double, στιχος, a row. Increased number of eyelashes, with some turning in, irritating the eye, while the others retain their proper places, and form, with the first, two rows.

Distilla′tion. *Distilla′tio;* from *distillare,* to drop little by little. The separation by the aid of heat of the volatile from the fixed parts of bodies. The operation is effected in a retort or still.

Distillation, Destructive. See DESTRUCTIVE DISTILLATION.

Distillation, Dry. Sublimation.

Distillation in Vacuo. Distillation in a vessel in which there is little or no air.

Disto′ma. From δις, and στομα, a mouth. Having two mouths. A genus of worms.

Distoma Hepat′icum. *Fasciola hepatica.* The liver fluke; a small flat worm, about an inch in length, and nearly an inch in width, sometimes found in the gall ducts of man.

Distor′tion. *Distor′sio;* from *distorquere,* to wrest aside. Deformity of parts, as a preternatural curvature of a bone, curved spine, &c. Also, contraction of the muscles, as in strabismus.

Distor′tor Oris. The zygomaticus minor.

Dis′trix. From *δις*, double, *ϑριξ*, the hair. A morbid condition of the hair, characterized by splitting at their extremities.

Diure′sis. From *δια*, through or by and *ουρεω*, I pass the urine. Abundant excretion of urine.

Diuret′ic. *Diuret′icus.* A medicine which increases the secretion of urine.

Divar′icate. Standing wide apart; to diverge at an obtuse angle, as do sometimes the roots of a molar tooth.

Divarica′tion. The separation of two things, previously united.

Divel′lent. *Dis,* apart, and *vello,* to pluck. Separating, or pulling asunder.

Diver′gent. Diverging, receding from each other.

Diverso′rium Chyli. The receptaculum chyli.

Divertic′ulum. A turning; from *divertere,* to turn aside. Any receptacle capable of holding more than an ordinary quantity of blood, for temporary purposes, when the circulation is obstructed, serves as a diverticulum. Also, a hollow appendage attached to, and communicating with, the intestinal canal, or any hole to get out of, or by passage.

Divertic′ulum Chyli. The receptaculum chyli.

Divertic′ulum Nuc′kii. An opening on each side through which the round ligament of the uterus passes.

Diverticulum Pharyn′gis. Pharyngocele.

Divisibil′ity. The property which all bodies possess of being separated into parts.

Divul′sio. In *Surgery,* a rupture or laceration caused by external violence.

Divulsio Uri′næ. Urine which has a cloudy appearance.

Diz′ziness. Vertigo.

Dobereiner's Lamp. A means of obtaining an instantaneous light, by turning a stream of hydrogen gas from a reservoir upon spongy platina, by which the metal instantly becomes red-hot and sets fire to the gas.

Docima′sia. From *δοκιμαζω*, to examine. Applied in *Mineralogy* to the art of examining minerals, for the purpose of discovering what metals, &c., they contain.

Docimasia Pulmo′nium. The examination of the respiratory organs of a new-born child for the purpose of ascertaining whether it had breathed after birth.

Docimas′tic Art. From *δοκιμαζω*, I prove. The art of assaying minerals or ores, with a view of ascertaining the quantity of metal they contain.

Doc′tor. From *doctus,* learned. A title commonly applied to practitioners of medicine and dentistry, but properly confined to one who has received from a regularly chartered institution or college the degree of doctor of medicine, or dental surgery. The power for conferring the latter degree was first invested in the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, by the Legislature of the State of Maryland, in an act of incorporation, granted in 1840, and conferred for the first time at the first annual commencement of that institution, on the 9th of March, 1841.

Doc′trine. In *Medicine,* the theory or principles of any medicinal sect, teacher, or writer.

Dodecadac′tylon. Duodenum.

Dodecahed′ron. A solid of twelve sides; a form frequently met with in crystals.

Dog′matists. From *δογμα*, a doctrine. A set of ancient physicians, who founded their practice upon conclusions drawn from certain theoretical inferences.

Dol′erite. A trap rock composed of augite and feldspar.

Dol′omite. A magnesian limestone.

Do′lor. Pain.

Dolor Den′tium. Pain in the teeth. See Odontalgia.

Dombe′ya Tur′pentine. A strong-scented whitish turpentine, obtained from the *Dombeya excelsa* of Chili.

Donovan's Solu′tion. *Liquor Arsenici et Hydrargyri Iodidi.* Composed of iodide of arsenic, red iodide of mercury, and water. Used as an alterative in skin diseases. Dose is from gtt. v to xx, three times a day, in water.

Doron′icum. A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ.*

Doronicum Germanicum. *Ar′nica monta′na.* Leopard's bane.

Dor′sad. Toward the back.

Dor′sal. *Dorsa′lis;* from *dorsum,* the back. Relating to the back, or the back of any organ.

Dorse. A fish which yields some portion of the cod-liver oil. The *Gadus callarias.*

Dor′so-Costa′lis. The serratus posticus superior muscle.

Dorso-Supra Acromia′nus. The trapezius muscle.

Dorso-Trachealia′nus. The splenius colli muscle.

Dor′sum. From *deorsum*, downward, because it may be bent downward. The back. The posterior part of the trunk. The vertebral column. The back of any part, as the *dorsum pedis*, back of the foot; *dorsum manus*, back of the hand, &c.

Do′sage. A term applied in *Chemistry* to a plan of analysis in which the reagent is added in measured quatities, from a graduated tube, to a measured and weighed solution of the assay.

Dose. *Dosis;* from *διδωμι*, to give. The amount of medicine to be given at one time producing a desired effect. The dose for an infant one year old should not be more than one-twelfth part of a dose for a grown person; for a child three years of age, one-sixth; for one seven years old, one-third; and for one of twelve years, one-half as much as for an adult. Women usually require smaller doses than men.

Do′sis. A dose.

Dos′sil. In *Surgery*, a pledget of lint made up in a cylindrical form, to be applied to a wound or bleeding surface.

Dothinenteri′tis. From *δοθιην*, a boil, and *εντερον*, an intestine. Inflammation and enlargement of the glands of Peyer and Brunner, and supposed by Bretonneau to be the cause of the symptoms which constitute a large class of fevers.

Double Wedge. An instrument invented by Dr. Elliott, of Montreal, for removing an artificial crown from the root of a tooth upon which it has been set.

Douche. A French word applied in *Therapeutics* to a dash of water, or other fluids, upon any part of the body. A stream or jet of water poured on the body, or falling from a height upon a part. Douches of air are sometimes used in cases of obstruction of the Eustachian tube by mucus. They are forced by an air-press.

Douleur. Pain.

Douleur des Dents. Pain in the teeth. See ODONTALGIA.

Dover's Powder. *Pulvis ipecacuanhæ compositus*, or *et opii*. Powder of ipecacuanha, opium and sulphate of potassa. Take of ipecacuanha, in fine powder, opium, dried and in fine powder, each sixty grains; sulphate of potassa, a troy ounce. Rub them together into a very fine powder. Diaphoretic. Dose, gr. v to gr. xij. Ten grains at bedtime is a useful remedy in inflammation of the peridental membrane.

Dow′el. The piece of wood or metal uniting an artificial crown to the root of a natural tooth.

Dracæ′na. A genus of plants of the order *Smilaceæ*.

Dracœna Dra′co. The dragon tree. The inspissated juice constitutes the purest variety of dragon's blood.

Drachm. *Drachma.* An eighth of an apothecaries' ounce, or 60 grains, or 3.8 grammes, also, the $\frac{1}{16}$ part of the avoirdupois ounce, equal to 27.34 grains.

Drachm, Fluid. The eighth part of a fluid ounce, equal to 60 minims.

Dra′cine. A precipitate obtained from a concentrated alcoholic solution of dragon's blood.

Draco Mitigatus. Calomel; protochloride of mercury.

Draco′nis San′guis. Dragon's blood.

Dragacan′tha. *Dragant gum. Dragantin.* Tragacanth gum.

Dragan′tin. A mucilage obtained from gum tragacanth.

Drag′on. The popular name of a genus of saurian reptiles; also, of certain plants of the genus *Dracontium*. Also, applied to cataract or opaque spots on the cornea.

Dragon's Blood. *Sanguis draconis.* A concrete, resinous substance, of a blood-red color, used in varnishes, and sometimes in dentifrices.

Dras′tic. *Dras′ticus; cenotic;* from *δραω*, I operate strongly. Generally applied to purgatives which operate powerfully.

Draught. In *Therapeutics*, a sufficient quantity of fluid medicines for a dose.

Draw-Bench. A bench for drawing wire, so constructed as to confine a wire plate at one end, with a roller and windlass at the other for drawing the wire through the plate. It is used in the mechanical laboratory of the dentist.

Drawer, Gold. For use in the Dental Laboratory to collect gold scraps and filings. Two feet long, 18 inches wide, 6 inches deep, with the front cut out in a half-circle. In it a gold-pan 14 x 10 and 1½ inches deep, with top depressed in the centre, and perforated with small holes, for the filings to pass through. *Haskell.*

Dream. *Somnium.* Imaginary transactions which occupy the mind during sleep.

Dregs. Feculence.

Dress′ing. The proper application of bandages, plasters, and apparatus to a diseased part.

Dress′ings. The bandages, plasters, and apparatus used in dressing a diseased part.

Drill. A small steel instrument, either with a flat point or a burr at the end, sometimes used by dentists in the removal of caries from a tooth preparatory to filling, and for other purposes.

Drill-Bow. A bow and string for rotating a drill-stock, which it does by passing the string around it, and moving it backward and forward. An obsolete instrument in dental practice.

Drill, Burr. An instrument used in *Dental Surgery* for the removal of caries of the teeth, and enlarging the canal in the root of a tooth preparatory to the application of an artificial crown. It consists of a small steel stem attached to a handle, or so constructed as to be introduced into a socket-handle or socket of a drill-stock, or the "hand-piece" of the dental engine, with a bulb at the other extremity, having a surface like that of a coarse single-cut file.

Drill, Flat. A small steel stem, fitted to a socket in a handle or drill-stock, with the other extremity flattened and presenting a sharp, triangular-shaped point.

Drill, Retaining-pit and Fissure. An instrument for making retaining-pits in both cavities for the retention of the filling material and for opening enamel fissures in molar teeth.

Drill-Stock. An instrument for holding and turning a drill, moved either with the thumb and finger or with a handle.

Drink. Every liquid introduced into the stomach for the purpose of allaying thirst, diluting the alimentary mass, and repairing the losses which the fluids of the body are constantly experiencing.

Driv′elling. An involuntary flow of saliva from the mouth, as in infancy, old age, and in idiots.

Drop. *Gutta.* So much of any liquid as coheres together when poured slowly from a vessel. It varies, however, in volume and weight, according to the nature of the liquid and the size of the orifice or mouth of the vessel from which it is poured. In *Pharmacy* it is generally estimated at one grain.

Drop Tube. An appliance designed to accompany the dental engine for the purpose of keeping the disk or burr-drill wet; a sponge is also attached to it for the purpose of cleansing the disk.

Drop Tube, Dentists′. A glass tube of the form of a dental syringe, with a rubber bulb at the end for the convenient application of liquid preparations to the teeth, or in mixing plastic filling material.

Drops. Certain liquid medicines.

Drops, Anodyne. A solution of acetate of morphia.

Drop′sical. Affected with dropsy.

Drop′sy. From υδωρ, water, and ωψ, the look or aspect. An effusion of serum into the cellular tissue or into any of the natural cavities of the body. It is designated according to the part affected by it. See HYDROPS.

Drop′sy, Cardiac. *Hy′drops Cardi′acus.* Dropsy from diseases of the heart.

Dropsy, Fi′brinous. Dropsy in which the effused blood contains fibrin.

Dropsy, General. Anasarca.

Dropsy, Hepat′ic. *Hy′drops hepat′icus.* Dropsy from diseases of the liver.

Dropsy of the Belly. See ASCITES.

Dropsy of the Cellular Membrane. See ANASARCA, HYDROTHORAX, &c.

Dropsy of the Chest. Hydrothorax.

Dropsy of the Eye. Hydrophthalmia.

Dropsy of the Pericardium. Hydropericardium.

Dropsy of the Skin. Anasarca.

Dropsy of the Spine. Hydrorachitis.

Dropsy of the Testicles. Hydrocele.

Dropsy of the Uterus. Hydrometra.

Dropsy, Renal. *Hy′drops rena′lis.* Dropsy from disease of the kidney.

Drug. A simple medicine.

Drug′gist. One who sells drugs.

Drum of the Ear. The tympanum.

Drumine. An alkaloid obtained from the plant *Euphorbia Drummondi.* A tincture is made with rectified spirit, acidulated with hydrochloric acid. Drumine is said to have properties similar to cocaine as a local anæsthetic.

It is insoluble in ether, but freely soluble in chloroform and water. It is a narcotic poison, but 3 grains injected subcutaneously only produced local anæsthesia.

Drunk′enness. Intoxication; inebriety. The habitual use of intoxicating liquors is attended by loss of appetite, restlessness, tremulous motion, delirium tremens, etc.

Dry Cupping. The application of the cupping-glass without previous scarification.

Dry Pile. A galvanic apparatus, with pairs of metallic plates, separated by layers of farinaceous paste mixed with common salt.

Dual′ity. The quality of being double. Applied in *Physiology* to a theory that the two hemispheres of the brain are distinct and independent organs. This is spoken of as the Duality of the Mind, as if each individual actually possessed two distinct minds.

Duct. *Ductus.* A canal. A tube for the conveyance of certain fluids of the body.

Ductil′ity. From *duco*, I draw. A property possessed by certain bodies, which enables them to be drawn out, or elongated, without causing any interruption in their constituent particles. A quality somewhat allied to but distinct from malleability. According to Makins, seven grains of platinum have been drawn into a mile's length of wire.

Duc′tor. Director.

Ducts, Bil′iary. The ductus communis choledochus. The cystic and the hepatic ducts.

Ducts of Bellini. The urinary canals of the kidneys.

Ductus Aquosi, The lymphatics.

Ductus Arterio′sus. *Canalis arteriosus.* The arterial tube which forms a direct communication between the pulmonary artery and the aorta of the fœtus. It becomes obliterated after birth.

Ductus Au′ris Palati′nus. The Eustachian tube.

Ductus Bartholinian′us. Duct of Bartholin. From *Bartholin*, its discoverer. The duct of the sublingual gland.

Ductus Bellin′iani. Uriniferous tubes.

Ductus Bil′iaris. Biliary duct.

Ductus Commu′nis Choled′ochus. The common excretory duct of the liver and gall-bladder.

Ductus Cys′ticus. The cystic duct.

Ductus Ejaculato′rius. A duct within the prostate gland, opening into the urethra.

Ductus Excreto′rius. An excretory duct.

Ductus Hepat′icus. The hepatic duct.

Duc′tus Hydrobleph′ari. *Ductus hygrophthalmici.* The Meibomian glands.

Ductus Inciso′rius. A small canal leading from the foramen incisivum into the cavity of the nares.

Ductus Lachryma′lis. The lachrymal duct.

Ductus Lactif′eri. The excretory ducts of the glandular substance of the female breasts.

Ductus Nasa′lis. The ducts which convey the tears from the lachrymal sac to the nose.

Ductus Omphalo Mesenter′icus. Duct leading from the umbilical vesicle to the intestine in the human ovum, and becoming afterwards a constituent of the umbilical cord.

Ductus Pancreat′icus. The pancreatic duct.

Ductus Rorif′erus. Thoracic duct.

Ductus Saliva′lis Inferior, Ductus Whartonianus. The excretory duct of the submaxillary gland.

Ductus Saliva′lis Superior. Ductus Stenonius. The excretory duct of the parotid gland, which opens into the mouth opposite the upper second molar tooth.

Ductus Steno′nis. The Stenonian or parotid duct.

Ductus Thorac′icus. Thoracic duct.

Dactus Umbilica′lis. Umbilical cord.

Ductus Urinæ. The ureter.

Ductus Veno′sus. *Canalis venosus.* A venous canal, forming in the fœtus a communication between the umbilical and left hepatic veins. It becomes obliterated after birth.

Ductus Whartonian′us. Called so after the name of its discoverer. The excretory duct of the submaxillary gland.

Ductus Wirtsungi. The Pancreatic duct.

Dulcedo Saturni. White lead.

Dulcedo Sputorum. A term applied by Frank to that form of ptyalism in which the saliva has a sweetish or mawkish taste.

Dulcifica′tion. *Dulcificatio;* from *dulcis*, sweet, and *facio*, to make. A term applied to the act of mixing mineral acids with alcohol for the purpose of diminishing their caustic and corrosive properties.

Dumasine′. An empyreumatic oil obtained by rectifying acetone derived from the acetates.

Dumb′ness. *Aphonia.* Inability to utter articulate sounds.

Du′mose. Bushy.

Duodeni′tis. Inflammation of the duodenum.

Duode′num. From *duodeni*, twelve, so called because it was supposed it did not exceed the breadth of twelve fingers. The first part of the intestinal canal.

Duo-ster′nal. A name given by Beclard to the second bone of the sternum.

Du′plicature. *Duplicatura;* from *duplex*, double, twofold. In *Anatomy*, a reflexion of a membrane upon itself.

Du′ra Ma′ter. *Dura meninx;* from *durus*, hard. A thick, semi-transparent, sero-fibrous membrane, of a pearly-white color, which invests the brain, lines the cranium, and continues on the spinal marrow.

Dutch Gold. An alloy of copper and zinc.

Dutch Mineral. Copper beaten out into very thin leaves.

Dwale. The deadly nightshade. See Atropa Belladonna.

Dwarf. *Nanus.* An animal or plant whose average height is greatly inferior to the species to which it belongs.

Dyes. Coloring matters obtained from vegetable substance.

Dynam′ic. *Dynamicus;* from *δυναμις*, strength, power. In *Biology*, that which relates to the vital forces, increased action or force, and used in contradistinction to *adynamic*. In *Pathology*, synonymous with *sthenic*.

Dynam′ics. The science of motion; or a treatise on the laws and results of motion.

Dy′namis. A power or faculty.

Dynamo. A machine consisting of a coil of wire containing wrought-iron cores, which is placed before a permanent magnet. The rapid rotation of the coil generates powerful currents of electricity. Such machines are used for electric lighting and heating. By reversing the arrangement and leading a current into the coils of wire, a rotation is caused, establishing a principle upon which is based the dental electric motors for rotating drills, burs, and giving motion to pluggers.

Dynamo-electricity. The electricity generated by the use of dynamos.

Dynamo′graph. An instrument to record muscular strength.

Dynamom′eter. An instrument for measuring the comparative muscular power of man and animals, or of man or animals at different periods, and in different conditions.

Dys. From *δυς*, difficult, faulty. Used as a prefix, and often signifying painful; in ordinary cases it implies negation, as *dysecœa*, want of hearing.

Dysæsthe′sia. From *δυς*, with difficulty, and *αισθανομαι*, I feel, diminished sensibility, or abolition of the senses.

Dysæsthe′siæ. A term, used to designate an order of diseases, characterized by an impairment or extension of one or all of the senses.

Dysanago′gos. Difficulty of expectoration on account of viscidity of the sputa.

Dysannarrhophe′sis. Diminished absorption.

Dyscatabro′sis. Difficult deglutition.

Dyscatapo′sis. Difficulty of swallowing liquids.

Dysche′zia. Difficult and painful defecation.

Dyschrœ′a. From *δυς* and *χροια*, color. Morbid change in the color of the skin.

Dyscine′sia. From *δυς*, with difficulty, and *κινεω*, I move. Loss or difficulty of motion, as in the case of rheumatism or paralysis.

Dyscopho′sis. From *δυς*, with difficulty, and *κοφοω*, I am deaf. Impairment of the sense of hearing.

Dysco′ria. From *δυς*, and *κορη*, the pupil. Irregularity of the pupil.

Dyscra′sia. From *δυς*, and *κρασις*, temperament. A bad temperament or habit of body.

Dyseacœ′a. From *δυς*, and *ακοη*, hearing. Deafness; hard of hearing.

Dyseme′sia. Painful and ineffectual efforts at vomiting.

Dys′entery. *Dysenteria;* from *δυς*, with difficulty, and *εντερον*, intestine. Bloody flux, diarrhœa attended by excretion of blood. Inflammation of the large intestines, fever, and painful tenesmus. The stools are mostly mucous, sometimes streaked with blood, and mixed with hard substances called scybala.

Dysepulot′ic. *Dysepulotus;* from *δυς*, and *επυλοω*, to cicatrize. Applied in *Pathology* to ulcers difficult to be healed.

Dysgene′sia. From *δυς* and *γενεσις*, generation. Lesion of the functions or organs of generation.

Dysgeu′sia. From *δυς* and *γευσις*, taste. A morbid condition, or impairment, of the sense of taste.

Dyshæ′mia. From *δυς* and *αιμα*, blood. Depraved condition of the blood.

Dyshæmorrhœ′a. From *δυς*, with difficulty, *αιμα*, blood, and *ρεω*, to flow. Difficulty in the flow of blood. Difficulty in the hemorrhoidal flux. Also, symptoms caused by its diminution or suppression.

Dyshaph′ia. From *δυς* and *αφη*, touch. Impairment of the sense of touch.

Dyshi′dria. From *δυς* and *ιδρως*, sweat. Morbid condition of the perspiration.

Dysla′lia. From *δυς*, and *λαλια*, speech. Difficult or indistinct articulation of words.

Dysly'sin. A resin obtained by decomposing choloidic acid with dilute hydrochloric acid and alcohol.

Dysmase'sis. From δυς, and μασησις, mastication. Difficult mastication.

Dysmenorrhœ'a. From δυς, and μηνορροια, the menses. Difficult, or retarded menstruation. Catamenia passed with great local pain, and sometimes with a membranous discharge.

Dysmne'sia. From δυς, bad, and μνησις, memory. Impaired or defective memory.

Dyso'dia. Δυσωδια, fetor. Diseases attended with fetid emanations.

Dysodonti'asis. From δυς, with difficulty, and οδοντιασις, dentition. Difficult dentition.

Dysœsthe'sia. Diminished sensation.

Dyso'pia. From δυς, with difficulty, and οπτομαι, I see. Defective vision. Inability to see except in an oblique direction.

Dysorex'ia. From δυς, with difficulty, and ορεξις, appetite. Depraved appetite.

Dysos'mia. From δυς, with difficulty, and οσμη, smell. Diminished sense of smell. Unpleasant fetid odor.

Dysosphre'sia. From δυς, with difficulty, and οσφρησις, the sense of smell. An impaired condition of the sense of smell.

Dysosto'sis. From δυς, and οστεον, a bone. A faulty conformation, or diseased condition of bone.

Dyspep'sia. From δυς, with difficulty, and πεπτω, I concoct. Indigestion. Weak or impaired digestion; a disease consisting, usually, of a want of appetite, eructations, pyrosis, a painful burning sensation and transient distension in the region of the stomach; sometimes accompanied by flatulence and frequently by constipation of the bowels or diarrhœa, together with a long train of nervous symptoms and other disagreeable concomitants.

Dyspha'gia. From δυς, with difficulty, and φαγω, I eat. Difficult or impeded deglutition.

Dysphagia Constric'ta. *Dysphagia pharyngea; dysphagia œsophagea.* Stricture of the œsophagus, or pharynx.

Dyspho'nia. From δυς, and φωνη, the voice. Alteration in the state of the voice; difficulty in the production and articulation of sounds.

Dyspho'ria. From δυς, and φορεω, to bear. The restlessness and anxiety which accompany many diseases.

Dyspnœ'a. From δυς, with difficulty, and πνεω, I breathe. Difficult respiration; shortness of breath.

Dyspnœa Convuls'iva. Asthma.

Dysthet'ica. From δυσϑετικα, a bad state of body. A bad habit of body.

Dysthym'ia. From δυς, with difficulty and ϑυμος, mind. Despondency of mind. Melancholy.

Dysto'chia. *Dystochia;* from δυς, and τοκος, accouchement. Difficult parturition.

Dystœchia'sis. From δυς, and στοιχος, order. A vicious disposition of the eyelashes.

Dyston'ia. From δυς$_4$ and τονος, tone. Morbid condition of the tone of a tissue or organ.

Dystroph'ia. From δυς, difficult, and τροφη, nourishment. Imperfect or faulty nourishment.

Dysu'ria. From δυς, with difficulty, and ουρον, urine. Difficulty of voiding the urine.

Dys'ury. The same as Dysuria.

E.

E, or **Ex.** Latin particle signifying out, or out of.

E. M. F. Abbreviation for Electromotive Force in Electrotherapeutics.

Ext. Abbreviation for *extractum.*

Ear. *Auris.* The organ of hearing, which is divided into *external,* comprehending the auricle and meatus auditorius externus; *middle,* which includes the tympanum and its connections; and the *internal,* which includes the semicircular canals, cochlea, vestibule and whole labyrinth.

Ear, Inflammation of. Otitis.

Ear-Trumpet, An instrument used by persons partially deaf for collecting and increasing the intensity of sound.

Ear-Wax. Cerumen aurium.

Earache. Otalgia.

Earth. In *Chemistry,* the earths are certain metallic oxides, of which there are nine, namely, baryta, strontia, lime, magnesia, alumina, glucina, zirconia, yttria and thorina.

Earth, Aluminous. Alumina or clay.

Earth, Bolar. Argillaceous earth of a pale, but bright-red color. See Bole, Armenian.

Earth Closet, An arrangement by which the deodorizing properties of dry earth are made use of in destroying the odor of fæces. Used in the sick-room more especially.

Earth, Fuller's. Cimolia purpurescens.

Earth, Heavy. Baryta.

Earth, Japan. See Acacia Catechu.

Earth of Bones. Phosphate of lime.

Earths, Absorbent. Earths with the property of neutralizing acids, as magnesis, chalk, &c.

Eau. The French name for water.

Eau de Cologne. Cologne water; a perfume made of alcohol and essential oils, originally prepared at Cologne. Often used in headache, fever, as an evaporating lotion, &c.

Eau de Luce. Succinated spirit of ammonia.

Eau de Vie. Brandy.

Ebe′num. *Ebe′nus.* Ebony.

Eb′lanin or **Eb′lanine.** Pyroxanthin, a substance obtained from raw pyroxylic spirit.

Ebri′ety. *Ebrietas;* from *ebrius*, intoxicated. Intoxication by spirituous liquors.

Ebulli′tion. *Ebullitio;* from *ebullire*, to boil. The motion of a liquid by which it gives off bubbles of vapor, produced by heat or fermentation. Boiling.

Ebur. Ivory.

Eber Ustum Nigrum. Ivory black.

Ebur′nated. From *ebur*, ivory. A term applied to dentine in which the dentinal tubuli have been obliterated by calcareous deposit within their walls.

Eburna′tion. From *ebur*, ivory. The increase of the earthy constituents of bone, resulting in greater size and density.

Eburnifica′tion. *Eburnatio;* from *ebur*, ivory, and *fio*, to be made. An incrustation of the articular surfaces of bones with phosphate of lime, which gives them the hardness and whiteness of ivory. It attends the latter stage of rachitis.

Ecbo′lic. From εκβαλλω, to expel. In *Materia Medica*, medicines calculated to facilitate the expulsion of the fœtus in difficult parturition, or to cause abortion.

Eccathar′ticus. Cathartic.

Eccen′tric. Away from the centre; irregular; odd.

Eccephalo′sis. Cephalotomy.

Ecchely′sis. Expectoration.

Ecchlo′ma. An extract.

Ec′chyma. Eczema.

Ecchymo′ma. From εκ, out of, and χυμος, juice. Ecchymosis.

Ecchymoma Anterio′sum. False aneurism.

Ecchymo′sis. From εκχυω, to pour out. A black or blue spot occasioned by an extravasation of blood into the areolar tissue from a contusion. A bruise. Spontaneous effusions occurring from disease or after death are called *suggillations.*

Ecchy′sis. Effusion.

Eccli′sis. A luxation.

Eccondro′ma. *Eccondrosis.* From εκ, and χονδρος, cartilage. A tumor originating in cartilage.

Ec′cope. Excision of any part; also, a perpendicular division of the cranium by a cutting instrument.

Eccopro′sis. From εκ, and κοπρος, excrement. Defecation.

Eccoprot′ic. *Eccoproticus;* from εκ, and κοπρος, excrement. Laxatives which simply remove the contents of the alimentary canal.

Eccrinol′ogy. *Eccrinolog′ia;* from εκκρινω, I separate, and λογος, a discourse. A treatise on the secretions.

Ec′crisis. Excretion of any kind.

Eccrit′ica. Diseases of the excernent function. Also medicines that act on the secretions.

Eccye′sis. From εκ, and κυησις, gravidity. Extra-uterine fœtation.

Eccylio′sis. From εκ, and κυλιειν, to turn round. A disease of evolution or development.

Ecdemic. From εκδημος, away from home. Disease originating in a distant locality,

Ec′dora. From εκ, and δερω, I flay. Excoriation, especially of the urethra.

Ecdo′rius. That which excoriates.

Ec′dysis. Moulting. Desquamation.

Echetro′sis. White bryony.

Echinococ′cus. From εχινος, a spine, and κοκκος, a cyst. A genus of Hydatids or cystic Entozoons; one of the species is said by Rudolphi to infest the human subject.

Echinopthal′mia. From εχινος, a hedge-hog, and οφθαλμια, an inflammation of the eye. Inflammation of the eyelids, characterized by projection of the eyelashes.

Echinorhyn′cus. From εχινος, a hedgehog, and ρυγχος, a beak. A genus of intestinal worms of the order *Acanthocephaliæ.* One species, the *echinorhyncus bicornis*, has been found in the human subject.

Eclamp′sia. From εκλαμψις, vivid light.

A term applied in *Pathology* to the appearance of flashes of light before the eyes, occurring in some diseases; also to the epileptic convulsions of children and to puerperal convulsions. Eclampsia is considered to be one of the most active and prolific of the nervous diseases affecting the development of the teeth, owing to the close connection of the nervous system and nervous tissue to the teeth.

Eclec′tic. *Eclecticus;* from *εκλεγω*, I select. A class of physicians who select from all sects in medicine.

Ecleg′ma. From *εκλειχω*, to lick. A pharmaceutical preparation of a soft consistence and a sweet flavor; a linctus.

Ec′lysis. *Exsolutio;* from *εκλυω*, I loosen. Faintness; prostration of strength.

Econ′omy. From *οικια*, a house, and *νεμο*, I rule. In *Animal Physiology* the assemblage of laws which govern the organization of animals.

Ecphly′sis. Vesicular eruption. A generic term, including *herpes, eczema. pompholyx* and *rupia.*

Ecphrac′tic. *Ecphracti′cus;* from *εκφρασσω*, to remove obstructions. Deobstruent.

Ecphro′nia. Insanity; melancholy.

Ecphy′ma. A cutaneous excrescence, as a wart, corn, physconia, &c.

Ecphyse′sis. From *εκφυσαω*, to blow. Hurried respiration, as of a person out of breath.

Ec′physis. Apophysis.

Ecpies′ma. From *εκπιεζω*, I press out. In *Surgery*, a fracture of the skull, with depression of the bone.

Ecpies′mos. From *εκπιεζω*, I press out. Protrusion of the eye from an afflux of humors without increase of its volume.

Ec′plixis. A stupor from fright.

Ecpto′ma. *Ecpto′sis.* A falling down of any part; applied to luxations, expulsion of the secundines, falling off of gangrenous parts, scrotal hernia, and prolapsus uteri.

Ecpyc′tica. See Incrassantia.

Ecpye′ma. From *εκ*, out of, and *πυον*, pus. Suppuration; an abscess; a collection of pus.

Ecpye′sis. *Ecpye′ma.* From *εκπυεω*, to suppurate. A generic term for suppurative diseases of the skin.

Ecpye′tic. Suppurative; promoting suppuration.

Ecraseur. [Fr.] From *ecraser*, to crush. A loop of steel chain tightened by a screw, used for removing piles, polypi, or malignant growths.

Ecreg′ma. In *Pathology*, a segment or rough fragment. Also, an eruption or pustule.

Ecrex′is. Rupture; laceration, especially of the vulva or womb.

Ecrhyth′mos. From *εκ*, out of, and *ρυθμος*, rhythm, irregular. In *Pathology*, irregular pulse.

Ec′rysis. *Ecroe.* From *εκρεω*, I run from. A discharge.

Ecsarco′ma. From *εκ*, out of, and *σαρξ*, flesh. A fleshy excrescence, or sarcoma.

Ec′stasis. From *εξισταμαι*, I am beside myself. An ecstasy. A total suspension of sensibility and voluntary movements, with retarded vital action.

Ec′stacy. Ecstasis.

Ecstat′ic Trance. Catalepsy.

Ec′tasis. Extension; expansion; distension or dilatation of a part.

Ec′tasis I′ridis. That expansion of the iris which occasions diminution of the pupil.

Ectex′is. Emaciation. Colliquation.

Ecthlim′ma. Chafing or excoriation produced by external violence.

Ec′thyma. From *εκθυω*, I break out, as heat, &c. A cutaneous eruption of large, round, and distinct pustules, inflamed at their base. They are seldom numerous, and appear most frequently upon the extremities, neck, and shoulders. Three species are noticed, namely, *ecthyma vulgare, ecthyma infantile*, and *ecthyma luridum.*

Ectillot′icus. Having power to pull out. Applied to that which eradicates corns or hairs, as a depilatory.

Ec′toblast. From *εκτος*, without, and *Βλαστος*, a germ. The envelope of a cell.

Ec′toderm. See Blastoderm.

Ecto′mia. Excision; amputation of any part.

Ectop′ia. From *εκτοπος*, out of place. Morbid displacement of any part; luxation.

Ectopia A′ni. Prolapsus ani.

Ectopia Cor′dis. Displacement or unnatural position of the heart.

Ectozo′on. *Ectozo′a.* Ε*κτος*, without, and *ζωον*, an animal. Parasite insects, as lice, that infest the surface of the body, differing from entozoa, found within the body.

Ectrim′ma. In *Pathology*, ulceration of the skin, especially of those parts of the body in contact with the bed after long confinement.

Ectro′pium. *Ectrop′ion.* From *εκτρεπω*, To avert. Eversion of the eyelids, so that the inner surface is turned out.

Ectro′sis. *Ectro′ma.* Miscarriage; abortion.

Ectrot′ic. That which is calculated to cause abortion. Applied, also, to the treatment of disease, or that line of treatment which destroys at once the morbid action, without giving it a chance to involve the economy.

Ec′zema. From εκζεω, I boil out. Heat; eruption. An eruption of small vesicles thickly crowded together, on the skin or mucous surfaces, and usually attended with the discharge of serum.

Eczema Mercuria′le, Eczema rubrum. Eczema caused by the irritation of mercury.

Eczema of the Face. This sometimes occurs in advanced age, and in young children; called *crusta lactea,* and *porrigo larvalis.*

Ec′zema of the Scalp. Ec′zema Cap′itis. Scald head. It occurs during dentition, and also afterwards, and the discharge is very profuse. After a time, the secretion dries into crusts and mats the hair into small separate tufts. The scalp shows signs of inflammatory excitement, and the lymphatic ganglions of the neck are liable to become inflamed and to suppurate.

Edenta′ta. *Eden′tals.* The name of an order of mammals characterized by the absence of the incisor, and, generally, of the cuspid teeth.

Edenta′tion. From *e,* without, and *dens,* tooth. A deprivation of teeth.

Eden′tulous. *Anodon′tos; anodous; edentatus;* from *e,* and *dens, dentis,* a tooth. Without teeth; one who never had teeth, or one who has lost his teeth. The causes which most frequently give rise to the loss of the teeth are caries and chronic inflammation of the gums and peridental membranes. See Caries of the Teeth, and Gums, Diseases of.

Although it is impossible completely to remedy this defect, yet, to such a high state of perfection has the prosthesis of these organs been brought, that their loss is now replaced with artificial substitutes which subserve a most valuable purpose. See Artificial Teeth.

Edes. Amber.

Ed′ible. From *edibilis,* eatable. Good and nourishing food.

E′dic. Iron.

Educa′tion, Phys′ical. The training of the body in such exercises as are calculated to give strength, vigor, and health to all of its organs.

Edul′corant. *Edul′corans.* Medicines which are supposed to deprive fluids of their acrimony.

Edulcora′tion. *Edulcora′tio.* The act of rendering substances mild, either by the affusion of water for the removal of their saline, and other disagreeable qualities, or by the addition of saccharine matter.

Ef′ferent. *Efferens;* from *effero,* I carry, I transport. Applied to vessels which convey fluids from glands, as the *vasa efferentia,* which carry lymph from the lymphatic glands to the thoracic duct, and to nerves which convey the nervous influence from the nervous centres to the circumference.

Efferves′cence. *Effervescent′ia;* from *effervescere,* to boil over, to ferment. In *Chemistry,* the commotion produced by the escape of gas from a liquid, at the ordinary temperature of the atmosphere. In *Humoral Pathology,* a supposed ebullition of the blood or other fluids, produced either by elevation of temperature or the action of the principles contained in them on each other.

Efferves′cing Draught. A carbonated beverage, used sometimes as a vehicle for saline medicines. Dissolve a scruple of carbonate of soda, or potassa, in an ounce of water; mix two drachms of cinnamon water with a drachm and a half of syrup of orange peel; add to these a tablespoonful of fresh lemon juice, and drink the mixture immediately.

Effete′. *Effœtus.* Impoverished; worn out; useless.

Ef′fila. Freckles.

Efflores′cence. *Efflora′tio;* from *efflorescere,* to blow as a flower. In *Chemistry,* the spontaneous conversion of a solid into a pulverulent substance; or the formation of small crystals on the surface of certain crystalline bodies, occasioned by the loss of a part or the whole of their water of crystallization. In *Botany,* act of flowering. In *Pathology,* acute exanthemata.

Efflu′via. *Effluvium.* From *effluo,* to flow out. An exhalation, generally noxious or disagreeable; impalpable emanation.

Efflux′ion. Abortion during the first three months of pregnancy.

Effractu′ra. Fracture of the cranium with much depression.

Effu′sion. From *effundo,* to pour out. In

Pathology, extravasation of a fluid into a visceral cavity or into the cellular tissue.

Egeries. An excretion.

Eges′ta. From *egero*, to carry out. The expulsion of fæces from the healthy body. The excretions.

Egg. The ovum of birds and oviparous animals.

Egoph′onic. Pertaining to egophony.

Egoph′ony. *Ægophonia;* from αιξ, a goat, and φωνη, the voice. Goat's voice. Applied by Laennec to the human voice where it gives through the stethoscope a clear and acute sound, resembling the voice of the goat, and which he regards as indicative of moderate effusion into one of the pleuræ.

Egregor′sis. Morbid watchfulness.

Eighth Pair of Nerves. See PNEUMOGASTRIC.

Eilami′des. The meninges or membranes of the brain.

Eile′ma. A painful convolution of the intestines or tormina produced by flatulence. Also used by Vogel to express a fixed pain in the intestines, as if a nail were driven into the part.

Eile′on. The ileum.

Eile′os. Ileus.

Eiloi′des. A dermoid tumor; coils of skin like folds of intestine; convoluted.

Eisanthe′ma. Eruption on a mucous membrane, such as aphthæ.

Eis′bole. The access of a disease or of a particular paroxysm. Also, injection.

Eisp′noe. Inspiration of air.

Ejacula′tion. *Ejacula′tio;* from *ejaculare*, to cast out. The act by which the semen is darted through the urethra.

Ejac′ulatory. *Ejaculans.* Concerned in the ejaculation of the semen.

Ejaculatory Ducts. The vessels which convey the semen to the urethra.

Ejec′tion. *Ejec′tio;* from *ejicere*, to throw out. Excretion of the fæces, urine, &c.

Elabora′tion. *Elabora′tio;* from *e*, and *laborare*, to work. In *Physiology*, the various changes which assimilative substances undergo, through the action of living organs, before they become subservient to nutrition.

Elæom′eter. A delicate glass hydrometer for estimating the purity of oils.

Elæ′on. Oil.

Elæoph′anes. From ελαιον, oil, and φαινομαι, I appear. Having the appearance of oil.

Elaid′ine. A substance resulting from the action of nitrous acid upon olive, almond, and some other oils. It resembles stearine.

Ela′in. From ελαιον, oil. Oleine. The oily principle of solid fats and oils.

Elaiod′ic Acid. One of the compounds resulting from the saponification of castor oil. Oleoricinic acid.

Elaiom′eter. An instrument for detecting the adulteration of olive oil. In pure olive oil it floats at 50°, and the space between 0, or zero, and 50° is divided into fifty equal parts and numbered accordingly.

El′aolite. From ελαον, oil, and λιθος, stone. A mineral of a brittle, crystalline texture, greasy lustre, grayish, greenish, or reddish shade, composed of silica, alumina, and potassa.

Elas′tic. *Elasti′cus;* from ελαστης, impulsion, itself from ελαυνειν, to impel, to push Endowed with elasticity. Returning to the original form when bent from the same by force.

Elastic Bandage. An India-rubber bandage exerting compression on a part: or forcing parts into new positions, as in regulating the arrangement of teeth.

Elastic Fluid. A gas.

Elastic Gum. Caoutchouc.

Elastic Tissue. A variety of connective tissue, some of the ligaments of which have elastic properties.

Elas′ticin. *Elasticus*, elastic. The peculiar solid material of the elastic tissue.

Elastic′ity. A property in bodies which restores them to their original form, after having been made to deviate from it by external force.

Elast′in. An albuminoid substance which is the fundamental element in elastic tissue. It yields tyrosin and leucin.

Elate′rin. *Elaterina.* A crystallizable substance found in the juice of elaterium. It is distinct from Elatin.

Elate′rium. A substance deposited from the juice of the wild cucumber. See MOMORDICA ELATERIUM.

Ela′tin. The active principle of elaterium.

El′bow. From *ell* and *bow.* Applied to the articulation of the arm with the forearm, and especially to the projection formed by the ulna.

Elco′sis. From ελκος, an ulcer. Ulceration. Applied by Sauvages to cachectic diseases attended with fetid, carious, and chronic ulcers.

Eld′er. See Sambucus.

Elder, Dwarf. Sambucus ebulus.

Elecam′pane. The popular name of the *Inula Helenium;* which see.

Elect′ive Affin′ity. See Affinity, Elective.

Elec′tric. Relating to, or containing electricity.

Electric Attraction. The attraction which exists between certain electrified substances, as glass, amber, sealing-wax, sulphur, and other light bodies.

Electric Aura. The current or breeze produced by the discharge of electricity from a highly-charged conductor. It has sometimes been employed as a mild stimulant to delicate parts, as the eye.

Electric Fishes. A term applied to certain fish, the species of the class *Pisces*, which have the power of discharging the electric shock.

Electric Friction. The irritating action produced by the reception of sparks from a person in the electrical bath through flannel.

Electric Repul′sion. The repulsion of light bodies from certain electrified substances after having come in contact with them.

Electric Shocks. The partial and rapid convulsions produced by the sudden administration of a large amount of electricity from the Leyden jar or other apparatus.

Elec′trical. Pertaining to or containing electricity.

Electrical Battery. A number of Leyden jars placed in a box lined with tin foil, and communicating with each other by means of metallic rods.

Electrical Column. A species of electrical pile consisting of thin plates of different metals, arranged in pairs, with paper between them.

Electrical Lamp. An incandescent electrical lamp, the current supplied by two or three cells of a Bunsen or a small bichromate battery, and regulated by a resistance coil in the handle, which facilitate ready adjustment of the current. It is employed to determine the condition of the teeth. By placing the bulb of the lamp within the mouth and against any part of the surface of the cheeks or lips, and the patient being in a dark room, the presence of pus or other deposits and the existence of decay in the teeth, can be detected by the opacity produced as contrasted with the translucency of the healthy tissue.

Electrical Machine. A mechanical contrivance, consisting of a round plate or cylinder of glass, made to revolve upon its axis, and pressed during each rotation by a cushion of leather covered with silk and smeared with an amalgam of tin and zinc. There is also attached to the machine the *prime conductor*, usually made of brass and sustained by one or more glass legs. The end nearest the glass plate or cylinder is furnished with a number of small wires, which come in such immediate proximity with it that the electric condition of the one is immediately transferred to the other.

Electric′ity. *Electric′itas;* from ηλεκτρον, amber, the substance in which it was first discovered. A subtile fluid or principle which certain bodies exhibit, either naturally or when subjected to the action of various excitants, or by friction, causing them to attract or repel light bodies, emit sparks, or streams of light, and to produce involuntary muscular contraction in the bodies of animals when it is made to pass through them. Also, the science which treats of the phenomena of electricity. There are three kinds of electricity: *Frictional electricity, Galvanism*, and *Magnetism.*

Medicinally, electricity is used as an excitant, and has been employed with success in paralysis, rheumatism, deafness, amaurosis, &c. It may be communicated by means of the electric bath, by points, sparks, or by shocks, according to the intensity required.

Electric′ity, Animal. See Galvanism.

Electricity, Static. Electricity produced by friction.

Electricity, Voltaic. Galvanism.

Electriza′tion. The medical application of electricity.

Electriz′ers, Harrington's. Plates of copper and zinc, or silver and zinc, employed for medicinal purposes.

Elec′tro-Biol′ogy. The science of the electrical relations and laws of organic beings.

Electro-Chem′ical Ac′tion. Chemical action induced by electrical arrangement.

Electro-Chemis′try. That branch of science which treats on the application of electricity as a chemical agent. The science of the interrelations and laws of electricity and chemistry.

Electro-Contractility. The contractile response of a muscle to the electric current.

Electro-Dinam′ics. The science treating of the effects or phenomena of electricity in motion.

Electro-Force. The potential, or tension of a current.

Electro-Magnet′ic Appara′tus. An apparatus by which a current of electro-magnetism is excited. A convenient form consists of a battery of six curved permanent magnets, and an intensity armature around whose cylinders 1500 yards of fine insulated copper wire are coiled. The ends of the wire communicate respectively with a pair of directors, each of which holds a piece of sponge dipped in vinegar or a solution of common salt. When the armature is rotated and a portion of the body is interposed between the directors, a succession of shocks is received. It has been used in paralysis, &c.; also as a local anæsthetic. See GALVANIC BATTERY.

Electro-Mag′netism. Magnetism excited by electricity, generally by galvanic electricity.

Electro-Massage. The transmission of a current of electricity through a kneading agent.

Electro-Metallic Dentures. See WARD'S ELECTRO-METALLIC DENTURE.

Electro-Metallurgy. The electro-deposition of metals, various forms of batteries being used, such as Bunsen's, Smee's and Wollaston's.

Electro-Motive. Pertaining to the mechanical or motor effects of electricity.

Electro-Muscular. Pertaining to the action of electricity upon muscles.

Electro-Pathology. The diagnosis of a disease by the aid of electric irritation.

Electro-Physiology. The physiology of the phenomena which have for either cause or result the production of electricity in the body. The study of electric reactions, properties and relations of organs and organic tissues.

Electro-Plating. The art of coating articles of cheap metals with a thin covering of gold, silver, &c., by the action of the electric current.

Electrosta′tics. From *electricity*, and *στατικος*, *stationary.* The science of static electricity, or that developed by friction and induction.

Electro-Sensibility. The impression by electric irritation upon a sensory nerve.

Electro-Therapeu′tics. The employment of electricity as a therapeutical agent; the induction and galvanic currents are employed.

Electro-Voltaic. Same as galvanic or chemical electricity.

Electrot′onus. From *τονος*, tension. The change of condition in a nerve during the application of a current of electricity.

Elec′trode. In electro-chemical action the electrodes are the surfaces by which electricity passes into or out of other media, in other words the ways or roads along which the electric current or fluid passes. The application of points or surfaces connecting the body with the poles of a battery.

Electrogen′esis. *Ἤλεκτρον*, amber, and *γένω*, to be born. The production of electricity. The results, after withdrawal, of the application of a current of electricity to the spinal cord, a nerve or a part.

Electrogen′ic. *Electrogen′icus.* Belonging to electrogenesis.

Electrol′ogy. *Electrolo′gia;* from *ηλεκτρον*, amber, and *λογος*, a discourse. A treatise on the science of electricity.

Electrol′ysis. Chemical decomposition of bodies by electricity.

Elec′trolyte. A substance undergoing direct decomposition by the action of the electric current.

Electrom′eter. An instrument for measuring electricity.

Electroph′orus. An instrument invented by Volta for collecting weak electricity, consisting of a flat cake of resin and a disk of metal, of rather smaller diameter, supplied with a glass handle, used in electrical experiments to show the generation of electricity by induction.

Electropo′lar. A term applied to a conductor in which one end or surface is positive while the other is negative.

Electropunc′ture. The introduction of two or more needles as electrodes into any part of the body.

Elec′troscope. An instrument for the discovery of electrical excitement.

Elec′trotint. A process by which an engraving may be made by the electrotype from an original painting in thick colors.

Elec′trotype. The precipitation, by means of a galvanic current, of a metal, from a solution, upon any metallic object immersed in it. Electrical production of fac-simile medals, etc., on copper.

Electro-Vi′tal or **Neu′ro-Elec′tric Currents.** Two electric currents supposed to exist in animals,—the one external, the other internal.

Elec′trum. Amber; also the name for a mixture of four parts of gold and one of silver.

Electua′rium. An electuary; a confection.

Electuarium Cassiœ. A confection of cassia.

Elei′din. The granules of the superficial cells of the stratum granulosum of the epidermis.

El′ement. A substance which cannot be divided or decomposed by chemical analysis; chiefly metallic.

Elementary Body. A body, matter or element which physical or chemical processes fail to decompose or separate into more than one kind of matter. There are 66 elementary bodies, of which 52 are metallic.

El′emi. *Amyris elemif′era.* A fragrant resinous exudation from several species of *Amyris.*

Eleopt′ene. The permanent liquid principle of the volatile oils.

Eleosel′inum. Apium graveolens.

Elephanti′asis. From ελεφας, an elephant. A chronic inflammation of the skin, occurring in warm climates, as in Africa, the West Indies, Madeira and the Isle of France, in which the integument becomes rough, indurated, wrinkled and scaly, like the skin of an elephant, attended by a diminution and sometimes a total loss of sensibility; the formation of fissures in the skin, ulcerations, etc. This variety is nearly allied to leprosy, if it is not the same disease, and is called *Elephant′iasis Græco′rum;* also *Le′pra Ar′abum.* Another variety is characterized by the leg being much swollen and misshapen, and thus supposed to resemble that of an elephant. This form is known as the *Elephantiasis Arabum, Bucnemia, Barbadoes Leg.* etc.

El′ephas. The elephant; ivory.

Eletta′ria. A genus of plants of the order *Zingiberaceæ.*

Elettaria Cardamomum. The officinal cardamom, the seeds of which are aromatic and gently pungent when chewed.

Eleuthe′ria. Cascarilla bark.

Eleva′tor. From *elevare,* to lift up. In *Anatomy,* a muscle whose function consists in raising the part into which it is inserted. See Levator. In *General Surgery,* an instrument used to raise depressed portions of bone, especially of the cranium, or for the removal of the circle detached by the trephine. In *Dental Surgery,* an instrument sometimes employed in the extraction of roots of teeth. The elevator used in the last-mentioned operation is of a pointed shape, bearing some resemblance to the tongue of a carp, and is hence called by the French dentists *langue de carpè;* it is flat or slightly concave on one side and convex on the other, attached to a straight or curved shank, according to the fancy of the operator, or the part of the jaw on which it is designed to be employed, and inserted in a large, strong, ivory, wood or pearl handle.

Elevator Ani. Levator ani.

Eleva′tor La′bii Inferio′ris Pro′prius. Levator labii inferioris.

Elevator La′bii Superio′ris Pro′prius. Levator labii superioris alæque nasi.

Elevator Labio′rum. Levator anguli oris.

Elevator Na′si Ala′rum. See Levator Labii Superioris Alæque Nasi.

Elevator Oc′uli. Rectus superioris.

Elevator Pal′pebræ Superio′ris. Levator palpebræ superioris.

Elevator Scap′ulæ. Levator scapula.

Elevator Testic′uli. The cremaster muscle.

Elevator Ureth′ræ. The transversus perinæi muscle.

Elevato′rium. The elevator; a surgical instrument.

Elim′inate. To set free, to expel, to throw off.

Elimina′tion. From *e,* out, and *limen,* household. Excretion; putting forth or out.

Eliqua′tion. *Liquation.* In *Metallurgy,* a process of separating two metals of different fusion points, by heating the mixture sufficiently to melt that metal which fuses at the lower temperature, when it runs out, leaving a porous cake of the more infusible metal. The same process is applied to the separation of fusible sulphurets, as that of antimony, from their ores. This operation is sometimes called *levating.* In *Pathology,* colliquation.

Elixa′tion. *Elixatio;* from *elixus,* boiled, sodden. The act of boiling or seething.

Elix′ir. Generally supposed to be from *elekser,* quintessence. A solution of various medicinal substances, or their active principle, in alcohol. It is analogous to tincture; also, a sweetened, aromatic, spirituous syrup.

Elixir of Vit′riol and Tan′nin. A saturated solution which is a powerful astringent and hæmostatic applied to bleeding surfaces, fungous growths, etc.

Elixir Vit′rioli. Aromatic sulphuric acid.

Elixivia′tion. Lixiviation.

Ella′gic Acid. An acid obtained from nutgalls, distinct from gallic and tannic acids.

Elo′des. From ελος, a marsh, and ειδος resemblance. Marsh fever.

Elonga′tion. *Elongatio;* from *elongare,* to lengthen. In *Surgery,* an imperfect luxation, in which the ligaments are stretched and the limb lengthened. Also, the extension required in the reduction of a dislocation or fracture.

Elutria′tion. *Elutria′tio;* from *elutrio,* to cleanse. In *Chemistry* and *Pharmacy,* the separation of the light from the heavy particles of a powder by suspending both in water, allowing the coarser grains to fall and decanting the fine powder.

Elu′vies. From *eluo,* to wash out. A preternatural discharge of any fluid; also, the fluid itself. Applied sometimes to leucorrhœa.

Elytratre′sia. Imperforation of the vagina.

Elytri′tis. From *ελυτρον,* the vagina, and *itis,* inflammation. Inflammation of the vagina.

Elytroce′le. From *ελυτρον,* the vagina, and *χελε,* a tumor. Vaginal hernia.

Ely′troide. From *ελυτρον,* and *ειδος,* resemblance. The tunica vaginalis.

El′ytron. From *ελυω,* I involve. A sheath; the vagina. In *Anatomy,* the membranes enveloping the spinal marrow are called *ελυτρα.* In *Zoology,* the coriaceous envelope which sheathes the inferior or membranous wing of *Coleopterous* and *Orthopterous* insects.

Elytroncus. From *ελυτρον,* and *ογκος,* a tumor. A swelling or tumor of the vagina.

Elytroplas′ty. Operation for the cure of vesico-vaginal fistula, consisting of transplanting skin from the labia or nates.

Elytropto′sis. From *ελυτρον,* a sheath, and *πτωσις,* fall. Applied to inversion and prolapsus vagina.

Elytrorrha′gia. From *ελυτρον,* and *ρηγνυμι,* to burst forth. Vaginal hemorrhage.

Elytror′rhaphy. From *ελυτρον,* and *ραφη,* a suture. The restoration of the vagina by suture in cases of fissure and prolapsus.

Elytrorrhœ′a. From *ελυτρον,* and *ρεω,* to flow. Passive hemorrhage from the vagina; also a mucus discharged from the vagina.

Emacia′tion. *Emacia′tio;* from *emaciare,* to grow lean. Wasting of the flesh. The condition of a person who is losing flesh. Becoming lean.

Emana′tion. *Emanatio;* from *emanare,* to issue from. A term applied to fluid or gaseous bodies, which proceed or originate from other bodies, as light from the sun, odors from plants, and miasmata from the decomposition of animal and vegetable substances.

Eman′sio Men′sium. Amenorrhœa, usually applied to that form of the disease in which the patient has never menstruated.

Emas′culate. *Emascula′tus.* A male deprived of the generative power.

Emascula′tion. *Emascula′tio;* from *emasculare,* to render impotent. The act of destroying or removing the male generative organs, or testicles.

Embalm′ing. The preservation of the dead body, by impregnating it with substances capable of preventing it from becoming putrid, and thus preserving it. Among the Egyptians it was usually done by saturating every part with asphaltum.

Embam′ma. From *εμβαπτω.* To immerse in. A medical condiment or sauce in which the food is dipped.

Em′bole. Reducing a dislocation.

Embo′lia. *Εν,* in, and *βαλλω,* to throw. Obstruction of an artery or vein from coagulated blood.

Em′bolism. The obstruction of an artery and the stoppage of blood through it by a part or the whole of a thrombus becoming detached from its point of formation and floating away with the blood-stream to a part where the calibre of the vessel is too small to allow it to pass. The term "embolism," however, is applied to such a condition, brought about by anything, whether a thrombus or not. If from an embolus, the clot may become organized or partially absorbed as a result of the organization, and the part of the artery about which it lodges, may be reduced to a solid cord. If the embolus contains septic matter, an abscess may form.

Em′bolus. A wedge or stopper. Applied to a clot of blood, coagulum, formed in large vessels in certain morbid conditions, and afterwards forced into a small artery so as to obstruct the circulation.

Embon′point. A French word signifying in good condition or in full flesh.

Embroca′tion. *Embroca′tio;* from *εμβρεχω,* I sprinkle. A fluid application, especially a liniment, to be rubbed on any part of the body.

Embroche. Em′brocation.

Em′bryo. *Embryon;* from *εμβρυω,* I grow. The fœtus in utero up to the 4th month of its development. Also the germ of a tooth or of a plant.

Embryog′raphy. *Embryograph′ia;* from *εμβρυον,* the embryo, and *γραφη,* a description. An anatomical description of the embryo.

Embryol′ogy. *Embryolog′iæ;* from εμβρυον, and λογος, an account. A description of, or treatise on the embryo.

Embryonic. Pertaining to the embryo.

Embryot′omy. *Embryotom′ia;* from εμβρυον, the embryo, and τεμνειν, to cut. In *Obstetric Surgery*, the dismembering of the fœtus in utero in order to its removal.

Embryul′cia. From εμβρμον, and ελκω, to draw. The removal of the dead fœtus with a blunt hook.

Embryul′cus. From εμβρυον, and ελκω, to draw. The blunt hook forceps for the extraction of the fœtus from the uterus.

Em′ery. A variety of corundum characterized by extreme hardness. The powder is used for cutting and polishing glass and in the composition of wheels for grinding porcelain teeth.

Em′ery Wheels. Wheels varying in thickness from an eighth to three-quarters of an inch, and in diameter from one to nine or ten inches, composed of shellac and emery. They are employed in the mechanical laboratory of the dentist for grinding porcelain or mineral teeth. When well made they are preferable to any other grinding wheel, except the corundum, used for this purpose.

Emery Strips. Made of fine emery cloth and employed for cutting down the excess of gold on proximate fillings to the correct shape.

Em′esis. *Eme′sia.* The act of vomiting.

Emetatroph′ia. Atrophy induced by vomiting.

Emet′ic. *Emet′icum;* from εμεω, I vomit. A substance capable of exciting emesis or vomiting.

Emetic Tartar. Tartarized antimony.

Emetic Weed. Lobelia inflata.

Em′etine. *Emetina.* A vegetable alkali discovered by Pelletier in ipecacuanha, to which it owes its emetic power.

Em′eto-Cathar′tic. *Eme′to catharsis.* A medicine which excites vomiting and purging at the same time.

Em′inence. *Eminen′tia.* A projection or protuberance on the surface of an organ.

Eminen′tia Annula′ris. The pons varolii.

Eminen′tiæ Candidan′tes. The corpora albicantia of the brain.

Eminentiæ Lenticula′res. The corpora striata.

Eminentiæ Magnæ Cereb′ri. The thalami opticorum.

Eminentiæ Quadrigem′inæ. The tubercula quadrigemina.

Emissa′ria. From *emittere*, to send or let out. A term applied in *Anatomy* to excretory ducts.

Emissaria Duræ Mat′ris. The processes of dura mater which accompany the cerebral nerves through the cranial foramina.

Emissaria Santori′ni. The minute veins which communicate with the sinuses of the dura mater through the foramina of the cranium, and may, sometimes, convey to the exterior the blood circulating within.

Emis′sion. *Emis′sio;* from *emittere*, to send out, drive out. The act by which matter of any kind is thrown from the body.

Emisso′rius. Emissory; that which conveys any fluid out of the body.

Emmen′agogues. *Emmenago′ga;* from εμμηνια, the menses, and αγω, I drive, or expel. Medicines which promote or favor the discharge of the menses.

Emme′nia. The menses.

Emmenolog′ia. From εμμηνια, the menses, and λογος, a discourse. A treatise on menstruation.

Emol′lients. *Emollien′tia;* from *emollire*, to soften or relax. Substances which soften or relax inflamed parts, as bland oils, fomentations, cataplasms, &c.

Emo′tion. *Emo′tio.* Affection of the mind. Delirium.

Empathe′ma. Εμπαθης; from παθημα, *passio, affectio.* Ungovernable passion.

Empei′ria. Empiricism; medicine founded exclusively upon observation.

Em′phlysis. From εν, in, and φλυσις, a vesicular tumor or eruption. Vesicular eruption, with a discharge of an acrid fluid, as in *aphtha, erysipelas, pemphigus*, &c.

Emphrac′ticus. *Emphrac′tic;* from εμφραττω, I close, I obstruct. A medicine which closes the pores of the skin when applied to it.

Emphrag′ma. That which obstructs.

Emphragma Lachryma′le. Fistula lachrymalis.

Emphragma Saliva′re. Ranula.

Emphrax′is. Obstruction of any cavity or canal.

Emphy′ma. A tumor, or morbid growth.

Emphyse′ma. From εμφυσαω, to inflate. An elastic, crepitant swelling, caused by the introduction of air or other aeriform fluid into the cellular texture.

Emphysema Abdom′inis. See TYMPANITES.

Emphysema of the Lungs. Infiltration of the intercellular texture of the lungs with air.

Emphysema Pec′toris. See PNEUMOTHORAX.

Empir′ic. *Empiri′cus;* from εμπειρια, experience. Formerly applied to one who, in the practice of physic, followed experience alone, but, at present, to one who deviates from the course pursued by regular practitioners, and vends nostrums. The term is used in nearly the same sense as that of charlatan, or quack.

Empir′icism. The practice of empirics. Quackery.

Emplas′ticus. An emphractic.

Emplas′trum. From εμπλασσω, I spread upon. A plaster. A solid, glutinous compound which, at the ordinary temperature of the body, adheres to the part on which it is placed.

Emplastrum Adhœ′sivum. *Emplastrum resinæ.* Resin plaster; adhesive plaster.

Emplastrum Adhœ′sivum An′glicum. Court plaster.

Emplastrum Belladon′nœ. U. S. A plaster of belladonna.

Emplastrum Calefa′ciens. Dub. A calefacient plaster.

Emplastrum Canthar′idis. Lond. A plaster of Spanish flies.

Emplastrum Cantharidis Compos′itum. Ed. Compound plaster of Spanish flies.

Emplastrum Ce′rœ. Lond. A wax plaster.

Emplastrum Diach′ylon. *Emplastrum plumbi.* Litharge plaster.

Emplastrum Epispas′ticum, *Emplastrum cantharidis.* Blistering plaster.

Emplastrum Opii, U. S. An opium plaster.

Emplastrum Pi′cis. Lond., Ed. *Emplastrum picis compos′itum.* Compound pitch plaster.

Emplastrum Plumb′i. U. S., London. Lead plaster.

Emplastrum Plumbi Carbona′tis. Plaster of carbonate of lead.

Emplastrum Resi′nœ. U. S., Lond. Resin plaster.

Emplastrum Sapo′nis. U. S. Soap plaster.

Emplastrum Saponis Compos′itum. Adhesive plaster.

Emplastrum Sim′plex, Ed. *Emplastrum ceræ.* Wax plaster.

Emplastrum Vesicato′rium. *Emplastrum cantharidis.* Plaster of Spanish flies.

Empo′rium. A mart. The brain was formerly so called because all the affairs of the mind are transacted there.

Empres′ma. From εμπρηθω, I burn within. Visceral inflammation; inflammation of any of the viscera.

Emprosthot′onos. From εμπροσθεν, forward, and τεινω, I stretch, I extend. A form of tetanus in which the body is drawn forward.

Empsycho′sis. From εμψυχοω, I animate. I vivify. The act of animating. The union of soul and body.

Empto′sis. Imbibition. Endosmosis.

Empty′sis. From εμπτυω. To spit out. Hæmoptysis; spitting of blood.

Empye′ma. From εν, within, and πυον, pus. A collection of pus in the chest, antrum or other cavity.

Empye′sis. Suppuration. A phlegmonous eruption in which the pimples gradually fill with purulent fluid, and, after awhile, dry up, leaving thick scabs.

Empyoce′le. From εν, in, πυον, pus, and κηλη, a tumor. A tumor of the scrotum formed by a collection of pus.

Empyom′phalus. From εν, in, πυον, pus, and ομφαλος, the navel. A suppurating tumor under the navel, or umbilical hernia.

Em′pyos. Purulent.

Empyr′eal Air. Oxygen gas.

Empyreu′ma. From εμπυρευω, I kindle. A peculiar, offensive odor which animal and other substances contract when decomposed by being exposed to heat in a closed vessel.

Empyreumat′ic. *Empyreumat′icus.* Possessing the qualities of empyreuma, as an empyreumatic smell or taste.

Empyreumatic Oil. Oil derived from the destructive distillation of animal matters.

Emul′gent. *Emulgens;* from *emulgere,* to milk out, to draw out. The renal artery and vein are so called because the ancients imagined they strained or milked the urine through the kidneys.

Emul′sin. Albumen of almonds.

Emul′sio. An emulsion.

Emulsio Aca′ciœ. Gum Arabic emulsion.

Emulsio Amyg′dalœ. Almond emulsion; almond milk.

Emulsio Camphora′ta. An emulsion composed of camphor, blanched, sweet almonds, refined sugar and water.

Emul′sion. *Emulsio.* A medicine of a milky-white appearance, composed of oil and mucilage.

Emulsion, Almond. Mistura amygdalæ; almond mixture.

Emulsion, Cam′phorated. See Emulsio Camphorata.

Emulsion of Gum Arabic. Mucilage of gum arabic.

Emul′sive. Applied to seeds and the kernels of nuts which yield oil when pressed.

Emunc′tory. *Emunctorium;* from *emungere*, to drain off. Any excretory organ of the body, or cavity, containing fluids to be excreted.

Emun′dans. Cleansing or purifying; applied to washes for ulcers.

Emundan′tia. Detergents.

Enæ′mos. A topical application for arresting hemorrhage by agglutinating the parts.

Enæore′ma. From εν, in, and αιώρεω, I lift up, that which hangs or floats in. A deposit floating in the urine.

Enam′el. A vitreous substance used for painting on porcelain, glass and for covering metals with various kinds of ornamental work. It is composed of coloring matters which consist of metallic oxides, fluxes of vitrifiable substances, as silicates, borates or boro-silicates. See Porcelain Teeth.

Enamel Chisel. A dental instrument of a chisel shape, with a straight or oblique edge, and used for cutting away the enamel and dentine of the teeth.

Enamel, Cuticle of the. Nasmyth's membrane. According to Mr. Nasmyth, a delicate membrane which covers the enamel, but so closely united with it that it can be demonstrated only by the use of chlorohydric acid.

Enamel Organ. See Teeth, Development of.

Enamel of Porcelain Teeth. See Porcelain Teeth.

Enamel of the Teeth. *Cortex stria′ta; adaman′tina den′tium; crusta dentium adaman′tina; substan′tia vit′rea.* A seemingly semi-vitreous substance which covers the crown and extends to the neck of a tooth. It is the hardest of all animal substances, is usually of a pearly, milk-white color and extremely smooth and glossy on its surface. Like dentine, it varies in density, being much harder on some teeth than others; it is thickest on those parts most exposed to friction, as on the protuberances of the molars, the cutting edges of the incisors, and the cusps of the bicuspids and cuspidati, and is thinnest towards the neck. The structure of the enamel is fibrous; its fibres radiating from the dentine to the surface of the tooth, an arrangement by which immense strength and power of sustaining great pressure are given to it.

In describing the microscopic structure of the enamel of the human tooth, Professor Owen says it "consists of long and slender, solid, prismatic, for the most part hexagonal, fibres of phosphate, carbonate and fluate of lime," which "are essentially the contents of extremely delicate, membranous tubes, originally subdivided into minute, depressed compartments or cells, of which membranes scarcely a trace can be detected in fully-formed teeth. The fibres are arranged closely together, side by side, with occasional narrow, angular fissures or interspaces, which are most common between the ends nearest the dentine; their general direction is perpendicular to the surface of the dentine, where the ends of the prisms are fixed in shallow depressions; the opposite and larger ends form the exposed surface of the enamel; the fibres proceeding to the horizontal masticating surface are, therefore, vertical; the greater number, which are directed to the surface of the crown, are horizontal, or nearly so; every fibre, as a general rule, having, like the tubes of the dentine, that direction which is best adapted for resisting either the external force of mastication or the effects of lateral pressure. Besides the minute pits corresponding with the inner ends of the enamel fibres, the outer surface of the dentine sometimes presents larger depressions . . . The enamel fibres describe a flexuous course, the curves being much stronger and shorter than the primary curves of the dentinal tubes. The parallelism of the fibres continues over a much smaller extent of any part of the enamel than that of the calcigerous tubes in the dentine: in some parts of the enamel they curve in opposite directions to one another, like the vane of a feather. Sometimes the fibres may be traced through the entire thickness of the enamel; where they fall short, and where the larger fibres diverge from each other, shorter complemental ones fill up the interspaces. Each fibre is $\frac{1}{5000}$ of an inch in thickness, and is marked throughout its entire course by faint, close-set, transverse striæ. When a section of enamel includes several fibres in its thickness, certain of the overlapping curves intercept a portion of light, and occasion the appearance of dusky, brownish waves. Another appearance, more immediately related to the formation of enamel, is produced by lines crossing the enamel fibres, parallel with the outer margin of the enamel, but not always parallel with that attached to the dentine. These lines are not of equal clearness, but are very nearly equidistant, being about $\frac{1}{2000}$ of an inch apart; they are more plainly seen in transverse sections of the crown than longitudinal sections, and they have the same relation to the fibres of the enamel which the contour-lines of the dentine bear to the calcigerous tubes. Without doubt they indicate, in like manner, strata of segments of the fibres and stages in the formation of the substance. Where these strata, which are arranged very obliquely to the vertical surface of the dentine, cross out upon that surface, they occasion those waves, transverse, annular delicate markings, which Leeuwenhoek noticed upon the exterior of the enamel, and which he supposed to indicate successive stages in the protrusion of the tooth through the gum in taking its place in the dental series."

The chemical composition of enamel in an adult, human tooth, according to Von Bibra, consists of

Calcium phosphate and fluoride,	89.82
Calcium carbonate	4.37
Magnesium phosphate	1.34
Other salts	.88
Cartilage	3.39
Fat	.20

Organic matter, 3.59; inorganic matter, 96.41.

The proportions vary in the enamel of the teeth of different individuals.

Enante′sis. The confluence or near approach of ascending and descending blood-vessels.

Enanthe′ma. From *ανϑεω*, to bloom. A name for certain eruptions of the mucous membrane.

Enanthe′sis. From *εν*, in, and *ανϑεω*, to bloom. An eruption on the skin; rash exanthem, including scarlet fever, measles and urticaria.

Enarthro′sis. From *εν*, in, and *αρϑρον*, a joint. A species of diarthrosis, in which the round head of one bone is received into the cavity of another, so as to admit of motion in all directions.

Enar′thrum. A foreign body in a joint.

Encan′this. From *εν*, and *κανθος*, the angle of the eye. A tumor or excrescence in the internal angle of the eye.

Encanthis Benig′na. A soft, red and sometimes rather livid excrescence of the caruncula lachrymalis, which generally yields to astringent collyria.

Encanthis Malig′na. A malignant excrescence of the caruncula lachrymalis.

Encar′pos. Pregnant.

Encatalep′sis. Catalepsy.

Encathis′ma. Semicupium.

Encau′ma. From *εν*, in, and *καυω*, to burn. The scar of a burn or the vesicle caused by a burn; also an ulcer of the cornea, followed by escape of humor. Also the old name of nitrate of silver.

Encau′sis. A burn; encauma; moxibustion.

Encephalal′gia. Headache.

Encephalalgia Hydrop′ica. Hydrocephalus or dropsy of the brain.

Encephala′ta. The great sub-kingdom of vertebrata, in which the brain is protected by a bony case.

Encephal′ic. *Encephal′icus;* from *εν*, in, *κεφαλη*, the head. Relating to the encephalon.

Encephali′tis. Inflammation of the brain.

Encephalitis Exsudato′ria. Hydrocephalus internus.

Encephaloce′le. From *εγκεφαλος*, the brain, and *κηλη*, hernia. Hernia cerebri. Fungus cerebri

Enceph′aloid. From *εγκεφαλος*, and *ειδος*, resemblance. Cerebriform. This term is applied by Laennec to a species of morbid substance which frequently constitutes the mass of scirrhous or cancerous tumors, because of its resemblance to the medullary substance of the brain.

Encephalo′ma. Fungus cerebri.

Encephalomala′cia, Mollities cerebri or softening of the brain.

Enceph′alon. *Enceph′alum;* from *εν*, in, and *κεφαλη*, the head. The contents of the cranium, including the cerebrum, cerebellum and medulla oblongata, with their vessels, nerves and investing membranes.

Encephalophy′mata. Tubercles of the brain.

Encephalopyo′sis. From *εγκεφαλος*, the brain, and *πυον*, pus. Ulceration of the brain.

Encephalo′sis. A tumor of a brain-like appearance.

Encephalosis′mus. Concussion of the brain.

Encharax′is. Scarification.

Enchon′dral, or **Inter′cartilagi′nous Ossification.** When the bone is preceded by cartilage, which, first of all, becomes calcified, and this is invaded and, for the most part, removed by an embryonic tissue, which deposits bony matter in the interior of the cartilage, while, at the same time, layers of bone are being formed outside, underneath the periosteum.

Enchondro′ma. From εν, in, and χονδρος, a cartilage. A cartilaginous tumor.

Enchon′drus. Εν, in, and χονδρος, a cartilage. Cartilaginous. Also, granular, having grains.

Encho′rios. Endemic.

Enchymo′ma. *Enchymo′sis;* from εν, in, and χυω, I pour. Infusion or pouring in of blood into the cutaneous vessels caused by joy, anger or shame; blushing.

Enclys′ma. From εν, in, and κλυζω, to cleanse out. A clyster.

Encœ′lia. From εν, in, and κοιλια, the belly. The abdominal viscera.

Encœli′tis. Inflammation of the abdominal viscera.

Encolpis′mus. Introduction of any medicament into the vagina.

Encyst′ed. From εν, in, and κυστις, a bladder. Applied to a tumor or other matter inclosed in a cyst or sac.

Encys′tis. An encysted tumor.

End Organ. The terminal organ or part of a sensory nerve-fibre of any kind.

Endan′gium. *Endangi′on.* The lining membrane of vessels.

Endarteri′tis. Inflammation of the inner coat of an artery.

Endem′ic. *Endem′icus;* from εν, in, and δημος, the people. Prevalent disease in a particular or circumscribed region or district of country.

Endento′sis. From εν, in, and *dens, dentis,* a tooth, and οστεον, bone. Dental exostosis.

Enderm′ic. *Endermat′ic;* from εν, in, and δερματικος, cutaneous. The treatment of disease by the application of remedies to the skin, especially after the removal of the cuticle. Morphia and strychnia are often administered in this way.

En′do. From ενδον, within. A common profix.

Endoäorti′tis. From ενδον, within, and *aortitis,* inflammation of the aorta. Inflammation of the inner membrane of the aorta.

Endo′blast. From ενδον, within, and βλαστος, a germ. The cell nucleus.

Endocar′diac. Within the heart; applied to sounds produced within that organ.

Endocar′dial. Ενδον, within, and καρδια, the heart. Within the heart.

Endocardi′tis. Inflammation of the lining membrane of the heart.

Endocoli′tis. Dysentery.

Endo′derm. See Blastoderm.

Endodonti′tis. From ενδον, within, οδους, a tooth, and *itis,* signifying inflammation. Inflammation of the lining membrane of a tooth. This may arise from exposure of the pulp-cavity and the presence or contact of acrid and irritating agents, or from exposure to sudden transitions of temperature, or from mechanical violence, as in the case of a blow, or improperly performed dental operations. It may also occur as the result of constitutional disease. But from whatever cause produced, it is always attended with the severest and most agonizing pain, and is seldom relieved, when acute, by any other means than the extraction of the tooth or the destruction of the pulp.

Endoenteri′tis. Enteritis.

Endogastri′tis. Inflammation of the lining membrane of the stomach.

Endogen′esis. Cell-formation within a cell.

Endog′enous. Increasing by internal growth.

En′dolymphia. The liquid contained in the membranous canals of the ear.

Endometri′tis. Inflammation of the lining membrane of the womb.

Endomyseum. The extension of the perimysium between the muscular fibers.

Endoneurium. The delicate connective tissue holding together the fibrils of a bundle of nerves.

Endopathic. The rise of disease not from external causes.

Endoscope. An instrument for examining a cavity of the body through its natural outlet.

Endo′sis. Remission.

Endosmom′eter. An instrument for measuring the force of the endosmotic action.

En′dosmose. *Endosmo′sis;* from ενδον, within, and ωσμος, impulse. Imbibition. The transmission of a fluid through a membrane from the interior, or the passage of a thin fluid from without by a dense one within. The property depends mainly upon the capillary attraction of the walls of the cavity. Endosmose is also sometimes used to signify the passage of a more transmissible fluid, whilst exosmosis signifies that of the least transmissionable. See Osmose. Mr. Lintot, an English dentist, and author of a small treatise on the Teeth, is of the opinion that dental caries is the result of the chemical action of an acidulated fluid of the mouth upon the dentinal tissue, while undergoing an endosmotic action on it. That such action might, under certain circumstances, take place through the cells of the dentine, is not improbable, and in the event of its occurrence, would, it is fair to presume, hasten the decomposition of the part of the tooth in which it was taking place.

Endosmo′sis. The passage of liquids or gases through dividing membranes.

Endosmot′ic. Relating to endosmosis.

En′dosperm. Ενδον, within, and σπερμα, a seed. The albumen between the integuments and the embryo.

Endosteitis. Inflammation of the lining membrane, or endosteum of a bone.

Endotheli′oma. A tumor of the endothelium.

Endothelium. From ενδον, within, and θηλη, nipple. The internal lining membrane of serous, synovial, and other internal surfaces.

Endoste′um. The vascular membranous layer of connective tissue lining the cavity of a bone.

En′dostome. Ενδον, and στομα, a mouth. The inner opening of the uvula. Also a chronic tumor within a bone.

En′ema. Plural, *enemata*. From ενιημι, to inject. An injection; a clyster. The enemata commonly used consist of warm water having in solution either soap or common salt, or both. For an adult from a pint to a quart may be injected; for infants and children from half an ounce to six ounces, according to age.

Enepider′mic. *Enepidermicus;* from εν, in, επι, upon, and δερμα, the skin. The treatment of disease by the application of remedies, such as plasters, blisters, &c., upon the skin.

En′ergy. *Energia;* from ενεργεω, to act. In *Physiology*, the active operation of the various organs of the body. Thus we say, the *vital energy*, the *muscular energy*, the *nervous energy* &c.

Enerva′tion. *Enerva′tio;* from *e*, out of, and *nervus*, strength. The act of debilitating; a state of weakness.

Eneuclea′tion. From *e*, out of, and *nucleus*, a kernel. Exsecting from its seat or capsule a tumor, etc.

Engeiso′ma. *Engizoma;* from εγγιζω, I approximate. A fracture of the skull, in which a broken portion of bone passes beneath a sound portion, and compresses the brain. Also, an instrument used in fractures of the clavicle.

En′gine, Suspension. A machine modeled on the plan of suspension from the ceiling, and in which the driving power is belted directly to the shaft of the hand-piece without the intervention of an adjustable arm or flexible cable. The hand-piece is balanced and tension given to the driving-belt by a small pulley, attached to the hand-piece spindle, and being suspended on a cord, it is free to move in any and every direction, and causes the burr-drill or other instrument used by means of the engine, and which is carried by a fly-wheel on the shaft, to be readily applied to any cavity in the mouth. See Dental Engine.

Engine, Dental. A foot-power machine, embracing the following devices and combinations: The use of a flexible wire shaft, with a flexible sheath over it. The combination of a base or stand with the upper works; a device for operating the power from either side of the dental chair; a hand-piece, with hardened steel bearings, and tool mutually locking, the latter readily placed or removed and remaining undisturbed by the pulling-cut, or by the swiftest revolution without pressure. The driving-wheel is operated by a pedal and flat or spiral steel spring pitman, which gives to the crank when on the down centre an upward motion, allowing the foot of the operator to run the engine with ease. See Dental Engine.

Engine-Bits. Burrs such as the round, rose-head, oval, wheel, inserted core, and fissure-burr, for use with the dental engine.

English Teeth. Artificial teeth manufactured by Ash and Sons, which possess beautiful coloring, and soft translucency, rendering them well adapted for matching the natural teeth.

Engompho′sis. Gomphosis.

Engorge′ment. From *en*, in, and *gorge*, the throat. Inordinate flow of blood to the vessels of a part or organ, and consequent obstruction and increase of volume.

En'nui. Mental languor; weariness.

Enosto'sis. From εν, and οστεον, a bone. A tumor formed in the medullary part of a bone.

Enryth'mos. From εν, and ρυθμος, number. Irregularity in the beating of the pulse.

Ens. Being; entity; existence. In *Chemistry*, a substance supposed to contain, in a small compass, all the virtues of the ingredients from which it is drawn.

Ens Mar'tis. Ammoniated iron.

Ens Pri'mum Sola're. Antimony.

Ens Ven'eris. Chloride of copper.

En'siform. From *ensis*, a sword, and *farma*, form. Sword-like. In *Anatomy*, applied to some parts from their resemblance to a sword, as the ensiform cartilage.

Enstalax'is. Instillation, or drop by drop.

En'strophe. Inversion of a part.

Enta'sis. *Enta'sia;* from εντεινω, to stretch. A term applied by Dr. Good to constrictive spasm, embracing wry-neck, cramp, locked jaw, &c.

Entelmintha. From εντος, within, and ελμινς, a worm. Synonymous with *Entozoa*.

En'tera. Εντερα, the bowels, from εντος, within. The intestines.

Enterad'enes. From εντερον, an intestine, and αδην, a gland. The mucous intestinal glands.

Enteral'gia. From εντερον, intestine, and αλγος, pain. Colic; pain in the intestines.

Enterangiemphrax'is. Obstruction of the vessels of the intestine.

Enteratroph'ia. From εντερον, intestine, and *atrophia*, want of nutrition. Atrophy of the intestines.

Enterauxe. Hypertrophy of the muscular coat of the intestines.

Enteremphrax'is. From εντερον, intestine, and εμφραξις, obstruction. Obstruction of the intestines.

Enter'ic. *Enteri'cus;* from εντερον, an intestine. Pertaining to the intestines.

Enter'ica. Disease affecting the intestinal canal.

Enteri'tis. From εντερον, an intestine, and *itis*, signifying inflammation. Inflammation of the intestines. Dental erosions have been ascribed to chronic enteritis.

Enteri'tis Follic'ular. Typhoid fever.

Entero. *Enteron.* A prefix; from εντερον, an intestine.

Enterobro'sis. From εντερον, an intestine, and βρωσις, the act of gnawing. Perforation of the intestines.

Enteroc'ace. Adynamic dysentery accompanied by diphtheritis and gangrene of the colon and rectum.

Enteroce'le. From εντερον, an intestine, and κηλη, hernia, tumor. Intestinal hernia.

Enterocystoce'le. From εντερον, intestine, κυστις, a bladder, and κηλη, a tumor. Intestinal hernia in which a portion of the bladder is included.

Enterode'la. From εντερον, and δελος, manifest. A section of a class of *Polygastrica*, in which the alimentary canal is terminated by a mouth and anus.

Enteroepiploce'le. From εντερον, an intestine, επιπλοον, the omentum, and κηλη, a tumor. Hernia containing both intestine and omentum.

Enteroepiplom'phalus. From εντερον, intestine, επιπλοον, the omentum, and ομφαλος, the navel. Umbilical hernia, containing both intestine and omentum.

Enterogastroce'le. From εντερον, intestine, γαστηρ, the belly, and κηλη, a tumor. Abdominal hernia.

Enterog'raphy. *Enterograph'ia;* from εντερον, intestine, and γραφη, description. An anatomical description of the intestines.

Enterohydroce'le. From εντερον, intestine, υδωρ, water, and κηλη, tumor. Scrotal hernia, complicated with hydrocele.

Enteroischioce'le. From εντερον, intestine, ισχιον, the ischium, and κηλη, a tumor. Intestinal hernia at the ischiatic foramen.

Entero'lithus. From εντερον, intestine, and λιθος, a stone. Intestinal calculous concretion.

Enterol'ogy. *Enterolog'ia;* from εντερον, intestine, and λογος, a discourse. Anatomical treatise on the intestines.

Enteromesenter'ic Fever. Typhus fever attended by ulceration of the small intestines and enlargement of the mesenteric glands.

Enterom'phalus. From εντερον, intestine, and ομφαλος, umbilicus. Umbilical intestinal hernia.

En'teron. Εντερον. Intestine.

Enterop'athy. *Enteropath'ia;* from εντερον, intestine, and παθος, a disease. A generic term for intestinal disease.

Enterophlo′gia. Enteritis.

Enterorrhag′ia. From εντερον, and ρηγνυμι, to burst forth. Hemorrhage of the intestines.

Enterorrha′phia. *Enteror′rhaphy;* from εντερον, intestine, and ραφη, a suture. A suture of the intestines.

Enterorrhœ′a. Diarrhœa.

Enterosarcoce′le. From εντερον, intestine, σαρξ, flesh, and κηλη, a tumor. Intestinal hernia complicated with sarcocele.

Entero′ses. A class of diseases embracing all that affect the intestines.

Enterot′omy. *Enterotom′ia.* In *Anatomy*, dissection of the intestines. In *Surgery*, an operation for an artificial anus, or for the evacuation of accumulated fæces.

Enterozo′a. Worms. See Entozoa.

Enthal′sis. Fracture of the cranium with depression of the fragments.

Enthelmin′thes. Worms.

Enthet′ic. Εν, and τιθημι, to place. Diseases arising from a morbific virus placed or implanted in the system, as syphilis, leprosy, etc.

Entoblast. The nucleolus, or germinal spot.

Ento′cyte. The entire contents of a cell, including the nucleolus, granulations, etc.

Ento′derm. See Blastoderm.

Entomol′ogy. From εντομα, insects, and λογος, a discourse. A treatise on insects.

Ento′nia. Tension. Tonic spasm.

Enton′ic. *Enton′icus;* from εν, denoting excess, and τονος, tone. Having great tension or increased action.

En′tophyte. A vegetable parasite.

Entozo′a. *Entozoa′ria;* from εντος, within, and ζωον, an animal. Lowly organized invertebrate, and generally vermiform, animals, the most of which are parasitic on the internal organs of other animals.

There are five species of worms which infest the human intestines, viz.: 1. *Ascaris lumbricoides*, the long round worm; 2. *Ascaris vermicularis*, the maw or thread-worm; 3. *Tænia lata*, or *vulgaris*, the broad tape-worm; 4. *Tænia solium*, the long tape-worm; 5. *Tricocephalus*, the long thread-worm.

There is another class of entozoa which, though of rare occurrence, have been found in different parts of the body. 1. The *Fasciola hepatica*, called the Distoma hepaticum, or fluke, sometimes found in the gall-bladder; 2. The *Scarabœus*, or beetle grubs, several species of which have been found in the ear, intestines and vagina; 3. The *Œstrus*, a fly, the larvæ of which are deposited in wounds or fetid ulcers; 4. The *Gordius*, or horse-hair worm, found in stagnant water, and are sometimes taken into the stomach; 5. The *Musca*, several of which genus, as the *Musca carnaria*, or flesh-fly, the *Musca vomitoria*, or blow-fly, the *Musca cibaria*, or pantry-fly, and the *Musca putris*, or hopper-fly maggot, deposit their eggs in the nose, maxillary antra and rectum.

There is still another class of entozoa which infest different parts of the body, as,—1. *Acephalocystis*, or hydatid; 2. The *Cysticercus*, or bladder-tail hydatid; 3. The *Polycephalus*, or many-headed worm; 4. *Echinococcus*, the small granular bodies found in *Acephalocysts;* 5. The *Filaria medinensis*, or Guinea-worm; 6. The *Acarus* of the itch; 7. The *Trich′ina Spira′lis.* Which see.

Entozo′on Folliculo′rum. *Acarus folliculorum.* An articulated animalcule found in the cutaneous follicles.

En′trails. The abdominal viscera; the intestines.

Entricho′ma. From εν, in, and τριχωμα, hair. The ciliary edge of the eye-lids.

Entrop′ium. *Entrop′ion;* from εν, in, and τρεπω, I turn. Inversion of the eye-lids, so that the eye-lashes are brought in contact with, and irritate and inflame the globe of the eye.

Enu′cleate. *Nucleus*, a kernel. Tumors taken from the substance in which they were imbedded, like a kernel from a shell.

Enure′sis. From ενουρεω, to void urine in bed. Involuntary flow of urine from paralysis or relaxation of the sphincter of the bladder.

Eocene′. From ηως, aurora, and καινος, recent. A term applied in *Geology* to the earlier tertiary deposits, in which there are only a few organic remains of existing species of animals.

Ep-, Eph-, Epi-. Επ, εφ, επι, upon, above; used as prefixes, and meaning above, exterior, augmentation, addition, increase, reciprocal action, repetition, etc.

Epacmas′ticos. From επι, and ακμαζω, to increase. Fevers which increase, in violence, from the commencement to the crisis.

Epane′tus. From επανιημι, to remit. A generic term applied by Dr. Good to remittent fevers.

Epanetus Hec′tica. Hectic fever.

Epanetus Malig′nus Fla′vus. Yellow fever.

Epanetus Mi′tis. Remittent fever.

Epaphæ′resis. From επαφαιρεω, I take away. Repeated obstruction, particularly of blood.

Epar′ma. *Epar′sis.* A tumor.

Ependyn′ia Ventriculo′rum. The lining membrane of the cavities of the brain.

Ephe′bus. From επι, towards, and ηβη, puberty. A term applied in *Physiology* to one who has attained the age of puberty.

Ephel′cis. From επι, upon, and ελκος, an ulcer. The crust of an ulcer.

Ephe′lides. From επι, upon, and ηλιος, the sun. Freckles; sun-burns. A cutaneous affection characterized by small and large brown spots upon the skin, caused, as the name imports, by the direct action of the rays of the sun.

Ephe′lis. Ephelides.

Ephem′era. From επι, during, and ημερα, a day. In *Pathology*, an epithet, applied to disease, especially a fever, which lasts but a day, and also, by the French, to a poison which proves fatal within a day.

Ephial′tes. From εφαλλομαι, to leap upon. Nightmare; a distressing sensation which occurs during sleep, in which the individual fancies himself threatened by the approach of an enemy or of imminent danger from which he cannot escape.

Ephidro′sis. From εφιδροω, to perspire. A copious, morbid perspiration. A colliquative sweat.

Ep′iblast. From επι, upon, and βλαστος, a sprout. The external or upper layer of the blastoderm, called also the *ectoderm* or *neuro-epidermal* layer, from which is developed the central nervous system and epidermal tissues, including the epithelium of the organs of sense.

Epican′thus. From επι, upon, and κανθος, the angle of the eye. A fold of skin extending from the exterior of the nose over the inner angle of the eye.

Epicar′pium. From επι, upon, and καρπος, the wrist. Application to the wrist.

Epichro′sis. From επι, upon, and χρωμα, color. Discoloration of the surface. Ephelides.

Epicol′ic. From επι, upon, and κολον, the colon. The part of the abdomen over the colon.

Epicon′dyle. From επι, upon, and κονδυλος, a condyle. A protuberance at the lower extremity of the os humerus, which gives attachment to the outer lateral ligament of the elbow joint, and to a very strong tendon to which several muscles of the posterior part of the forearm are attached; and so called because it is above the condyle.

Epicondylo-cubita′lis. The anconeus muscle.

Epicondylo-Radia′lis. The supinator radii brevis.

Epicondylo-Supra-Metacarpia′nus. The extensor carpi radialis brevior.

Epicondylo-Supra-Phalangettia′nus Commun-is. The extensor digitorum communis.

Epicondylo-Supra-Phalangettia′nus Min′imi Digiti. The extensor proprius minimi digiti.

Epicopho′sis. Cophosis; deafness.

Epicra′nium. From επι, upon, and κρανιον, the cranium. Applied to various parts of the cranium, as the tendinous expansion of the occipito-frontalis muscle, and even to the whole scalp.

Epicra′sis. From επι, upon, and κεραννυμι, I temper. The treatment of disease by soothing and demulcent remedies, which the humorists supposed possessed the power of correcting the vitiated humors.

Epicri′sis. The judgment of the natural causes, treatment, and probable termination of a disease, founded on scientific principles.

Epicte′nium. The parts upon and above the pubes.

Ep′icyte. From επι, and κυτος, cell. The hyaline cuticle of cells.

Epidem′ic. *Epidem′icus;* from επι, upon, and δημος, the people. A disease which simultaneously attacks multitudes of persons at the same time, and in the same district, or extending over an extensive district, and which is dependent on a noxious condition of the atmosphere.

Epidem′y. An epidemic disease.

Epid′eris. The clitoris; the nymphæ or the prepuce of the clitoris.

Epider′mic. *Epider′micus;* from επιδερμις, the scarf skin. Pertaining to the epidermis.

Epider′mis. From επι, upon, and δερμα, the skin. The outer layer of the skin. The cuticle, or scarf skin, a thin, dry, transparent membrane, devoid of nerves and vessels, which covers all the surface of the body except the parts that correspond to the nails. It consists of minute scales, placed one above the other.

Epider′moid. From *επιδερμις*, and *ειδος*, resemblance. Resembling the epidermis, or cuticle.

Epide′sis. In *Surgery*, the act of binding up a wound; also, the application of a ligature to a wounded vessel.

Epides′mos. A bandage or ligature.

Epidid′ymis. From *επι*, upon, and *διδυμος*, a testicle. A hard, grayish, oblong substance upon the superior margin of the testicle, formed by the convolutions of the *vas deferens.* It is a canal formed by the union of all the seminiferous vessels folded several times upon themselves, after having traversed the *Corpus Highmoria′num.*

Epid′osis. From *επι*, and *διδωμι*, to give. Increase, as of a disease, or in the growth of the body.

Epid′rome. From *επιδρεμω*, I run upon. An afflux of humors.

Epigas′tric. *Epigas′tricus;* from *επι*, upon, and *γαστηρ*, the stomach. Relating to the epigastrium.

Epigastric Ar′tery. An artery given off by the external iliac when it passes under Poupart's ligament, ascends between the rectus muscle and the peritoneum, and anastomoses about the umbilicus with the internal mammary artery.

Epigastric Region. The region, on each side, below the short ribs, extending from the diaphragm to within two fingers of the umbilicus.

Epigas′trium. The epigastric region, or part situated immediately over the stomach.

Epigastroce′le. From *επι*, upon, and *γαστηρ*, the stomach, and *κηλη*, a tumor. Hernia at or near the epigastric region, whether of the stomach or not.

Epigen′esis. From *επι*, upon, and *γενεσις*, a generation. A theory of generation which regards the fœtus as receiving at once from each parent the materials necessary for its formation.

Epigno′thus. A parasitic monstrosity where the parasite is attached to the superior maxillary bone.

Epiginom′ena. From *επι*, and *γενομαι*, to succeed or supervene. A term applied in *Pathology* to symptoms which occur in the course of a disease, but not necessarily belonging to it.

Epiglot′tic. *Epiglot′ticus.* Pertaining to the epiglottis.

Epiglottic Gland. A collection of small glands situated at the base of the anterior surface of the epiglottis.

Epiglot′tis. From *επι*, upon, and *γλωττις*, the tongue. An oval cartilage, concave posteriorly and convex anteriorly, situated at the root of the tongue upon the superior opening of the larynx. It is loose at its superior extremity, and attached at its inferior to the thyroid cartilage. Its use is to ease the glottis, or superior opening of the larynx, and prevent the introduction of alimentary substances into the air-passages during deglutition.

Epiglotti′tis. Inflammation of the epiglottis.

Epiglou′tis. From *επι*, upon, and *γλουτις*, the buttocks. The superior region of the buttocks.

Ep′ilepsy. *Epilepsia.* Ε*πιληψια*, from *εριλαμβανω*, I seize upon. A disease of the cerebro-spinal organs, attended with violent convulsions, coma, and, generally, foaming at the mouth. The disease may be idiopathic or symptomatic. In the former case it results from a morbid affection of the encephalon; in the latter, from worms, intestinal irritation, external violence, or from some other accidental cause.

Epilep′tic. *Epilep′ticus;* affected with, or relating to, epilepsy.

Epilep′toid. Resembling epilepsy.

Epimor′ios. An unequal pulse.

Epineph′elos. Cloudy; applied to urine.

Epineu′rium. The nerve-sheath.

Epinyc′tides. From *επι*, upon, and *νυξ*, night. Eruptions which appear during the night, and disappear in the morning. A kind of nettle rash.

Epiparoxys′mus. The too frequent occurrence of the febrile paroxysm.

Epipas′tic. Plasters sprinkled with some vesicant agent, such as cantharides.

Epiphlogis′ma. From *επι*, upon, and *φλογιζω*, to inflame. Inflammation or burning heat in any part.

Epiph′ora. From *επιφερω*, to carry to. Weeping. Continued involuntary flow of tears, caused by disease, or irritation of the lachrymal passages.

Epiphyma′ta. Diseases of the skin.

Epiph′ysis. From *επι*, upon, and *φυω*, I arise. Any portion of bone separated from the body of the bone by intervening cartilage, which ultimately becomes converted into bone. The epiphysis then becomes a process.

Epiple′gia. Paralysis of the upper extremities.

Epiplero′sis. Repletion, distension.

Epiploce′le. From επιπλοον, omentum, and κηλη, hernia. Hernia, formed by the omentum.

Epip′loic. Pertaining to the epiploon or omentum.

Epiploic Appendages. Numerous small prolongations of the peritoneum filled with adipose matter, extending beyond the surface of the colon and rectum.

Epiploic Arteries. The branches from the gastro-epiploic artery which are distributed to the epiploon.

Epiploischioce′le. From επιπλοον, the epiploon, ισχιον, the ischium, and κηλη, a tumor. Protrusion of the omentum through the ischiatic notch.

Epiploi′tis. From επιπλοον, the omentum, and *itis*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the omentum.

Epiplomeroce′le. From επιπλοον, the omentum, μηρος, the thigh, and κηλη, a tumor. A femoral hernia, formed by a protrusion of omentum.

Epiplom′phalon. From επιπλοον, the omentum, and ομφαλος, the navel. An omental umbilical hernia.

Epiplon′phrasis. From επιπλοον, the omentum, and εμφρασσω, I obstruct. Obstruction of the omentum.

Epip′loon. From επι, above, and πλεω, I swim, or float. The omentum, or caul, which consists of a duplicature of the peritoneum, and is so called because it floats, as it were, above a portion of the intestines.

Epiploscheoce′le. From επιπλοον, the omentum, οσχεον, the scrotum, and κηλη, a tumor. Omental hernia in the scrotum.

Epiporo′ma. Επιπιρωμα. A hard tumor about the joints; the callus of a fracture.

Epis′chesis. From επισχεω, I restrain. A suppression of excretions.

Episcopa′les Val′vulæ. The mitral valves of the heart.

Episema′sia. A sign. A symptom.

Epision′cus. A swelling or tumor of the labia pudendi.

Epispad′ias. From επι, above, and σπαω, I draw. A malformation of the urethra, consisting in its opening on the upper side of the penis.

Epispas′tic. *Epispas′ticus;* from επι, above, and σπαω, to draw. Any substance which, when applied to the skin, excites inflammation and causes an effusion of serum under the epidermis. Among the substances which produce these effects are cantharides and mustard.

Epispas′ticum. A blister.

Epis′tasis. From επι, upon, and σταω, to rest. A substance which floats on the surface of urine.

Epistax′is. From επι, upon, and σταζω, to flow, drop by drop. Nasal hemorrhage.

Epister′nal. From επι, upon, and στερνον, the sternum. The first or anterior portion of the sternum, which, in birds, sustains the forked clavicle.

Episthot′onos. From επισθεν, forward, and τεινω, to extend. A variety of tetanus, in which the body is drawn forward.

Epicynan′che. Spasm of the pharynx.

Epit′asis. From επι, and τεινειν, to extend. The period of violence of a fever, paroxysm or disease.

Epithe′lial Cells. The several layers of cells composing the epithelium of the mouth, which are held together by an intercellular cement substance. There are three kinds of these cells,—the *infant*, *older* and *oldest*. See Epithelium.

Epithelio′ma. Carcinomatous formation of the skin or mucous membrane, composed of epithelial cells. It often arises from the irritation of a diseased tooth, and first presents the appearance of an indurated plane, somewhat raised, with an eroded or ulcerated surface about the centre. Pain is a prominent symptom. The base and edges are of a pink color, and it extends along the jaw. The lymphatics are early involved. The treatment consists in the early removal of the epithelioma, or affected gum, and adjacent bone, and the application of chloride of zinc paste, &c.

Epithe′lium. From επι, upon, and θηλη, a nipple. It is a very delicate membrane, forming the outer covering of the corium or true mucous membrane, and enters into the structure of glandular organs. It is cellular in its structure, and presents itself under different forms, each differing somewhat from the others. The *tessellated epithelium*, composed of oval nucleated cells, and found on the conjunctiva, in the mouth, pharynx, œsophagus, on the vulva, in the vagina, and some distance into the uterus, and in the entrance of the urethra. The *columnar* or *conical epithelium*, consists of elongated cells. This variety extends from the cardiac orifice of the stomach to the anus; it also lines the principal gland ducts opening upon the mucous surface of this tract, and the greater part of the male genito-urinary organs. The *ciliated epithelium*, consisting of columnar particles, with pellucid, hair-like processes at their extremities, which are constantly undergoing a vibratory motion. The *nucleated*, consisting of circular or hexagonal cells with a nucleus. The *squamous*, where the cells are reduced to flattened scales. The *stratified*, where the cells are arranged in distinct layers.

There is also another variety of epithelium, called the *spheroidal*, found in the urinary passages, succeeding the columnar, near the inner orifice of the urethra, in the bladder, ureters, pelvis of the kidneys, and some mucous glands.

The epithelium of the mouth is composed of several layers of cells designated *infant*, *older* and *oldest*, which are held together by an intercellular cement-substance. The oldest layer of cells is made up of flattened discs containing nuclei. The middle or older layer of cells are more or less polyhedral in shape, with an imbricated border. They extend beyond the oral cavity into the pharynx. The deepest or infant layer of cells are spheroidal or slightly cylindrical, and are placed vertically on the dividing line between the epithelium and dermal or corium layers.

Epithelium of the Mouth. On the structure of that portion of the epithelium which lines the cavity of the mouth, Mr. Nasmyth observes: "In the fœtal subject, previous to the extrusion of the teeth, it forms on the alveolar arch a dense projecting layer, distinguishable from the surrounding membrane by its whiteness and by the existence on its surface of ridges and sulci, having a waving course and a variable direction. The alveolar epithelium is thicker in proportion to the youth of the subject examined. It is most prominent where it corresponds with the molar teeth; its internal surface is concave, receiving the projecting mucous membrane or corium. This portion presents various objects for investigation.

"First, as regards its composition: It is made up of a mass of scales, lying one on the surface of the other. As in other portions of the epithelium, the external scales here are larger, and this holds good generally, until we come to the surface of the vascular mucous membrane, which presents simple cells with their corpuscles.

"In the interior of this alveolar epithelium, where it corresponds to the molar teeth, small vesicles may be frequently observed, varying in size from one-quarter to one-eighth of a line in diameter. They appear to the naked eye to be transparent; under the microscope, their parietes are found to consist of attenuated scales, and their cavity to contain a fluid abounding in minute granules and cells.* The internal surface of the epithelium, covering the alveolar arch, frequently presents concavities or indentations, which are from a line and a half to three or four lines in circumference; they correspond to projections from the mucous membrane formed by a larger species of vesicle. The latter is deeply implanted in the vascular mucous membrane. The parietes of these vesicles are composed of a very delicate membrane; they contain a transparent fluid, which coagulates on the application of heat or acid, or on immersion in spirit, and in this fluid float numerous globules and scales similar to those of the epithelium generally. The internal or attached surface of the alveolar epithelium also presents numerous fringed processes measuring from one line to one and a half lines in length, and half a line in breadth, which sink into the substance of the subjacent mucous membrane. Under the microscope, these fringes are found to be composed of elongated scales connected together, forming masses which divide and subdivide until they attain such an extreme tenuity that the most minute terminations consist but of two scales in marginal apposition. If the epithelium be carefully separated from the surface of the mucous membrane corresponding to the unextruded molar teeth, and placed in water or in diluted spirit of wine for some little time, its internal or attached surface presents these fringes much enlarged, and forming a mass more considerable in size than the dense epithelium itself.

"The epithelium covering the mucous membrane of the palate presents transverse rugæ, corresponding to those of the mucous membrane. If these palatal rugæ of the epithelium of the calf be carefully examined from the internal surface with a magnifying power of one inch focal distance, each will be found to consist or to be composed of numerous depressions or cul de sacs, which receive prolongations or pointed processes of the subjacent mucous membrane.

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* The vesicles here alluded to are most probably those which Serres describes as glands for the secretion of tartar; they are very numerous, even after the extrusion of the incisor teeth of the calf, and are seen with great facility internally.

"They are of extreme tenuity, and, when viewed by the aid of high magnifying powers, are observed to consist of distinct scales."

The epithelium of the mouth is of the squamous stratified variety, and the general arrangement of its cells is similar to that of the epiderm. There is little pigment in its deep or malpighian layer, which is columnar in form, except in embryonal life. It is analogous with the skin, and is developed from the same layer of the blastoderm. The corium of the mucous membrane is situated immemediately below the basement membrane, and, like the corresponding layer of the skin, is made up of areolar connective tissue, containing at times a large amount of lymphoid tissue. It also contains white and yellow fibrous connective tissue, vessels, lymphatics and nerves. It varies in thickness in different parts. On the alveolar processes, the corium is composed of dense connective tissue, and is firmly attached to the muco-periosteum or gum-tissue. Upon the hard palate this gum-tissue is united to the ridges of the bony surface.

The blood-vessels of the mucous membrane are very numerous, and the lymphatics are in the form of a network, communicating with larger vessels in the submucous layer. The nerves are chiefly distributed to the muscular fibres when such exist in mucous membrane.

Papillæ and villi are present upon some parts of mucous membrane, especially upon the tongue. The epithelium consists of two layers,—the corneous and malpighian.

The outer layer, the corneous, known as the *stratum corneum*, is formed of old epithelial scales, which, during their migration from the internal to the external surface, have become thin, devitalized and devoid of function. The internal or malpighian layer is formed of living cells, or scales, of various forms and sizes, placed vertically on the basement membrane which separates the epithelium from the corium or true mucous membrane.

Ep′ithem. *Epithe′ma;* from επι, upon, and τιϑημι, I put. A term which comprehends all topical remedies, with the exception of plasters and ointments.

Epith′esis. The straightening of crooked limbs by means of instruments.

Epithym′iæ. Morbid desires or longings.

Epizoö′tia. *Epizoöty.* From επι, upon, and ζωον, an animal. The simultaneous occurrence of a disease among a great number of the lower animals. In the *Veterinary Art* it has the same meaning that *epidemic* has in *medicine.*

Epizo′ön. From επι, upon, and ζωον, animal. An animal existing as parasitic upon another.

Epizoöt′ic. Relating to Epizoötia.

Epo′mis. From επι, upon, and ωμος, the shoulder. The acromion; the upper part of the shoulder.

Eposto′ma. *Eposto′sis.* An Exostosis.

Epse′ma. Decoction.

Epsom Salts. Sulphate of magnesia, which see.

Epu′lis. From επι, upon, and ουλον, the gum. A hard, fibrous tumor of the alveolar processes of the gums. It is sometimes soft; at other times hard, and makes its appearance upon the gum between two teeth, or from the sockets of decayed teeth. It is sometimes of a simple, and at other times of a malignant character. The term *epulis* is often employed to indicate a tumor of any kind growing from or in connection with the gum. As it has no anatomical significance, it is rather indefinite. See JAWS, MORBID GROWTHS OF.

Epulo′sis. Cicatrization.

Epulot′ic. *Epuloticus;* from επουλοω, to cicatrize or heal up a wound. Applied to remedies which promote cicatrization.

Equilib′rium. From *æquus*, equal, and *librare*, to weigh. In *Medicine*, harmony in the reciprocal actions of the organs of the body.

Equi′nia. From *equinus*, belonging to a horse. Glanders. A contagious, and sometimes a dangerous disease, produced by inoculation with certain diseased fluids generated in the horse, mule, etc. Two species are met with,—*equinia mitis*, caused by inoculation with the fluid of *grease*, and *equinia glandulosa*, a malignant and usually fatal disease.

Equi′nus. A variety of talipes or clubfoot.

Equiv′alents, Chem′ical. In *Chemistry*, a term introduced by Dr. Wollaston to express the proportional weight in which elementary and compound bodies reciprocally unite; a law of proportions in chemical combinations.

Erasion. From *e*, and *rado*, to scrape. The art of scraping.

Er′bium. A metal occurring with yttria.

Erec′tile Tis′sue. A peculiar tissue of the animal economy, described by some writers, but not recognized by others, consisting of a vascular net-work, liberally supplied with nerves. and susceptible of erection by an increased flow of blood. It enters into the composition of the corpora cavernosa of the penis and clitoris, the inferior part of the vagina and corpus spongiosum urethræ; of the lips, iris, nipples, nervous papillæ, &c. The same tissue is sometimes developed as a morbid structure, as exemplified in nævus maternus, many hemorrhoidal, varicose, polypus, and other tumors.

Erec′tion. *Erec′tio.* The action or enlargement which takes place in erectile tissues.

Erec′tor Clitor′idis. A name applied to certain muscles, the functions of which are to raise the part into which they are inserted. The ischio-cavernosus. A muscle, which, by drawing the clitoris downward and backward, forces the blood into it from its crus, and serves to make the body of it more tense.

Erec′tor Penis. The ischio-cavernosus. A muscle of the penis, which, by its contraction, forces the urine and semen forward, and causes the blood to flow into the corpus cavernosum and the glans, and thus to distend them.

Eremacau′sis. From ερημος, waste, and καυσις, combustion. The slow combustion, oxidation, or decay which takes place in organic bodies when freely exposed to air and moisture.

Er′ethism. *Erethis′mus;* from ερεθιζω, I irritate. Exaltation, or increase of vital phenomena in any organ or tissue. Irritation. Heightening of nervous irritability.

Erethis′ma. Rubefacient.

Erethis′mus. Irritation.

Erethismus Ebrio′sum. Delirium tremens.

Erethismus Hydropho′bia. Hydrophobia.

Erethismus Mercuria′lis. A state of the constitution produced by mercury, characterized by depression of strength, anxiety about the præcordia, frequent sighing, irregular action of the heart, small, quick, sometimes intermitting, pulse; tremors, shrivelled countenance, a sense of coldness, &c.

Erethit′ic. Appertaining to erethism.

Ereug′mos. Eructation.

Ergot′. Spurred rye. See Secale Cornutum.

Ergo′ta. Ergot.

Ergo′tine. *Ergotin.* A peculiar principle discovered in ergot, consisting of an unctuous, reddish, neutral powder.

Er′gotism. The effects produced by ergot.

Er′gotole. A preparation of Ergot of Rye, which, it is claimed possesses all the therapeutic properties of Ergot, and is bland and unirritating. Locally it is employed in all affections of the mucous membranes. Dose, ♏v—xx hypodermically, ♏ v.—f℥ ½ by the mouth.

Erige′ron. A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ.*

Erigeron Canaden′se. Canada fleabane; a bitter, acrid, and somewhat astringent plant.

Erigeron Philadel′phicum. Philadelphia fleabane; a biennial herb, used in nephritic and dropsical diseases.

Eroded. Gnawed; loss of substance.

Ero′dium Moscha′tum. Geranium moschatum.

Ero′sion. *Erosio; from erodere,* to eat away. The gradual destruction of a part by the action of a corrosive substance.

Erosion of the Teeth. Denudation. An affection of the teeth, characterized by a loss of substance occurring without any apparent cause. It begins on the surface of a tooth over a limited space, and gradually forms a groove or pit which gradually widens and deepens. It appears most frequently on the labial surfaces of the anterior teeth. In the canine and bicuspid teeth it often forms a cup or dish-shaped pit or excavation on the labial surfaces about the free margin of the gum.

The surface of the exposed dentine is generally firm and hard, with a perfect polish over its entire area. It sometimes exists in connection with mechanical abrasion. The more generally accepted theory as to the cause of this obscure affection is, that it is in some way effected by acids under some peculiar modifying influences. Some writers ascribe it to the influence of electrolysis. See Atrophy.

Erot′ic. *Eroticus;* from ερως, love. Relating to the passion of love, as *erotic melancholy, erotic delirium,* &c.

Erotoma′nia. *Eroma′nia;* from ερως, love, and μανια, madness. Melancholy or alienation of mind produced by love.

Errat′ic. *Errat′icus;* from *errare,* to wander. Wandering; irregular. In *Pathology,* applied to fevers which observe no regular type, and to pains and cutaneous disease which shift from place to place.

Er′rhine. *Errhi′num;* from εν, in, and ριν, the nose. A substance which, when applied to the nose, excites sneezing and increased secretion; also applied to medicines which promote the secretion from the mucous membrane of the nostrils.

Er′rhysis. From εν, in, and ρεω, to flow. A slight hemorrhage.

Er′ror Lo′ci. An epithet employed by Boerhaave to express deviation of fluids, when they enter vessels not destined to receive them; as, for example, when red blood enters vessels which circulate only the serous part of this fluid, they become obstructed by *error of place.*

Eruca′ic Acid. A crystalline acid obtained from oil of mustard-seed.

Eructa′tion. *Eructa′tio;* from *eructare,* to belch. An emission from the mouth of gas from the stomach.

Erup′tion. *Erup′tio;* from *erumpere,* to break or burst out. In *Pathology,* according to the usual acceptation of this term, the development of an exanthematous affection on the surface, and the exanthema itself. It is, however, sometimes applied to a copious evacuation of a fluid; blood, serum, pus, or gas, from a canal or cavity. Also, the emergence of the teeth from the gums.

Eruption of the Teeth. See DENTITION.

Erup′tive. *Erupti′vus.* Applied to diseases, especially fevers, which are accompanied by an eruption on the skin.

Erysip′elas. From ερυθρος, red, and πελος, or πελλας, a skin. A cutaneous phlegmasia, vulgarly termed St. Anthony's fire, accompanied with swelling, diffused redness, but more or less circumscribed, pain and heat, and vesication. It is an acute affection; its medium duration being from ten to fourteen days. It yields, in the majority of cases, to general refrigerant remedies. Topical applications are seldom of any use. In the majority of cases it is necessary to give tonics. Several species are described by medical writers.

Erysipel′atous. Belonging to erysipelas.

Er′ysos. Ερυθρος, red. Erythema.

Erythe′ma. From ερυθρος, red. Redness. According to Dr. Cullen, a rash, or inflammatory blush, without fever. It is regarded also, by some authors, to be analogous to erysipelas. The term is employed by Dr. Willan to designate a genus of cutaneous diseases of the third order, *Exanthemata;* he enumerates six species. He defines it to be "a nearly continuous redness of some portion of the skin, attended with disorder of the constitution, but not contagious."

Erythema Anthrax. A carbuncle.

Erythema Centrif′ugum. Erythema of the face, characterized by a small red spot, which sometimes spreads over the entire face.

Erythema Epidem′icum. See PELLAGRA.

Erythema Fu′gax. An erythema of an irregular shape, and which sometimes occurs in febrile diseases, and during dentition.

Erythema Læve. A slight shining redness of the skin, especially on the lower extremities, of persons affected with anasarca.

Erythe′ma Margina′tum. Erythema bounded by a hard, irregular red border, and in which the patches are distinctly separated from each other.

Erythema Mercuriale. See ECZEMA MERCURIALE.

Erythema Nodo′sum. A form of erythema peculiar to females, consisting of oval patches on the legs, which soon rise into hard oval protuberances.

Erythema Papula′tum. Erythema which appears in irregular patches on the neck, arms, and breast, and which, in about two weeks, disappears, leaving a bluish hue upon the skin.

Eryth′ric Acid. Purpuric acid: a red substance obtained by the action of nitric on uric acid. Alloxan.

Er′ythrine. A red coloring matter obtained from *Roccella tinctoria.*

Erythroei′des. The tunica vaginalis testis.

Er′ythroid Ves′icle. A pyriform vesicle of the fœtus, longer, but of the same diameter as the umbilical vesicle.

Erythro′nium. A metal called *Vanadium.* Also a genus of plants of the order *Liliaceæ.*

Erythro′sis. From ερυθρος, red. Florid plethora.

Erythrox′ylon. *Coca.* The leaves of a South American shrub. Its alkaloid is Cocoaine, which see.

Es′aphe. Examination of the uterus by touch.

Es′char. *Es′chara;* from εσχαροω, to scab over. The crust or scab, or disorganized portion of animal substance produced by the application of caustic, burns, &c.

Escharot′ic. *Escharot′icus;* from εσχαρα, eschar. Any substance which, when applied to living tissues, is capable of producing an eschar; or which destroy the life of the part to which they are applied, and produce a slough. Among the substances which produce this effect, are the caustic potassa, concentrated mineral acids, sulphate of copper, &c.

Es′culent. *Esculen′tus;* from *esca*, food. Such plants and animals as may be used for food.

Eso-. Εσω, within. A prefix signifying in *Pathology*, an internal disease.

Esocoli′tis. Dysentery.

Eso′dic. From εσω, within, and οδος, way. Relating to afferent or centripetal nerves, or those conveying impressions towards the central nervous system.

Esoenteri′tis. Εσω, within, and *enteritis.* Inflammation of the lining membrane of the intestines.

Esogastri′tis. Inflammation of the inner membrane of the stomach.

Esoter′ic. The changes resulting from internal causes proper to the organism. Arising within the organism.

Esphla′sis. From φλαω, to break. A fracture of the skull, in which the fragments are depressed.

Es′sence. *Essen′tia.* A volatile oil, obtained from plants by distillation, diluted with alcohol.

Essen′tia. An essence; also, a tincture.

Essen′tial. Pertaining to an essence.

Essential Oils. Any volatile oils. The Essential oils are compounds of carbon and hydrogen, and comprise among others, oils of peppermint, cloves, caraway, cajeput, mustard, and turpentine.

Essential Salt of Bark. A watery extract of Peruvian bark.

Essential Salt of Lemons. A mixture of cream of tartar and binoxalate of potash.

Es′sera. *Sora. Sare.* A species of cutaneous eruption, consisting of broad, shining, red spots. Nettle-rash.

Esthiom′enus. From εσθιω, to eat. An eroding disease, as some forms of herpes and ulcers.

Es′tival. *Æs′tivus.* Pertaining to summer, as summer diseases.

E′thal. A peculiar oily substance obtained from spermaceti; also, termed the hydrate of oxide of cetyl.

E′ther. *Æther.* From Αιθηρ, the upper air. In *Chemistry*, a very light, volatile, and inflammable fluid, produced by distillation of alcohol, with a concentrated acid, especially the sulphuric.

Ether, Absolute. Sulphuric ether freed from the small portion of alcohol and sulphurous acid it contains by the process of rectification. Used in Richardson's Spray Apparatus, as a local anæsthetic.

E′ther, Acetic. An acetate of the oxide of ethyl. Acetic naphtha.

Ether, Camphorized. Sulphuric Ether and camphor. Employed in dental practice for obtunding sensitive dentine.

Ether, Chloric. See Chloroform.

Ether, Hydric. Sulphuric ether.

Ether, Hydrochloric. The extremely volatile chloride of ethyl.

Ether, Hyponitrous. Nitrous ether. Nitric ether.

Ether, Muriatic. *Æther hydrochloricus.* Hydrochloric ether.

Ether, Nitric. Nitrous ether.

Ether, Œnanthic. The aromatic liquid which imparts to wines their peculiar odor.

Ether, Sulphuric. *Æther sulphuricus.* Common ether, prepared by distilling alcohol with sulphuric acid. It is a powerful diffusible stimulant, possessed also of expectorant, antispasmodic, and narcotic properties. It is employed as a general anæsthetic. For administration, see *Gorgas' Dental Medicine.* Dose, ʒj for internal use. Dose for inhalation, about two fluid ounces, the quantity being very variable in different cases. The effects of ether when internally administered, are analogous to those of alcohol, and the degree of irritation will depend upon the purity of the agent. When inhaled, there is a momentary stimulation of the intellectual functions, due to an increased supply of blood to the brain. Ideas are developed with greater rapidity than in the natural state, and are not always coherent, and are dominated by exhilaration. These effects are followed by giddiness, a rush of undefined impressions and unconsciousness. The action of general anæsthetics, according to Brunton, is divided into four stages: The stimulant; the narcotic or anodyne; the anæsthetic; the paralytic. Ether is contraindicated in cases of cerebral congestion, existence of tumors or abscesses in the brain, disease of the cardiac valves, disease of lungs or air-passages, œdema of the glottis, enlargement of the tonsils, cancerous diathesis, in shock following severe injuries, in very painful operations on the teeth in certain conditions, in consequence of reflex impressions through the fifth pair of nerves upon vital ganglia.

The methods of resuscitation for dangerous systems consist in the use of means, manipulative and postural, for producing artificial respiration, such as Hall's, Sylvester's, and Howard's methods; also faradization, electro-puncture, stimulation by nitrite of amyl, especially for chloroform narcosis, heat and friction. Etherization is also produced by the introduction of ether vapor into the rectum.

Ether Mortality. Twenty cases (1:16,000) of death from its use.

E′the′real. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, ether.

Ethereal Oil. *Oleum æthereum.* The *oleum vini,* found in the residuum of sulphuric ether.

Etherifica′tion. The conversion of fluids into ethers.

E′therine. A solid body deposited from etherole in the cold. It contains the same elements in the same ratio with etherole.

Etherism. The symptoms or effects of etherization.

Etheriza′tion. **E′therize.** The inhaling of the vapor of ether, to produce insensibility to pain.

E′therole. An oily product of the decomposition of the sweet oil of wine when heated with water. It is insoluble, and isomeric with olefiant gas. Known as light oil of wine.

Ethine. A gaseous substance formed during the incomplete combustion of hydrocarbon fuels.

E′thionic Acid. A product obtained by the action of anhydrous sulphuric acid on alcohol.

Eth′moid. *Ethmöi′des;* from εϑμος, a sieve, and ειδος, form. Sieve-like.

Ethmoid Bone. *Os ethmoides.* One of the eight bones of the cranium, situated between the eyes and ethmoidal notch of the os frontis, of a light cellular texture and cubical form. It is articulated with the frontal, lachrymal, sphenoid, superior maxillary, palatine, the vomer, and inferior spongy bones.

Ethmoid′al. Applied to parts which pertain to, or are connected with, the ethmoid bone, as the *ethmoidal cells, ethmoidal arteries,* &c.

Ethnog′raphy. From εϑνὸς, nation, and γραφη, description. A description of the different natural races and families of men.

Ethnol′ogy. From εϑνος, nation, and λογος, discourse. A treatise on the different natural races and families of men.

Eth′yl. A term applied by Berzelius to the elementary carbo-hydrogen of ether. C_4H_5.

Eth′yl Chlo′ride. Chloric Ether. An anæsthetic resembling Chloroform in its properties or action.

Eth′yl Brom′ide. See BROMIDE OF ETHYL.

Ethylate of Sodium. *Sodium Ethylas.* Caustic alcohol employed in dental practice to obtund sensitive dentine.

Ethylene. *Ethylene dichloride.* *Ethene chloride.* The formula is $C_2H_4Cl_2$. Said to be safer than chloroform, when used as a general anæsthetic, as it affects the respiration before depressing the heart, and hence its effects are more readily observed.

Etiol′ogy. See ÆTIOLOGY.

Euæ′mia. From ευ, well, and αιμα, blood. A good state of the blood.

Euæsthe′sia. From ευ, well, and αισϑησις, perception. Good perception.

Eucalyp′tus. The leaves of the tree *Eucalyptus globulus,* which contain tannic acid and a volatile oil similar to camphor, among the constituents of which is *Eucalyptol,* $C_{12}H_{20}O$, oil of eucalyptus. It is antiseptic and germicide. The oil of eucalyptus is employed in dental practice in chronic alveolar abscess, pyorrhœa alveolaris, putrescent pulps, &c. It is frequently combined with carbolic acid, winter green, and iodoform. For dental uses, see *Gorgas' Dental Medicine.*

Eucalyp′tus Resinif′era. An astringent gum resembling kino.

Euchlo′rine. From ευ, brilliant, and χλωρος, green. The protoxide of chlorine, so called from its deep yellow-green color.

Euchro′nic Acid. An acid obtained by the decomposition of the neutral mellitate of ammonia by heat.

Euchym′ia. From ευ, well, and χυμος, juice. A good condition of the humors.

Eu′clase. A rare mineral, consisting of small greenish crystals, a silicate of glucina and alumina.

Eucra′sia. From ευ, well, and κρασις, temperament. A good temperament.

Eudiom′eter. From ευδια, purity of air, and μετρον, a measure. An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of oxygen or any other gas in a given mixture of gases.

Eudiom′etry. The art of ascertaining the quantity of any gas contained in a given bulk of atmospheric air.

Euex′ia. From ευ, well, and εξις, constitution. A good constitution.

Euge′nic Acid. An acid obtained from cloves and Jamaica pimento. Antiseptic.

Euge′nol. The oxygenated derivative and active principle of oil of cloves, having no poisonous qualities, and in a concentrated form, coagulating albumen. Sometimes called *eugenic acid.* It is used in dental practice for odontalgia from exposed and inflamed pulp, dressing for root canals, and in pyorrhœa alveolaris for cleansing out pus cavities and alveolar abscesses. For other dental uses see *Gorgas' Dental Medicine.*

Eupathi′a. From ευ, well, and παθος, suffering. Easily affected by pain; also health.

Eupato′rium. Agrimony. Also, a genus of plants of the order *Compositæ.*

Eupatorium Cannab′inum. Hemp agrimony. The juice is emetic and purgative.

Eupatorium Perfolia′tum. Thoroughwort; boneset. It is esteemed a tonic and diaphoretic. Dose, of powder, gr. x to xxx; of the infusion, ℥j.

Eupep′sia. From ευ, well, and πεπτω, I digest. Good digestion.

Euphlo′gia. From ευ, well, and φλεγω, to burn. Mild inflammation.

Eu′phony. *Eupho′nia;* from ευ, well, and φωνη, voice. A good voice.

Euphor′bia. A genus of plants of the order *Euphorbiaceæ.*

Euphorbia Capita′ta. An astringent Brazilian plant.

Euphorbia Hypericifo′lia. A species of Euphorbia indigenous in the United States, used as an astringent and tonic.

Euphorbia Officina′rum. The systematic name of the plant which affords the euphorbium, an inodorous gum-resin.

Euphor′bium. *Euphorbiæ gum resina.* The concrete juice of several species of Euphorbia. It is emetic and cathartic, often acting with great violence.

Eu′pion. A limpid, colorless liquid, obtained by distillation from fatty oils, especially that of rape seed.

Euplas′tic. From ευ, and πλασις, formation. An epithet employed by Lobstein for the elaborated matter out of which animal tissues are formed.

Eupnœ′a. From ευ, well, and πνεω, to breathe. Normal and easy respiration.

Eupyr′ion. From ευ, easily, and πυρ, fire. Any contrivance for obtaining instantaneous light, as the phosphorus bottle.

Eurodon′tia. From ευρος, caries, and οδους, a tooth. Caries of the teeth.

Eurodon′ticus. One suffering from caries of the teeth.

Eu′rus. Corruption of the humors.

Euryth′mia. From ευ, well, and ρυθμος, rhythm. A regular pulse.

Eucar′cus. Fleshy and robust.

Euse′mia. From ευ, well, and σημειον, a sign. A favorable sign.

Eusplanch′nia. A healthy state of the viscera.

Eusta′chian Tube. The tube which forms a communication between the upper part of the pharynx and the ear. It is bony and cartilaginous, and lined by a continuation of the mucous membrane of the pharynx. The entrance from the pharynx is indicated by a depression in the mucous membrane.

Eustachian Valve. *Valvula Eustachii.* A membranous, semilunar fold, which corresponds to the opening of the vena cava inferior into the right auricle of the heart.

Eustheni′a. Exuberant health.

Eutax′ia. A constitution in which every part has its proper relation.

Euthana′sia. From ευ, well, and θανατος, death. An easy death.

Euthym′ia. Mental sanity or tranquillity.

Euto′cia. An easy labor.

Eutroph′ia. From ευ, well, and τροφη, nourishment. Healthy nutrition.

Eutroph′ic. *Eutroph′icum.* A term introduced in medical terminology by Professor Dunglison, "for an agent whose action is exerted on the system of nutrition, without necessarily occasioning manifest increase of any of the secretions."

Evac′uants. *Evacuan′tia;* from *e,* and *vacuare,* to empty. Medicines which occasion a discharge from some emunctory, as emetics, cathartics, &c.

Evacua′tion. *Evacua′tio.* Any discharge from the animal body, whether from the natural passages or by an artificial opening or whether spontaneous or provoked by artificial means.

Evapora′tion. *Evapora′tio;* from *e,* and *vaporare,* to emit a vapor. The conversion of a fluid or any other substance into a vapor, for the purpose of obtaining the fixed matters in a separate state, while the volatile parts are dissipated and lost.

Eventra′tion. *Eventra′tio;* from *e*, out of, and *venter*, the belly. A tumor from general relaxation of the walls of the abdomen and protrusion of the viscera. Also, hernia which takes place through any other than the natural openings of the abdominal walls; and, lastly, the protrusion of the viscera through a wound of the walls of the abdomen.

Everric′ulum. An instrument used for the removal of fragments of calculus, or coagula of blood from the bladder after the operation of lithotomy.

Evolu′tion. *Evolu′tio;* from *evolvere*, to unroll. In *Physiology*, increase, growth, or development. Also, that theory of generation which supposes the germ of the new being to exist previous to fecundation, and to be only developed by the process of generation.

Evolution, Spontaneous. In *Obstetrics*, a term applied by Dr. Denman to spontaneous turning and natural delivery, after the protrusion of the arm and shoulder of the child from the vagina.

Evul′sion. *Evulsio;* from *evellere*, to pluck out. The forcible extraction of any part, as a tooth.

Exacerba′tion. *Exacerba′tio;* from *exacerbare*, to provoke. An increase of intensity in symptoms of a disease which recur at intervals. It is synonymous with paroxysm.

Exæ′resis. From *εξαιρεω*, to remove. The removal of whatever is obnoxious to the human body, as the extraction of a carious or dead tooth, the amputation of a limb, the removal of foreign bodies, tumors, &c.

Exal′cine. One of the derivatives of the aromatic series of synthetic compounds. An analgesic and antineuralgic.

Exal′gine. From *ex* and *αλγος*, pain. Is one of the four isomeric methyl derivatives of acetanilide, occurs in long needle-like crystals, colorless, and sparingly soluble in cold water, but quite soluble in hot water, and also in water to which a little alcohol is added. Its formula is: $C_9H_{11}NO$. Dose, grs. iv–vj. 2 or 3 times a day. All forms of neuralgia are said to be benefited by it. It causes no gastro-intestinal irritation, but occasionally may produce slight vertigo and tinnitus.

Exal′ma. Displacement of the vertebræ.

Exalta′tion of the Vital Forces. A morbid increase of action, as that which takes place in an inflamed part. It is used by some authors as synonymous with inflammation.

Examblo′ma. Abortion.

Exangei′a. From *εξαγγιεω*, to evacuate from a vessel. An enlargement or perforation of a blood-vessel without external opening.

Exan′guious. *Exsan′guis;* from *ex*, out of, and *sanguis*, blood. Deficient in blood, as in those who have suffered from hemorrhages. See Anæmic.

Exa′nia. From *ex*, out of, and *anus*. Prolapsus of the rectum.

Exanima′tion. Death, real or apparent.

Exan′them. *Exanthe′ma;* from *εξανθεω*, to flourish. A cutaneous eruption, or rash. The term is employed by some writers to designate every sort of eruption that appears on the skin; but Dr. Willan uses it as synonymous with rash.

Exanthem, Carbun′cular. Anthrax.

Exanthem Mercuriale. Eczema mercuriale.

Exanthem′ata. An order of diseases of the class *Pyrexiæ*, of Dr. Cullen's Nosology. Under this term is comprehended every kind of eruption of the skin which is accompanied by fever, and which attack a person but once in his life, as small-pox, measles, chicken-pox, scarlatina, all of which modify the nutrition of the teeth or their formative organs, and may also cause necrosis and exfoliation of the maxillary bones in childhood, together with the contained teeth.

Exanthemat′ic. Eruptive.

Exanthemat′ica. Eruptive fevers; the third order in the class *Hœmatica* of Dr. Good.

Exanthematis′chesis. Suppression of an eruption of the skin.

Exanthe′sis. From *εξανθεω*, to effloresce. The breaking out of an efflorescence on the skin; also, the efflorescence itself.

Exanthrop′ia. From *εξανθρωπος*, misanthropic. A misanthrope.

Exarchia′ter. *Exarchia′tros;* from *εξαρχος*, a leader, and *ιατρος*, a physician. The first or principal physician.

Exar′ma. Swelling.

Exar′sio. A burning heat.

Exarter′itis. Inflammation of the outer coat of an artery.

Exarticula′tion. From *ex*, out of, and *articulus*, a joint. A dislocation.

Excarna′tion. Making anatomical preparations by corrosion.

Excava′tors. Dental instruments for opening and forming cavities and removing decay from them. Although a great variety of these are in use, a few general forms will comprise the whole, such as the hatchet, hoe and chisel.

Excement′osis. From εχ, from, and *cementum.* Exostosis of the roots of teeth by excessive development of the cementum.

Excer′nent. Functions of secretion and absorption.

Excip′ient. A substance used for receiving or hiding the nauseous taste of medicines; a vehicle or medium.

Excising Forceps. An instrument for excising the crowns of teeth, having narrow transverse edges closing squarely together, and which is so constructed that a tooth is in no danger of being moved in its socket by the operation.

Excising Forceps, Elliott's Improved. This improvement consists in placing between the handles of a common excising instrument a joint operated by a key handle, capable of closing the instrument with a force five or six times greater than can be produced by the hand alone.

Excis′ion. *Excis′io;* from *ex′cidere,* to cut off. The removal of a tumor or other part with a cutting instrument; also, amputation at a joint.

Excitabil′ity. *Excitabilitas.* The capability of living bodies being brought into action, under the influence of exciting agents or stimuli. Irritability.

Excit′ant. A stimulant.

Excita′tion. Excitement. The action of excitants upon the living body.

Exci′to-Mo′tory System. A term applied by Dr. Marshall Hall to the fibres of the anterior and posterior roots of the spinal nerves, which are supposed to derive their origin and power of action from the cineritious matter of the spine, in which they arise, and to be brought into action by exterior agency, independently of the direct power of the will.

Excoria′tion. *Excoria′tio;* from *excoriare,* to remove the skin. Abrasion of the skin.

Excrea′tion. The act of spitting.

Ex′crement. *Excremen′tum;* from *excernere,* to separate. All matters evacuated from the animal body by the natural emunctories as superfluous, as the fæces, urine, perspiration, &c., but generally applied to the fæces.

Excremen′to - Recrementit′ious. A term applied to secretions which are partly absorbed and partly rejected.

Excres′cence. *Excrescen′tia;* from *excrescere,* to grow out. Any preternatural growth, as a tumor, corn or wart, from an organ or tissue, especially from the skin, mucous membrane, or an ulcerated surface.

Excre′tion. *Excretio;* from *excernere,* to separate. The expulsion, by the various outlets of the body, of such matters as are useless, as the urine, fæces, perspiration, &c. The fluids excreted as waste products out of the blood.

Ex′cretory. *Excreto′rious.* Pertaining to excretion. *Excretory Ducts.* A vessel or duct which conveys a secreted fluid from the gland which has secreted it.

Excretory Organ. An organ destined for excretion.

Ex′edens. Eating, consuming.

Exelco′sis. Ulceration.

Exelcys′mos. From εξ, from, and ελκυω, to draw. Extraction.

Exera′ma. From εξεραω, to throw out. The act of vomiting, or the matter vomited.

Ex′ercise. *Exercitatio;* from *exercere,* to work. Movements of the body produced by the contraction of muscles, in obedience to the will.

Exercita′tion. *Exercita′tio;* from *exercere,* to work. Exercise; gymnastics.

Exerrho′sis. From εξ, out of, and ρεω, to flow. The discharge from insensible perspiration.

Exfœta′tion. Extra uterine fœtation, or the development of the ovum in some organ exterior to the uterus.

Exfolia′tion. *Exfolia′tio;* from *ex,* from, and *folium,* a leaf. Desquamation. The separation or detachment of dead portions of bone, cartilage, fascia, or tendon. The definition, however, is generally restricted to the separation of portions of bone.

Exfo′liative. Medicines which promote exfoliation. Also, instruments for effecting or accelerating exfoliation.

Exfoliative Marginal Glossitis. A peculiar and rare inflammation of the tongue, found most frequently in children, but may occur in advanced age. The characteristic symptoms are an irregular and sinuous patch of superficial inflammation and desquamation; a raised margin of whitish or grayish color surrounding the affected part; a tendency to migration, causing the lesion to change its form and seat rapidly. It is never accompanied by pain and may remain for a long time undetected. The cause is obscure. The treatment consists in the avoidance of irritating food and drink and the use of soothing applications.

Exha′lant. *Exha′lent;* from *exhalare*, to exhale, to throw out. A small vessel which performs the function of exhalation.

Exhalant Vessels. A distinct system of vessels, which, according to Bichat, originate from the capillary arterial system, and are distributed to all the tissues of the body, pouring out on the surfaces of the mucous and serous membranes and skin a peculiar fluid. They are purely imaginary.

Exhala′tion. *Exhala′tio.* The emanation which arises from organized and inorganic bodies, in the form of vapor. The subtle particles, etc., given off by the body through the skin, lungs, etc.

Exhaust′ion. That state of body which results from great fatigue, privation of food, excessive evacuations, great mental effort, anxiety, or from disease. Also, the effect resulting from the removal of air from a vessel with an air-pump or from a vacuum cavity.

Exhib′it. To administer to a patient some medicinal substance.

Exhil′arants. Agents which enliven and gently stimulate.

Exhuma′tion. *Exhuma′tio;* from *ex*, and *humus*, the ground. The disinterment of a corpse.

Exis′chios. From εξ, out of, and ισχιον, the ischium. Luxation of the thigh bone.

Ex′itus. The outer opening of a canal. The termination of a disease.

Exo-. Εξω, outward. Used as a prefix to other words.

Exo′chas. From εξω, without, and εχω, to have. A tumor at the anus.

Exocula′tio. Absence of eyes. Blindness.

Exocys′te. *Exocys′tis;* from εξ, out of, and κυστις, the bladder. Prolapsus of the urinary bladder.

Exod′ic. Εξω, without, and οδος, a way. Proceeding out of the spinal marrow. Also applied to nerves transmitting impulses outward from the central nervous system.

Exodonto′sis. Exostosis of the teeth; which see.

Exolu′tion. Syncope. Trance.

Exom′phalus. From εξ, out of, and ομφαλος, the navel. An umbilical hernia.

Exonco′ma. From εξ, and ογκος, a tumor. A large tumor or protuberance.

Exophthal′mia. From εξ, out of, and οφθαλμος, the eye. A protrusion of the bulb of the eye.

Exosmo′sis. From εξ, out of, and ωσμος, impulse. Transudation. The property of exudation or transpiration, by which rarer fluids pass out of a cavity, through membranes, into denser fluids. The opposite of endosmosis.

Exosto′ma. From εξ, out of, and στομα, mouth. The foramen through the outer integument of an ovule. Also, exostosis.

Exosto′sis. *Hyperosto′sis;* from εξ, out of, and οστεον, bone. An osseous tumor formed on the surface, or in the cavity of a bone. Three varieties are enumerated, namely, *ivory exostosis*, from its resemblance in structure to ivory; *lamellated exostosis*, from its being developed in laminæ; and *spongy exostosis*, from its resemblance in structure to the tissue of bones.

Exostosis of the Alveoli. The alveoli as well as the teeth, and other osseous structures of the body, are sometimes attacked by exostosis, which may develop itself in the form of a bony tumor, or in the thickening of their walls, and a consequent displacement of the teeth.

Exostosis of the Teeth. *Exosto′sis dentium; Exodonto′sis.* The only part of a tooth subject to exostosis is the root, and the development of the affection usually commences at or near the extremity; extending from thence upward, it sometimes covers a greater or less portion of the external surface. Occasionally, however, it commences on the side, and so great a deposition of osseous matter takes place, that a large irregular tubercle is formed; at other times the bony deposit is diffused regularly over nearly the whole of the root, but more frequently it is irregular. The bony matter thus deposited is generally of the nature of cementum, of a slightly yellowish hue, and semi-translucent appearance.

Although sound as well as carious teeth are liable to be attacked by exostosis, the occurrence of the affection is evidently the result of increased action of the vessels of the periosteum, arising sometimes from caries, sometimes from the loss of one or more antagonizing teeth; and at other times from pressure of the adjoining teeth, or from malposition of a tooth, or from some operation that has been performed upon it. But none of these causes would be sufficient to produce the disease, if it were not favored by some peculiar constitutional idiosyncrasy. As the cementum of affected part of the root increases in size, the alveolus enlarges, so that the pressure of the former upon the latter is rarely very great, and hence the deposition often goes on for years without being attended with much pain, but at other times it causes the tooth to ache and become sore to the touch, and in some instances it gives rise to neuralgia of the face.

In the Museums of the Colleges of Dental Surgery are many very remarkable examples of dental exostosis. In one specimen, a present from Dr. E. G. Hawes, of New York, the three superior molar teeth of one side are united by a deposit of bony matter. In another, a present from Dr. Blandin, of Columbia, S. C., two upper molars are united. In the third, a present from Dr. Ware, of Wilmington, N. C., there is a deposition of bone on the roots of a first superior molar as large as a hickory nut; and on the root of a cuspidatus, placed there by the author, the deposition of osseous matter forms a bulb at its apex, the size of a large pea. But besides the above, there are many other very remarkable examples of the disease. See *Harris's Prin. and Pract. of Dentistry.*

The disease, having once established itself, does not admit of cure, and when it has progressed so far as to be productive of pain, the loss of the affected tooth becomes necessary. But as the prognosis is exceedingly obscure, its existence can only be inferred from the unpleasant symptoms to which it gives rise.

When the enlargement is very considerable and confined to the extremity of the root, and has not been followed by a corresponding enlargement of the alveolus around the neck of the tooth, its removal is often attended with difficulty, and can only be effected by cutting away a greater or less portion of the socket.

Exostosis Steatomatodes. See OSTEO-STEATOMA.

Exot′ic. *Exoticus;* from εξω, without. That which comes from a foreign country. In *Natural History* and *Medicine*, animals, plants, and medicinal agents which are procured from abroad.

Exot′ico Sym′physis. A union of foreign bodies or of a foreign body with the human.

Expan′sion. *Expansio;* from *expandere*, to spread out. The dilatation of an expandable body; the increase of bulk or size which it undergoes by recession of its particles from one another. In *Anatomy*, the prolongation or spreading out of an organ, or structure, as of aponeuroses.

Expect′ant Med′icine. *Expecta′tion.* A theory which restricts practitioners of medicine to the observation of disease, without any effort to control or arrest its progress, leaving the cure to the efforts of nature, unless very alarming symptoms occur.

Expec′torant. *Expec′torans;* from *ex*, out of, and *pectus*, the breast. A medicine which promotes expectoration.

Expectora′tion. *Expectora′tio.* The act by which mucus and other fluids are expelled from the respiratory passages.

Expectora′tio San′guinis. See HÆMOPTYSIS.

Expel′lant. Expulsive; driving out.

Expe′rience. *Experien′tia.* The knowledge of things acquired by long practice.

Exper′iment. *Experimen′tum.* In *Medical Science*, a trial made upon man or other animals with a view of making discoveries in the structure or functions of organs, or for the purpose of testing the effects of a new medicinal agent, or of an unknown alimentary substance.

Ex′pers Nuptia′rum. Virgin.

Expira′tion. *Expiratio;* from *expirare*, to breathe out. The act of breathing forth, or the expulsion of the air from the lungs.

Ex′piratory. *Expiratio′ni.* An epithet applied to those muscles which, by their contraction, diminish the cavity of the chest, and thus effect the expulsion of air from the lungs.

Explora′tion. *Explora′tio;* from *explorare*, to search into. The act of investigating the physical signs of disease with the eye, hand, or instrument.

Explora′tor. Exploring needle. A long needle inclosed in a canula, or grooved on the surface, for introducing into tumors or cavities to determine the nature of the fluids with which they are filled.

Explorato′rium. A sound.

Explor′ers. Fine-pointed steel instruments employed to detect minute defects and fissures in the teeth, and capable of being applied to all points where caries is likely to occur.

Express′ed Oil. An oil obtained by pressing.

Expres′sion. *Expres′sio;* from *exprimere*, to press out. The separation, by pressure, of the fluids which a substance contains; compression, as for extracting oil from plants or seeds. Also, the manner in which impressions are depicted upon the countenance.

Expuit′ion. From *ex*, out of, and *spuo*, to spit. The act of spitting.

Expul′sive. *Expel′lens;* from *expellere*, to drive out. In *Surgery*, a bandage used for the expulsion of pus or other fluid from a part. Also, applied to medicines which are supposed to have the power of driving the humors toward the skin.

Exsan′guine. *Exsanguin′ity.* *Exsanguinious.* From *ex*, out of, and *sanguis*, blood. Bloodlessness. Applied to persons who have little blood.

Exsec′tion. *Ex* and *secare*, to cut. The cutting out of anything, as of a nerve.

Exser′tus. Protruding; sometimes applied to teeth which protrude. See Dens Exsertus.

Exsicca′tion. Drying. Depriving a solid of its moisture by moderate heat.

Exstipula′tus. Without stipulæ.

Exstroph′ia. *Ex′strophy;* from εξ, out of, and στροφη, turning. The displacement of an organ, especially the urinary bladder.

Extempora′neous. From *ex*, out of, and *tempore*, time. Medicines compounded from written prescriptions made on the spot or at the bedside of the patient, and not by formulæ.

Exten′sion. *Exten′sio;* from *extendere*, to stretch out. In *Surgery*, the pulling of a limb for the reduction of a fracture or dislocation.

Extension Thim′ble. An instrument invented by Professor Taft, to be used by dentists to aid in holding the napkin, or whatever may be used to prevent the encroachment of saliva when filling teeth. The point of this instrument can extend into the mouth to a part where the finger cannot go. It is also used for holding down a piece of gold till it is secured in the proper position, when filling teeth.

Exten′sor. In *Anatomy*, an epithet applied to a muscle whose function is to extend or strengthen certain parts.

Extensor Bre′vis Digito′rum Pe′dis. A muscle of the toes situated on the foot.

Extensor Car′pi Radia′lis Bre′vis. An extensor muscle of the wrist.

Extensor Carpi Radialis Lon′gus. An extensor muscle of the carpus.

Extensor Carpi Ulna′ris. A muscle which arises from the condyle of the os humeri and from the edge of the ulna, and is inserted in the metacarpal bone of the little finger.

Extensor Digito′rum Commu′nis. A large flat muscle of the forearm which extends to the fingers.

Extensor Digitorum Longus. See Extensor Longus Digitorum Pedis.

Extensor Longus Digitorum Pedis. A muscle of the leg, extending to the joints of the four small toes.

Extensor Magnus. The gastrocnemius muscle.

Extensor Ossis Metacar′pi Pol′licis Ma′nus. A muscle of the wrist situated on the forearm.

Extensor Pri′mi Interno′dii. A muscle of the thumb, situated on the hand.

Extensor Pro′prius Pollicis Pedis. An extensor muscle of the great toe.

Extensor Secun′di Interno′dii In′dicis Proprius. See Indicator.

Extensor Tar′si Magnus. The gastrocnemius and soleus muscles combined.

Extenua′tio. Emaciation.

Extergen′tia. Detergents.

Exter′nal Diseases. Diseases occupying the surface of the body.

Exter′nus Au′ris. The laxator tympani muscle.

Extinc′tio. Death.

Extinctio Vocis. Incomplete aphonia.

Extinc′tion of Mer′cury. The trituration of mercury with other substances, as lard, until its metallic globules disappear.

Extirpa′tion. *Extirpa′tio;* from *extirpare*, to root out. The complete removal of a part (applied generally to a morbid structure), by excision or with caustic.

Extirpa′tor. A name applied to an instrument invented by Mr. C. T. Goodwin, of Philadelphia, for the extraction of the roots of cuspid teeth. It is shaped something like the common straight punch, which is sometimes employed for the removal of roots of teeth.

Extract′. *Extract′um;* from *extrahere*, to draw out. In *Pharmacy*, a tenacious substance, obtained by the evaporation of a vegetable solution. Also, a substance held in solution by the juice of a fresh plant, as well as that to which some menstruum has been added at the time of its preparation.

Extrac′tion. *Extractio;* from *extrahere*, to draw out. In *Chemistry*, the separation of a simple or compound substance from a body of which it forms a part. In *Surgery*, the act of removing foreign or diseased bodies or organs, from any part of the body, as a urinary calculus from the bladder, a bullet or splinter from a wound, or a tooth from a jaw.

Extraction of Teeth. "Of all the remedies," says Desirabode, "for diseases of the teeth, there is none which has been used so long as their extraction; for not only is it spoken of in formal terms by Hippocrates, who also attempts to correct the abuses to which it might lead; but a passage in Cicero designates Esculapius, the third of that name, as the person by whom it was first proposed."

Indications for the Operation.—Beginning with the teeth of first dentition, it will be sufficient to state that when a tooth of replacement is about to emerge from the gums, or has actually made its appearance either before or behind the corresponding temporary, the latter should at once be removed; and when the aperture formed by the loss of this is so narrow as to prevent the former from acquiring its proper position, it may sometimes be necessary to extract even an adjoining temporary tooth. Alveolar abscess, necrosis of the walls of an alveolus, and pain in a temporary tooth which cannot be assuaged by any of the usual remedies, may also be regarded as indications which call for the operation.

With regard to the indications which should determine the extraction of a permanent tooth, the following may be mentioned as constituting the principal:

First. When a molar, from the loss of its antagonizing teeth, or other causes, has become partially displaced, or is a source of constant irritation to the surrounding parts, it should be removed.

Second. A constant discharge of fetid matter through a carious opening in the crown from the pulp-cavity, and the canal of the root, may also be regarded as an indication for the operation.

Third. A tooth which is the cause of alveolar abscess should not, as a general rule, be permitted to remain in the mouth, but, if it be an incisor or cuspidatus, and the discharge of matter through the gums is small, occurring only at long intervals, and especially if the organ cannot be securely replaced with an artificial substitute, it may be advisable to permit it to remain.

Fourth. Irregularity in the arrangement of the teeth, resulting from a disproportion between the size of these organs and the alveolar arch, is another indication which calls for the operation.

Fifth. All dead teeth and roots of teeth, and teeth which have become so much loosened from the destruction of their sockets as to be a constant source of disease to the adjacent parts, or teeth which are otherwise diseased, and are a cause of neuralgia of the face, a morbid condition of the maxillary sinus, dyspepsia, or any other local or constitutional disturbance, should, as a general rule, be extracted.

There are other indications which call for the extraction of teeth, but the foregoing are among the most common, and will be found sufficient in most cases to determine the propriety or impropriety of the operation. The general conditions unfavorable to or contra-indicating the extraction of teeth are debility, irritability, hemorrhagic diathesis, epilepsy, but preliminary measures will often enable the patient presenting one among such conditions, to undergo such an operation with safety; for debility, a tonic of iron, quinine, and strychnia, preceded by a blue pill; local irritability may be remedied by the use of astringent washes, or the application of escharotics, and general irritability may be treated by the internal use of bromides; hemorrhagic tendency may be warded against by opium and gallic acid; and in cases subject to epilepsy, preliminary measures should be taken to prevent the patient doing injury to himself during the paroxysm.

Conditions to be Observed in this Operation.—There are certain conditions of the system which contra-indicate, or at least require, careful consideration before the performance of this operation; as debility, nervous irritability, affections of the heart, the presence in the mouth or parts adjacent of erysipelatous or other malignant inflammations, pregnancy, epilepsy and a hemorrhagic diathesis.

Accidents which sometimes result from the Operation.—The extraction of a tooth, though in the majority of cases a simple operation, is, nevertheless, sometimes attended by trifling accidents, which the most skillful and prudent cannot always avoid. The conformation or condition of a tooth is sometimes such as to render its removal, without fracturing it or the alveolus, impossible, but no accident of a serious nature need ever occur if the operation be performed with a suitable instrument, and by a skillful hand, except such perhaps as may result from a hemorrhagic diathesis of the general system, or from peculiar states of the constitutional health.

The removal of a wrong tooth, or of two, or even three, instead of one, are such common occurrences that it were well if the precautions given by the illustrious Ambrose Paré were more frequently observed. So fearful was he of injuring the adjacent teeth, that he always isolated the tooth to be extracted with a file before he attempted its removal. For instruments employed in the operation, and manner of using them, see Harris's *Prin. and Pract. of Dentistry.*

Extrac′tive. In *Chemistry*, a peculiar, immediate principle in extracts, supposed to consist of combinations of acid, coloring matter, and an azoted body.

Extrac′tum. An extract. The term is applied to a variety of organic principles which have not been studied, their only resemblance to one another being the fact that they are soluble in the same mixture. They are divided into *aqueous*, *alcoholic*, and *ethereal* extractives or extracts.

Extractum Fluidum. A fluid extract.

Extra′neous. Foreign to the body.

Extraneous Bodies. From *extra*, without. *Corpora exter′na.* In *Hygiene*, all substances, whether solid, liquid, or gaseous, animate or inanimate, introduced from without or formed in the body, without constituting any part of the organism.

Extra-pol′ar Region. That lying outside the electrodes.

Extra-U′terine Pregnancy. The development of the ovum outside of the uterus.

Extravasa′tion. *Extravasa′tio;* from *extra*, out of and *vas*, a vessel. Escape of fluids, especially blood and serum, from their proper vessels, and infiltration or affusion of the same into the meshes of the surrounding textures.

Extrem′ity. *Extremi′tas.* A term, applied in *Anatomy* to the limbs, as the upper and lower extremities; but, in common language, the end or point of anything. Also, applied to the last moments of life.

Extrin′sic. *Extrin′secus.* External, outward. In *Anatomy*, applied to the external muscles of certain organs, as the ear, tongue, &c.

Extror′sal. From *ex*, and *torsio*, turning. Turned outward.

Extrover′sion. Turned inside out; applied to hollow organs, especially to the bladder, when turned inside out.

Exu′ber. From *ex*, from, and *ubera*, a teat. Weaned from the breast.

Exuda′tion. *Exuda′tio;* from *exudo*, to sweat out. A sweating or discharge of a fluid or moisture from the skin, the surface of a membrane, an ulcer, &c. Also, the filtration or oozing of the serum of the blood through the walls of the vessels.

Exulcera′tion. *Exulcera′tio;* from *exulcero*, to cause to ulcerate. Incipient ulceration.

Exu′viæ. From *exuo*, to put off. Any matter cast off.

Exuvia′tion. From *exuo*, to put off. The shedding of the deciduous teeth.

Eye. The globular organ which occupies the cavity of the orbit, constituting the especial apparatus of vision. Its appendages are the eyelids, cilia, lachrymal apparatus, &c. The globe of the eye is composed of membranes arranged one within the other, and humors inclosed by them. It is moved by four straight and two oblique muscles. With the exception of the optic, it is principally supplied with nerves from the ophthalmic ganglion.

Eye-Glass. An optical instrument used to assist vision.

Eye-Teeth. The cuspidati of the upper jaw are so called because their roots extend nearer to the orbit than those of any of the teeth.

Eyebright. A plant of the genus *Euphrasia.*

Eyebrow. See SUPERCILIUM.

Eyelid. See PALPEBRA.

F.

F. In *Chemistry*, the symbol of fluorine. In *Medical Prescriptions* it is used as an abbreviation of *fiat* or *fiant*, let it, or them, be made. Also of *Fahrenheit.*

Fl. or **Fld.** Abbreviation of *Fluid.*

Ft. or **Fiat.** Make; let it be made.

Faba′ceous. *Faba*, a bean. Having beans, of the nature of beans.

Faba′ria. See SEDUM TELEPHIUM.

Face. *Facies.* The lower and anterior part of the head, consisting of the forehead, eyes, and eyebrows, nose, cheeks, lips, and chin. In an *Anatomical* point of view, it consists of that portion of the head situated below and in front of the cranium.

Face Ague. Neuralgia in the nerves of the face.

Face, Bones of. The face is formed of fourteen bones; namely, the *two superior maxillary*, the *two malar*, the *two nasal*, the *two lachrymal*, the *vomer*, the *two palate*, the *two inferior turbinated*, and *the inferior maxillary.* To these may be added the *os frontis*, and thirty-two teeth.

Face Grippée. The pinched-in face, as seen in persons affected with peritonitis.

Fa′cet. *Fa′cette.* A small, circumscribed, smooth plane or surface of bone, which is distinguished from adjacent portions of same surface by difference of its curvature.

Fa′cial. *Facia′lis.* Belonging to the face, as the facial nerve, facial neuralgia, &c.

Facial Angle. See ANGLE, FACIAL.

Facial Ar′tery. The third branch of the external carotid. It ascends to the sub-maxillary gland, behind which it passes on to the bone of the lower jaw,—thence it goes in front of the masseter muscle to the angles of the mouth, and, finally, terminates at the side of the nose by anastomosing with the ophthalmic arteries.

In its course it gives off the submental, inferior labial, superior and inferior coronary arteries, which mainly supply the elevators, depressors, and circular muscles of the mouth, or those agents concerned in the first steps of digestion,—the prehension of food.

Facial Nerve. *Portio dura.* Seventh pair. The facial nerve arises from the medulla oblongata between the corpus olivare and restiforme, close by the lower margin of the pons Varolii; it then passes forward and outward with the portio mollis to the foramen auditorium internus, which it enters and passes on to the base of this opening; here these two nerves separate, the latter going to the labyrinth of the ear, while the facial enters the aqueduct of Fallopius, where it is joined by the Vidian; it then goes on in a curved direction outward and backward behind the tympanum, where it parts with the Vidian, and proceeds thence to the stylomastoid foramen, from which it emerges.

At this point it sends off three branches: 1. The *posterior auricular;* 2. The *stylo-hyoid;* 3. The *digastric.* The posterior auricular ascends behind the ear, crosses the mastoid process to the occipito-frontalis muscle. The stylo-hyoid is distributed to the stylo-hyoid muscle, and the digastric to the posterior belly of the digastric muscle.

The facial nerve, being deeply imbedded in the substance of the parotid gland, divides into two branches, a superior and inferior; these have frequent unions called the *pes anserinus*, or *parotidean plexus*, and send branches to the whole of the side of the face.

The upper branch, called the temporo-facial, ascends in front of the ear upon the zygoma, supplying the sides of the head, ear, and forehead, and anastomosing with the occipital and supra-orbital nerves; a set of branches pass transversely to the cheek, rami malares, furnishing the lower eyelids, lips, side of the nose, and uniting with the infra-orbital nerve.

The inferior or cervico-facial branch descends, supplying the lower jaw and upper part of the neck, giving off the following branches: 1. The *maxillary*, which passes the ramus of the jaw and masseter muscles to the lower lip and its muscles; 2. The *submaxillary*, which passes along the base of the lower jaw, supplying the muscles which arise from this part; 3. The *cervical*, which go to the platysma and superficial muscles of the neck.

Facial Neuralgia. See NEURALGIA, FACIAL.

Facial Spasm. Spasmodic contraction of the superficial muscles of the face, due to irritation of the facial or portio dura nerve. Dental irritation has been ascribed as a cause of this affection.

Facial Vein. The vein which returns the blood of the facial artery. It generally descends obliquely on the face to the external or internal jugular.

Fa′cies. The face; also, any given portion of an animal or vegetable body or organ.

Facies Hippocrat′ica. That peculiar alteration of the human face which immediately precedes death, so called from having been first described by Hippocrates.

Facies Rubra. Gutta rosacea, or red face.

Factit′ious. *Factit′ius;* from *facere,* to make. That which is made by art. Artificial, as factitious teeth, &c.

Fac′ulty. *Facul′tas.* The power by which any function is executed. In *Medical* and *Dental Colleges,* the professors.

Fæces. The plural of *fæx.* Alvine excretions. Also, dregs or sediment.

Fæc′ula. See Fecula.

Fæx. An excretion. Also, a sediment.

Fagine. A narcotic extract obtained from beech-nuts.

Fagop′yrum. See Polygonum Fagopyrum.

Faint′ing. See Syncope.

Fal′ciform. *Falcifor′mis;* from *falx,* a scythe, and *forma,* shape, scythe-shaped. Applied to parts of the body which resemble a scythe.

Falciform Process. The falx. A process of the dura mater which separates the hemispheres of the brain.

Falling Sickness. Epilepsy.

Fallo′pian Ligament. Poupart's ligament.

Fallopian Tube. See Tube, Fallopian.

Fallo′pius, Aqueduct of. See Aqueduct of Fallopius.

False. *Falsus.* Pseudo; spurious. That which is not pure. Adulterated. Deviating from nature.

False Aneurism. See Aneurism.

False Concep′tion. Conception and gestation, in which the product, instead of a well-organized infant, is a mole, or some other abnormal body.

False Joint. See Artificial Joint.

False Membrane. A morbid product resembling a membrane, formed from an exudation of coagulable lymph. It is produced in croup, pleurisy, &c.

False Passage. An accidental passage sometimes made in carelessly performed operations, as in the introduction of a catheter when armed with caustic.

False Ribs. *Cos′tæ Spu′riæ.* The five inferior ribs, except the last two, or floating ribs, joined anteriorly to each other and to the cartilage of the last true rib.

False Waters. An accumulation of serous fluid between the chorion and the amnios, discharged at different periods of pregnancy.

Falsifica′tion. From *falsus,* false, and *facere,* to make. Adulteration.

Falx. A scythe. See Falciform Process.

Falx Cerebelli. A triangular process of the dura mater between the lobes of the cerebellum.

Falx Cer′ebri. The falciform process.

Falx Major. The falx cerebri.

Falx Minor. The falx cerebelli.

Falx Peritonei. The great falx of the peritoneum. A process of the peritoneum extending from the umbilicus.

Fames. From φαγω, to eat. Famine; hunger.

Fames Bovi′na. Insatiable hunger.

Fames Cani′na. Canine appetite.

Fames Lupi′na. A species of Boulimia, in which the patient eats ravenously, and passes his undigested food very soon through the *anus.*

Fam′ily. In *Natural History,* a collection of a number of genera, allied to each other by common characters, and having a close affinity in organization.

Fan′cy Mark. Nævus.

Fang. Ger. *Fan′gen,* to take, or seize, or bite. The sharp, perforated tooth of venomous serpents; also the root of a tooth.

Fanon. A peculiar splint employed in fractures of the lower extremities.

Farad. In electricity, the unit of capacity.

Faradi′zation. Galvanism.

Farci′men. The equine species of scrofula called *farcy.*

Farc′tus. *Farcio,* to stuff. Stuffed, filled, crammed.

Fari′na. From *far,* corn, of which it is made. Meal or flour.

Farina Amygdala′rum. Almond powder.

Farina Fos′silis. The agaricus mineralis; a pure carbonate of lime or mountain milk.

Farina′ceous. Resembling flour. All alimentary substances which contain *farina.* Mealy.

Farino′sus. Farinaceous.

Farrar's Cantilever Crown. An artificial thimble-crown of gold, so constructed on one of the roots of a posterior tooth, as to project in the form of a cantilever bridge over a space left by the amputation of one of the roots, or by the loss of a tooth—a bicuspid for example—so as to connect the broken line of masticating surfaces.

Far-Sight′edness. An affection resulting from a natural malformation of the eye· See Presbyopia.

Fas′cia. From *fascis*, a bundle. A bandage, fillet, or roller. Also, an aponeurosis, or tendinous expansion which binds parts together. It is one of the divisions of areolar tissue, and is composed of a multitude of soft, fine, and somewhat elastic fibres, which with the lamina form net-like meshes of different sizes. Fascia is divided into two varieties, deep and superficial, the former being immediately beneath the latter, and extending, like the superficial, over nearly the entire surface of the body, and holding the muscles to their shape and in their proper position. The superficial or subcutaneous fascia connects the skin with the deeper and firmer parts beneath. It varies in thickness and density in different parts.

Fascia Aponeurot′ica Femoris. See Fascia Lata.

Fascia Cribriform′is. A fibrous substance, pierced with numerous openings, extending from Poupart's ligament over the inguinal glands.

Fascia Dividens. A dividing bandage, used to keep parts separated from each other.

Fascia Ili′aca. An aponeurotic covering of the psoas and iliacus muscles.

Fascia Inguina′lis. The Spica bandage.

Fascia Lata. The fascia of the thigh, which is attached superiorly to Poupart's ligament, the crest of the ilium, sacrum, coccyx, tuberosity of the ischium, ramus of the ischium, and pubes; and inserted into the linea aspera of the thigh, and to the prominent points of the knee-joint.

Fascia Lata Muscle. The tensor vaginæ femoris, a muscle of the upper and outer part of the thigh.

Fas′cia Pro′pria. The proper cellular envelope of a hernial sac.

Fascia Sculte′ti. A bandage of separate strips.

Fascia Spira′lis. A spiral bandage.

Fascia Superficia′lis. The aponeurotic covering of the abdominal muscles.

Fascia T-formis. The T bandage.

Fascia Tortilis. A tourniquet.

Fascia Transversa′lis. A cellulo-fibrous membrane which lines the inner surface of the transversalis muscle.

Fas′cial. *Fascia′lis.* Of or belonging to a fascia.

Fascia′tio. The binding up with bandages a diseased or wounded part.

Fascic′ulate. Clustered; bundled. In *Anatomy*, applied to nerves.

Fascic′uli Teretes Cordis. The carneæ columnæ.

Fascic′ulus. From *fascis*, a bundle. In *Anatomy*, an assemblage or bundle of fibres, either muscular, nervous, or aponeurotic. Fasciculi are the bundles of the fibres composing muscles, these fibres varying in length, running parallel with each other, never interlacing, but extending from one terminal to the other, except when interrupted by the interposition of tendinous tissue.

Fasciculus Cunea′tus. A band of fibres which ascend from the corpus innominatum of the brain over the upper part of the pons Varolii into the optic thalami, forming in its course the anterior side of the fourth ventricle.

Fasciola Cine′rea. The tuberculum cinerium.

Fastid′ium Ci′bi. Disgust. Aversion to food.

Fast′ing. Abstaining from food. Loss or want of appetite without any other apparent affection.

Fat. A concrete oil contained in the cellular membrane of animals.

Fat′ty. *Adipose. Adipo′sus.* Relating to, or of the nature of, fat.

Fatty Ligament. A reflection of the synovial membrane of the knee-joint, which passes from the ligamentum patellæ to the cavity that separates the condyles of the femur.

Fatty Liver. *Adiposis hepatica.* A diseased state of the liver, characterized by increase of bulk, and accumulation of fat.

Fatu′ity. *Fatu′itas;* from *fatuus*, foolish. Idiotism.

Fau′ces. The plural of *faux*. The pharynx and posterior part of the mouth. Isthmus; pharynx; throat.

Fau′na. The group of animals peculiar to a country or section of country.

Faux. In the plural, *fauces*. In *Anatomy*, the opening of the throat.

Favo′sus. From *favus*, a honeycomb. Resembling a honeycomb.

Fa′vus. A honeycomb. Applied in *Pathology* to a state of ulceration resembling the honeycomb. Also, a contagious parasitic affection of the skin.

Fe. The symbol of iron.

Febres. *Febris.* An order in the class *Pyrexiæ* of Dr. Cullen, characterized by fever without primary local affection.

Febrico′sus. Feverish.

Febric′ula. Diminutive of *febris.* A slight degree of fever.

Febrif′erous. From *febris*, a fever, and *fero*, I carry. Fever-bearing. Engendering fever.

Feb′rifuge. From *febris*, a fever, and *fugare*, to drive away. A medicine which possesses the property of curing or abating fever.

Feb′rile. *Febri′lis.* Caused by or connected with fever, as a febrile pulse, &c.

Feb′ris. From *ferveo*, to be hot. *Pyrexia;* fever. A term which has been applied to every case of disease in which there is an acceleration of pulse, increased heat, thirst, &c.

Feces. Fæces.

Fec′ula. An immediate principle of vegetables, obtained by grinding or bruising them in water, and composed of hydrogen, carbon and oxygen. An impure starch.

Fecula Amylacea. Starch.

Fecula Marantæ. Arrow-root starch.

Fec′ulence. *Fæculen′tia.* The deposit from turbid fluids. Dregs.

Fec′ulent. Excrementitious. Of the nature of fæces or dregs.

Fecunda′tion. *Fecundatio;* from *fecundo*, to make fruitful. Impregnation. The act by which the germ contained in the organs of the female receives from those of the male the vivifying principle necessary for its development.

Fecun′dity. The faculty of reproduction, possessed by organized bodies.

Feet, Distortion of the. See Club-Feet.

Feigned Diseases. Pretended diseases. Diseases simulated by impostors to answer some particular end; as by beggars, to excite sympathy, criminals to escape punishment, and soldiers to avoid service.

Fel. Bile.

Fel Bovi′num. The bile of an ox.

Fel Natu′ræ. Aloes.

Feld′spar. A mineral of various shades of white and red, composed of silica, alumina and potash, with traces of lime, and sometimes of oxide of iron. It is the chief ingredient in fine porcelain ware and in the translucent porcelain teeth, forming the greater portion of the body of such teeth. It gives translucency, and acts in the nature of a flux, and, by its heat-conducting property, it prevents porcelain teeth from cracking during the soldering process. But for the last-named purpose, the only kind suitable for use is the pure white, or that which is nearly so. Previously to being used, it is put into a fire and heated to a red heat, then thrown into cold water. It is then broken into small pieces, and after removing the impurities, reduced in a mortar to a fine powder. This is easily fused, and, when united with silex and kaolin, diffuses itself, in baking, throughout the mass, giving to it a beautiful semi-transparent appearance. Delaware and Pennsylvania spars are considered to be the best by American manufacturers. See Articial Teeth.

Fellif′lua Pass′io. Gall-flux diseases; cholera.

Fellin′ic Acid. An acid obtained from bilin, by digesting it with dilute hydrochloric acid.

Fellis Obstruc′tio. Jaundice.

Felon. See Paronychia.

Female. From *fœmi′na*, a woman. In animals, the one which bears the fœtus.

Fe′men. Inner part of the thigh.

Femin′eus. Female.

Femoræ′us. Another name for the cruræus muscle, an extensor of the leg.

Fem′oral. *Femora′lis;* from *femur*, the thigh bone. Pertaining to the thigh.

Femoral Artery. The artery of the thigh; a continuation of the external iliac artery from Poupart's ligament to the bend of the knee.

Femoral Bone. The os femoris; the thigh bone.

Femoral Hernia. Hernia cruralis.

Femora′lis. The triceps cruris muscle.

Fem′orocele. *Femur*, thigh, and κηλη, a tumor. The disorder termed hernia cruralis.

Fem′oro-Tib′ial. *Femoro-tibialis.* Belonging to the femur and tibia.

Femur. The os femoris, or thigh bone.

Fenes′tra. A window. A term applied by anatomists to two orifices in the ear.

Fenestra Oc′uli. The pupil of the eye.

Fenestra Ova′lis. An oval-shaped orifice, covered by the base of the stapes, between the tympanum and vestibule of the ear.

Fenestra Rotun'da. A round foramen, communicating with the internal spire of the cochlea, closed by a delicate membrane.

Fenes'tral Band'age. A bandage perforated for the escape of pus or other matters.

Fenes'trate. Having the appearance of a window; applied to plants in which the leaves are perforated between the woody fibres.

Fera'lis Pedic'ulus. See Pediculus.

Fer'gusonite. A crystallized compound of columbic acid and yttria, with a small quantity of zirconia, oxides of tin, cerium, iron and uranium.

Ferine. *Feri'nus.* Savage, brutal. Applied to a malignant or acute disease.

Ferment'. In *Chemistry*, an insoluble precipitate, composed of oxygen, hydrogen, carbon and azote, capable of exciting fermentation in certain solutions, as sugar, etc. In *Humoral Pathology*, an imaginary principle, supposed to be introduced into the system, and by exciting fermentation, to deteriorate the fluids, and cause diseases. *Ferments* are bodies exciting chemical changes in other bodies. Ptyalin, in the saliva, converts starch into maltrose. Pepsin, in the gastric juice, converts proteids into peptones in an acid medium. Yeast causes fermentation by changing sugar into CO_2 and alcohol. A fibrin-forming ferment is also found in the blood.

Fermenta'tion. *Fermenta'tio.* An intestinal movement, developed spontaneously, or by the agency of yeast or some other ferment, in a liquid, from which result substances not previously existing. The molecular decomposition of an organic structure by means of an organized or unorganized ferment. There are three kinds of fermentation, namely, the *alcoholic* or *vinous*, the *acid* or *acetous*, and the *putrid* or *putrefactive*.

Fermen'tum. The substance which excites fermentation. Yeast.

Fermentum Cerevi'siæ. Yeast; barm; the scum formed on beer during the process of fermentation.

Ferra'ria. *Scrofularia Aquatica.* The water figwort.

Fer'ri. Genitive of *ferrum*, iron. See Iron.

Ferri Acetas. Ph. D. Acetate of iron. Iron water. Carbonate of iron and acetic acid. Dose, as a tonic and astringent, five to twenty drops in water.

Ferri Acetatis Tinctura. Ph. D. Tincture of acetate of iron.

Ferri Alkalini Liquor. Alkaline solution of iron.

Ferri Alu'minæ Sul'phas. Sulphate of iron and alumina. A valuable astringent. Dose, from five to ten grains.

Ferri Ammo'niæ Sul'phas. Sulphate of iron and ammonia.

Ferri Ammo'niæ Tar'tras. Tartrate of ammonia and iron. Dose, four to ten grains.

Ferri Ammo'nio-Chloridum. Ph. L. Ammonio-chloride of iron.

Ferri Ammonio-Citras. Citrate of ammonia and iron. Dose, gr. v. to viij.

Ferri Arse'nias. Arseniate of iron.

Ferri Carbonas. Common iron rust.

Ferri Carbonas Sacchara'tum. Ph. E. Saccharine carbonate of iron.

Ferri Chlori'dum. Chloride of iron. Sesquichloride, Perchloride or Muriate of iron is obtained by dissolving sesquichloride of iron in muriatic acid; or by the action of muriatic and nitric acids on iron. It is generally used in the form of Tinctura Ferri Chloridi. It is a powerful styptic.

Ferri Citras. Citrate of iron. Dose, five grains or more.

Ferri Cyanure'tum. *Ferrocyanidum.* Prussian blue.

Ferri Ferro-Sesquicyan'idum. U. S. Ferro-sesquicyanide of iron.

Ferri Filium. Iron wire.

Ferri Iodium. Ph. L., E., D. and U. S. Iodide of iron. Iodine and iron. Dose, three grains to ten or more. See Blanchard's Pills of Iodide of Iron.

Ferri Lactas. Lactate of iron. Lactic acid and iron. Twelve grains may be given in the twenty-four hours, in the form of lozenges.

Ferri Limatu'ra Purifica'ta. Purified iron filings. The iron purified by the magnet. They possess the general properties of iron; the iron becoming oxidized.

Ferri et Magne'siæ Citras. Citrate of iron and magnesia. Made by dissolving hydrated oxide of iron in a solution of citric acid saturated with carbonate of magnesia, and evaporated to dryness. It does not constipate. Dose, four grains to fifteen, in solution.

Ferri Muria'tis, Tinctu'ra. Tincture of the muriate of iron. See Tinctura Ferri Muriatis.

Ferri Oxidi Squamæ. Ph. D. The scales of iron from a smith's forge.

Ferri Oxidum Nigrum. Ph. D. and E. Black oxide of iron. Iron scales.

Ferri Oxidum Rubrum. Ph. E. and D. Red oxide of iron. Iron rust.

Ferri Pernit′ras. Pernitrate of iron.

Ferri Persul′phas. Persulphate of iron. Monsel's salt. Made of sulphate of iron, sulphuric and nitric acids and distilled water. See Iron, Persulphate of.

Ferri Phos′phas. U. S. Phosphate of iron. Phosphate of iron and phosphate of soda. Dose, five to ten grains, as a chalybeate. Rarely used.

Ferri Pila. Iron filings.

Ferri Potas′sio Tar′tras. Ph. L. Potassio-tartrate of iron.

Ferri Proctocar′bonas. Protocarbonate of iron. Dose, ten or fifteen grains in the course of 24 hours.

Ferri Protosul′phas. Protosulphate of iron. Prussian blue.

Ferri Pulvis. Powder of iron, reduced iron, prepared by passing a stream of hydrogen gas over the sesquioxide of iron. Dose, gr. iij to vj, in a pill.

Ferri Quin′iæ Citras. Citrate of Iron and Quinia. Prepared from four parts of citrate of iron and one part of citrate of quinia Used where a combination of these tonics is indicated.

Ferri Ramen′ta. Raspings of iron. A name for iron filings.

Ferri Rubigo. Rust of iron.

Ferri Sesquiox′idum. Ph. L. Sesquioxide of iron. Subcarbonate of iron. Dose, five grains to ʒ ss and more.

Ferri Sesquioxidum Hydra′tum. U. S. Hydrated sesquioxide of iron. See Sesquioxide of Iron.

Ferri Subcar′bonas. Subcarbonate of iron. See Ferri Sesquioxidum.

Ferri Subsulphas. In the form of Monsel's powder, a powerful styptic; very useful in alveolar hemorrhage.

Ferri Sulphas, Ph. U. S., L., E. and D. Sulphate of iron. Green vitriol or Copperas, made by the action of sulphuric acid on iron wire. It is tonic and anthelmintic. Dose, one grain to six and more.

Ferri Sulphas Calcina′tum. Peroxide of iron. Colcothar.

Ferri Sulphas Exsic′catum. Ph. E. Dried or exsiccated sulphate of iron. Sulphate of iron exposed to a moderate heat until it is capable of being reduced to a fine powder. In this form it can be made into pills. Three grains are equal to five grains of the sulphate.

Ferri Sulphure′tum. Ph. U. S., D. and L. Sulphuret of iron.

Ferri Tan′nas. *Fer′rum tan′nicum,* Tannate of Iron. Obtained by adding a solution of a salt of sesquioxide of iron, as the persulphate, to a decoction of nutgalls. It is tonic and astringent, and is especially useful in chlorosis.

Ferri Valeria′nas. *Vale′rianate of Iron.* Formed by the action of valerianic acid on oxide of iron. Dose, two to four grains.

Ferridcyan′ogen. A hypothetical compound radical of iron and cyanogen.

Ferrif′erous. *Ferrum,* iron, and *fe′ro,* to bear. Containing iron.

Fer′ro. From *ferrum,* iron. A prefix in *Chemistry,* attached to compounds in which this element unites with cyanogen and other radicals.

Ferro-Cy′anate. Ferro-cyanide.

Ferro-Cyanate of Potash. The old name for ferro-cyanide of potassium. Yellow prussiate of potash.

Ferro-Cyanates. Salts formerly called triple prussiates.

Ferro-Cyanic Acid. A yellow, acid, crystalline body: a compound of ferro-cyanogen and hydrogen.

Ferro-Cyanide of Iron. Prussian blue.

Ferro-Cyanide of Potas′sium. Yellow prussiate of potash.

Ferro-Cya′nogen. A hypothetical radical, supposed to form the basis of the ferro-cyanides.

Ferro-Prussic Acid. Ferro-cyanic acid.

Ferro-Tartrate of Ammo′nia. A salt of tartrate of iron and ammonia.

Ferro′so-Fer′ric Ox′ide. Magnetic iron ore. Scales from the smith's anvil.

Fer′rous Oxide. Protoxide of iron.

Ferru′ginous or **Ferrugin′eous.** Pertaining to iron rust. Chalybeate.

Ferru′go. Ph. E. Ferri sesquioxidum hydratum.

Fer′rum. Iron. Symbol *Fe.* Atomic weight, 56. It has a silver-white or gray lustre.

Ferrum Ammonia′tum. Ammoniated iron. Ammonio-chloride of iron.

Ferrum Oxid′atum Hydra′tum. Hydrated sesquioxide of iron.

Ferrum Salitum. Chloride of iron.

Ferrum Sulphas. *Copperas.* Proto-sulphate of iron. Ferrous sulphate. Astringent and styptic.

Ferrum Subsulph. Liq. Monsel's solution. An aqueous solution of basic sulphate of iron, greatly astringent, styptic and hæmostatic; rarely used internally.

Ferrum Tartariza'tum. *Ferri Sesquioxidum.* Tartarized iron. It is one of the mildest of the preparations of iron. Dose, gr. x to ʒss.

Ferrum Vitriola'tum. See Sulphate of Iron.

Fer'tile. *Ferti'lis.* Fruitful. Applied in *Physiology* to women and the female of brute animals which are prolific.

Fer'vor. From *ferveo*, to boil. A violent and scorching heat.

Fes'tering. Applied to a sore, signifying the discharge, either of pus or a morbid, watery fluid.

Fet'icide. From *fœtus*, and *cædo*, to kill. The destruction of the fœtus in utero; criminal abortion.

Fet'id. *Fœteo*, to become putrid. Having a bad smell.

Fe'tor. A bad smell, or odor.

Fet'us. *Fœ'tus.* Pregnant.

Fever. *Fe'bris;* from *fervor*, heat. A disease characterized by rigors, increased heat of the skin, quick pulse, disturbed circulation, languor and prostration. Fevers are divided into *idiopathic* and *symptomatic.* The former occur independently of, or without any apparent or local cause; the latter are dependent upon local irritation. But these divisions admit of many subdivisions. Pinel makes the following: 1. *Angeiotenic*, or inflammatory fevers situated in the organs of circulation. 2. The *meningo-gastric*, or bilious, which have their origin in the mucous membrane of the intestines. 3. *Adeno meningeal*, or gastric fever, resulting from disease of the mucous follicles. 4. *Ataxic*, or irregular fever, affecting principally the brain and nervous system. 5. *Adynamic*, or fever attended by great prostration of the vital powers.

Fever, Adynam'ic. Typhoid fever.

Fever, Asthen'ic. Typhus fever, or fever attended by debility.

Fever, Asthmat'ic. An intermittent, accompanied with symptoms of asthma.

Fever, Ataxo-Adynamic. A fever characterized by prostration and disturbance of the nervous system.

Fever, Bil'ious. Summer and autumnal remittent fever.

Fever, Bilious Remit'ting. Bilious fever.

Fever, Bilious Remittent, of Infants. Infantile remittent fever.

Fever, Blad'dery. Pemphigus.

Fever, Brain. Phrenitis.

Fever, Camp. Typhus gravior.

Fever, Catar'rhal. Adeno-meningeal fever.

Fever, Cer'ebral. Phrenitis.

Fever, Childbed. Puerperal peritonitis.

Fever, Conges'tive. A fever attended with great oppression, obscure symptoms, and congestion of some viscus.

Fever, Contin'ued. Fever, at first inflammatory, but in its latter stages typhoid.

Fever, Convul'sive. An intermittent fever attended with convulsions.

Fever, Diges'tive. The chilliness and fever which sometimes accompany digestion.

Fever, Double. A complex intermittent, in which two paroxysms occur in a given time instead of one.

Fever, Endem'ic. Remittent fever.

Fever, Entero-Mesenter'ic. Typhoid fever.

Fever, Ephem'eral. A simple fever of short duration.

Fever, Epilep'tic. An intermittent, accompanied with attacks of epilepsy.

Fever, Erup'tive. Exanthematica.

Fever, Exacerba'ting. Remittent fever.

Fever, Gas'tric. Bilious fever.

Fever, Hospital. Typhus gravior.

Fever, Ic'teric. Fever followed by jaundice.

Fever, Infantile Remittent. A low fever occurring in childhood, supposed to originate from gastro-intestinal disturbance.

Fever, Inflam'matory. Synocha.

Fever, Intermit'tent. Ague and fever.

Fever, Jail. Typhus gravior.

Fever, Lung. Catarrh. Pneumonia.

Fever, Mala'rious, or *Miasmatic Fever.* Intermittent and remittent fever.

Fever, Malig'nant. Typhus gravior. A fever which is insidious in its attacks, and of a formidable and dangerous character.

Fever, Masked. An intermittent in which the stages of the paroxysms are irregular.

Fever, Milk. The slight febrile disturbance which precedes or accompanies the secretion of milk.

Fever, Mixed. Synocha.

Fever, Palu'dal. Ague.

Fever, Paroxys'mal. Remittent fever.

Fever, Pestilen'tial. The plague; also, typhus gravior.

Fever, Putrid. Typhus gravior.

Fever, Ship. Typhus gravior.

Fever, Spotted. Typhus gravior, attended by vomiting, hemorrhages, or purple or black petechiæ.

Fever, Syphilit′ic. The fever which accompanies syphilis.

Fever, Ter′tian. An intermittent in which the paroxysms return every third day.

Fever, Typhoid. Entero-mesenteric fever.

Fever, Ver′minous. Fever caused by the irritation of worms in the intestinal canal.

Fever, Ver′nal. An intermittent or other fever occurring in the spring.

Fever, Vesic′ular. Pemphigus.

Fever, Yellow. An endemic malignant fever, supposed to be caused by miasm, of a more or less adynamic character, attended by yellowness of the skin and vomiting of black matter.

Fe′verish. A state of fever, or that causing fever.

Fibra San′guinis. Fibrin.

Fibre. *Fiber. Fibra.* In *Anatomy* and *Botany*, a simple organic filament, which enters into the textures of animal and vegetable bodies.

Fi′bres of Tomes. The elongated and branched processes of the odontoblast cells of the dental pulp, which occupy the tubules of the dentine and are known as the *dentinal fibrillæ.*

Fi′bril. A small, thread-like fibre.

Fibril Den′tinal. The soft fibril which occupies each canal or tube in the dentine, and which, according to Tomes, is continuous with the odontoblast cells upon the surface of the pulp.

Fibril′la. Dim. of *fibra*, a thread. A small fibre or filament of a fibre. Minute nerve filament.

Fibril′læ. The dentinal fibrils, which are prolongations of the odontoblasts and occupy the tubes of the dentine.

Fibril′lar. Pertaining to fibrillæ.

Fibrillar Contractions. Short contractions occurring alternately in different bundles of muscular fibres.

Fibrilla′tus. *Fibril′la.* A little fibre Disposed in very delicate filaments.

Fi′brin. *Fibrine.* A native albumen or proteid, an immediate principle of animal bodies, composed of azote, hydrogen, oxygen, and carbon, existing in chyle, coagulum of the blood, and once thought to constitute the chief part of the muscles of red-blooded animals. It is solid, white, and inodorous; heavier than water; elastic when moist; hard and brittle when dry. See LIQUOR SANGUINIS. It is also a proximate principle of vegetables, and is very nutritous.

Fibrinoplast′in. See PARAGLOBULIN.

Fi′brinous. *Fibrino′sus.* That which is composed, or has the nature of fibrin.

Fi′broblasts. Cellular elements for the augmentation or renewal of the fibrous tissues.

Fibro-Cartil′age. *Fibro-cartila′go.* A tissue composed of an admixture of fibrous and cartilaginous tissues.

Fibro-Mucous. *Fibro-muco′sus.* Fibrous membranes, intimately united with others of a mucous structure; also membranes of a fibrous and mucous structure, as the inner membrane of the sac of a tooth.

Fibro-Plas′tic. Forming fibres. Applied to an organized tissue, from the corpuscles exuded on sores.

Fibro-Serous. *Fibro-sero′sus.* Membranes which are of a fibrous and serous texture.

Fibroid. From *fibra*, and ειδος, resemblance. Such structures as possess a fibrous appearance. Also a fibroid tumor.

Fi′brous. *Fibro′sus.* Composed of fibres.

Fibrous Membranes. Membranes composed of fibres.

Fib′ula. The outer, or splint-bone of the leg.

Fi′cus. *Ficatio.* In *Pathology*, a soft, though sometimes scirrhous, reddish, fleshy excrescence, attached by a small peduncle to the tongue, chin, eyelids, anus, or organs of generation.

Ficus Elas′tica. A plant which furnishes caoutchouc in India.

Fidg′ets. General restlessness, with constant inclination to change position.

Fidicina′les. The lumbricales muscles of the hand, so called from their usefulness in moving the fingers.

Fifth Pair of Nerves. See TRIGEMINI.

Fil′ament. *Filamentum;* from *filum*, a thread. In *Anatomy*, a small fibre, or thread-like substance, adhering to any part. A minute cellular or nervous fibre.

File. In *Dental Surgery*, a steel instrument cut in fine serrations, and used in operations on the teeth.

File Car′rier. A file-holder. An instrument employed by dentists for holding a file while separating the molar teeth. File carriers have also been employed for holding the thin files used for separating the front teeth, but these last are little used. Those employed in separating the molar teeth are sometimes so constructed as to require two, one for the right and one for the left side of the mouth; but the necessity for two has been obviated by having the part of the instrument which holds the file so connected with the other part as to admit of being turned from side to side, or to revolve upon a screw when loosened.

File, Den′tal. *Odontorine; Scal′prum Denta′rium; Lima Denta′ria.* A tooth-file; an instrument for the removal of a portion of one or more teeth. See FILES FOR SEPARATING FRONT, BICUSPID, and MOLAR TEETH, &c.

Files, Plug Finishing, are of various forms for dressing down fillings, some having single and other double ends.

Files for Separating Front Teeth are from three and a half to five inches in length, from a third to a half of an inch in width, and from a twentieth to a thirtieth part of an inch in thickness. Some are cut only on one side, others on both, and all are cut on both edges. Those which are cut only on one side are termed *safe-sided,* and are intended to act but upon one tooth at a time. Those which are cut on both sides are designed for separating two teeth preparatory to using the safe-sided.

Files for Separating Bicuspid Teeth, may be oval on one side and flat on the other, or they may be shaped like the pinion file of a clock, their two sides coming nearly together at one edge, while at the other they are an eighth or twelfth of an inch apart. The length of files used for separating the bicuspid teeth, including the handle, is from six and a half to seven and a half inches.

Files for Separating Molar Teeth, should be bent in such a manner as not to interfere with the corner of the mouth, with a file either flat or shaped like the pinion file of a clock, and from an inch and a quarter to an inch and a half in length. They are made in pairs, one for the right and one for the left side of the mouth, and their construction is such that they may be used with the greatest facility on the molar teeth of either jaw.

The molar teeth can be separated with much greater ease with files of this description than with files held in a file carrier.

Files for Preparing the Root of the Tooth for an Artificial Crown are oval or half round, having a diameter as nearly equal to that of the neck of the tooth as possible. With a view of obviating the difficulty sometimes experienced in making a perfect joint between the root and crown, Dr. E. Townsend, of Philadelphia, had two files constructed, one oval and the other grooved, the former exactly fitting into the latter. But the grooved file is only useful in those cases where the crown of a natural tooth is employed.

Files for Finishing Plates, Metallic, Vulcanite, &c., are of various forms—flat, half round, &c., with double and single ends, and used for removing an excess of material and securing a smooth surface.

Fil′iform. *Filifor′mis;* from *filum,* a thread, and *forma,* form. Thread-like. In *Anatomy* and *Botany,* parts which resemble the form, or have the shape of a thread, as the *filiform papillæ* of the tongue, formed by the termination of the filaments of the lingual nerves, &c.

Fi′ling Teeth. An operation for the removal of superficial caries in the approximal surfaces of the teeth, and in cases of deep-seated caries occupying the same locality, preparatory to removing the diseased part and filling. It is, also, sometimes performed for other purposes, such as separating the teeth, to obtain the necessary space for excavating, and for introducing the filling. Separation by pressure, or by rapid wedging with wood, is, however, preferable where it can be accomplished by these methods. See *Harris's Prin. and Pract. of Dentistry.*

Fil′let. From *filum,* a thread. A little band.

Fil′liform. Thread-like.

Filliform Papillæ. The small and numerous papillæ over the surface of the tongue.

Fill′ing Teeth. *Odontoplerosis.* An operation for arresting the progress and preventing a recurrence of caries in the teeth, consisting, after the removal of the carious tooth substance, in filling the cavity with some indestructible substance, either malleable or plastic, simple or compound, as gold, amalgam, Hill's stopping, oxychloride of zinc, &c.; and in some cases a more or less perfect restoration of the original shape of the tooth. This is the most frequent, and often the most difficult of dental operations, and, when skillfully performed, the most effective remedy for dental caries. The return of decay, if the tooth structure be of good quality and the surface of the tooth adjacent to the filling be kept scrupulously clean, is unlikely. Many causes operate to make this operation somewhat uncertain, as frail teeth are often difficult to preserve from a return of the affection.

The operation should be performed, if possible, before the caries has reached the pulp-cavity, for after this the chances of securing the permanent preservation of the tooth are somewhat diminished. For manner of filling teeth, see *Harris's Prin. and Pract. of Dentistry.*

Film. Common name for opacity of the cornea.

Fil′ter. An instrument, generally composed of paper, linen, sponge, sand, pulverized charcoal, or glass, properly arranged in a funnel for the purposes of filtration.

Filtra′tion. *Filtratio;* from *filtrum,* a strainer. A pharmaceutical operation, which consists in freeing a fluid from any feculent, earthy, or other insoluble matters, too light for precipitation.

Fil′trum. A filter.

Fi′lum. A fibre or thread.

Fim′bria. A fringe. In *Anatomy,* any fringe-like body, as the fimbriated extremity of the Fallopian tube.

Fimbria′ted. Fringed.

Fin′ger. *Digitus.* A small member tapering to a point.

Fir. The name of several species of the genus *Abies,* allied to the pines. See PINUS.

Fir, Balsam. Canada balsam. See PINUS BALSAMEA.

Fir, Canada. The popular name of *Pinus balsamea.*

Fire. *Ignis.* According to Professor Silliman, heat and light emanating visibly, perceptibly, and simultaneously from any body; caloric.

Fire-Damp. The explosive carburetted hydrogen gas of coal mines.

Fire, Saint Anthony's. Erysipelas.

First Intention, Union by. Adhesive inflammation without suppuration, as when the lips of a punctured wound are brought into immediate contact, and quickly healed without much inflammation.

Fish Glue. Isinglass; a glue obtained from different fish. See ICHTHYOCOLLA.

Fish Tongue. A name given by some dentists to an elevator used for the extraction of teeth, more especially their roots after the crowns have decayed and broken off. It is more frequently called carp's tongue, *langue de carpe,* by the French, as it is the tongue of this fish which the instrument in question is supposed most to resemble. See ELEVATOR.

Fis′sile. *Findo,* to cleave. Cleavable; easily cleft or cloven.

Fissipara′tion. See CELL.

Fissu′ra. *Fissure.* From *findere,* to cleave. A fissure, crack, or cleft. A fracture in which the bone is not completely separated. Also, a lesion of the skin or mucous membrane, as a chap on the hand, or a deep depression in a part.

Fis′sure. A groove or cleft. In *Dental Phraseology,* a term applied to imperfections left by the imperfect fusion of the enamel of the cusps of the molar and bicuspid teeth. The most frequent location of crown cavities.

Fissure, Cap′illary. See PILATIO.

Fissure, Cen′tral. The aggregate of the cavities of the brain, regarded by Meckel as but one, in the form of a cross.

Fissure, Glenoid. A fissure situated in the deepest part of the glenoid cavity of the temporal bone.

Fissure of Rolan′do. A fissure passing transversely between the two superior convolutions of the brain.

Fissure, Semilu′nar. A notch at the anterior edge of the cerebellum.

Fissure of Sylvius. A deep, narrow sulcus on each side, parting the middle and anterior lobes of the cerebrum, ascending obliquely backward from the temporal ala of the sphenoid bone to near the middle of the parietal.

Fissure of the Palate. Cleft palate. A division of the soft, and sometimes of the hard palate.

Fissure of the Tra′gus. A fissure on the anterior surface of the tragus of the ear.

Fissure, Transverse, of the Brain. *Fissure of Bi′chat.* A fissure which passes beneath and behind the edge of the middle lobe of the brain, and extends beneath the hemisphere of one side to the same point of the opposite side.

Fis′sus. From *findo,* to cleave. Divided; cleft; cloven.

Fis′tula. A deep, sinous ulcer, kept up by an altered texture of the parts, and communicating with a natural cavity, excretory duct, or secretory gland. A fistula is said to be *complete* when it has an external and internal opening, and *incomplete* when it has but one opening.

Fistula Cibalis. The œsophagus.

Fistula in Ano. A sinous ulcer by the side of the rectum.

Fistula Lachryma′lis. An ulcerative opening into the lachrymal sac, giving egress to a puriform fluid.

Fistula, Sal′ivary. An ulcerous opening in the cheek communicating with the parotid duct.

Fis′tulous. Of the nature of fistula. Also, plants having many tubes.

Fixed. *Fixus;* from *figere*, to fasten. In *Chemistry*, a substance not capable of being volatilized by fire.

Fixed Air. Carbonic acid gas.

Fixed Bodies. Substances which do not evaporate by heat, especially those which cannot be fused or volatilized, as carbon, &c.

Fixed Oils. Such as remain in a permanent state and are not easily volatilized.

Fix′i Den′tes. The teeth of second dentition.

Fix′ity. A property by which bodies withstand heat.

Flabella′tion. *Flabella′tio;* from *flabellare*, to agitate the air. Agitation of the air with a fan.

Flaccid′ity. *Flaccid′itas;* from *flaccidus*, flabby, soft. Softness of a part.

Flagg's Drill Stock. An instrument invented by Dr. J. F. Flagg for drilling into the pulp-cavity of a tooth for the purpose of giving egress to matter formed there by the suppuration of the pulp,—an operation proposed by Mr. Fox.

Flake-White. The oxide of bismuth is so called from its occurring in small flakes.

Flame. A light, glowing, luminous fluid, proceeding from the surface of a burning body, and resulting from the combustion of its volatile particles. The flame of a spirit or oil lamp is used in mechanical dentistry for uniting or soldering the different parts of a piece of dental mechanism.

Flank. The iliac region.

Flask Clamp. An instrument in the form of a press, employed in vulcanite work for closing flasks after packing.

Flask, Vul′canite. An iron, brass or bronze box for holding the model and teeth in the vulcanized rubber process. It is divided into two sections generally, one of which is closed by an adjustable lid, the other having a bottom, and is locked by pins or bolts.

Flask, Moulding. See Moulding Flask.

Flask Press. A screw flask for closing the sections of a vulcanite flask after packing.

Flat′ulence. An accumulation of gas or wind in the stomach or intestines.

Flat′ulent. Windy.

Fla′tus. Wind or gas in the stomach and bowels.

Fla′vor. The quality of a sapid substance, which affects the taste or smell.

Fla′vus. Yellow.

Flax′seed. The seeds of *Linum usitatissimum.*

Fleam. A surgical instrument for the operation of phlebotomy.

Fleck. Abrasion.

Fleg′men. See Flemen.

Fle′men. Swelling of the ankles.

Fler′ecin. Gout.

Flesh. The soft part of animals, especially the muscles.

Flesh-Brush. A brush for rubbing the surface of the body.

Flesh, Proud. Fungous granulations.

Flexible. From *Flexus*, bent. That capable of being bent.

Flexible Collodion. *Collodium, Flexile.* Contains collodion 92, Canada turpentine 5, castor oil 3 parts.

Flexibil′ity. A property possessed by certain bodies of bending or yielding without rupture.

Flexile. Easily bent.

Flex′ion. *Flexio;* from *flectere*, to bend. In *Physiology*, the action of the flexor muscles and the state of a joint bent by them.

Flex′or. A muscle, the function of which is to bend a certain part or organ.

Flexor Brevis Digito′rum Pedis Perfora′tus. A flexor muscle of the toes, situated at the middle part of the foot.

Flexor Brevis Minimi Digiti Pedis. A flexor muscle of the little toe, situated at the inferior and outer edge of the metatarsal bone of the same.

Flexor Brevis Pol′licis Manus. A flexor muscle of the second joint of the thumb, situated at the outer part of the palm of the hand.

Flexor Brevis Pollicis Pedis. A flexor muscle of the first joint of the great toe, situated at the anterior and middle part of the sole of the foot.

Flexor Carpi Radia′lis. A long thin muscle of the forearm, which serves to bend the hand.

Flexor Longus Digito′rum Pedis Profun′dus Per′forans. A flexor muscle of the toes, situated at the posterior and inner part of the leg.

Flexor Longus Pollicis Manus. A flexor muscle of the thumb, situated at the anterior part of the forearm.

Flexor Longus Pollicis Pedis. A flexor muscle of the great toe, situated at the posterior part of the leg.

Flexor Ossis Metacarpi Pollicis. A muscle of the thumb, which serves to turn the first bone of it upon its axis.

Flexor Parvus Min′imi Dig′iti. A muscle situated along the inner side of the metacarpal bone of the little finger. It assists the abductor muscle in bending the little finger.

Flexor Profun′dus Per′forans. A long, thick, flat muscle of the fingers, situated under the perforatus.

Flexor Subli′mis Perfora′tus. A thick, flat muscle of the forearm, which serves to bend the second joint of the fingers.

Flexuo′sus. Full of windings.

Flint. A mineral consisting of nearly pure silicious earth; silex.

Flint-Glass. A species of glass so called because flint was formerly employed in its manufacture. It contains from twenty to thirty per cent. of lead. It is extensively used for domestic purposes; also in optical instruments, and sometimes in the enamel of porcelain teeth.

Float′ing Ribs. *Costæ fluctuantes.* The last two false ribs, whose anterior extremities are not connected with the rest or with each other.

Floc′ci. The fine down or villi which forms the nap of mucous membranes.

Flocci Volitantes. Imaginary vision of objects. See PSEUDOBLEPSIS.

Floccita′tion. *Floccita′tio;* from *floccus,* the nap of cloths. Picking the bed-clothes; a dangerous symptom in disease.

Floc′culi. See FLOCCI.

Floc′culus. A small tuft; applied in *Anatomy* to the pneumogastric lobule of the cerebellum.

Flood′ing. Uterine hemorrhage.

Flores. The plural of *flos.* Flowers; a term applied in *Chemistry* to several crystalline bodies.

Flores Antimo′nii. Flowers of Antimony. Small, elongated and very brilliant crystals of the sesquioxide of antimony.

Flores Benzoes. Flowers of Benjamin. Benzoic acid.

Flores Bismu′thi. A yellowish oxide of bismuth.

Flores Boracis. Boracic acid.

Flores Martiales. Ammonio-chloride of iron.

Flores Sulphu′ris. Sublimated sulphur.

Flores Zinci. Oxide of zinc.

Flow′ers. The menses.

Flowers of Benjamin. Benzoic acid.

Flowers of Sulphur. Sublimated sulphur.

Fluate. A fluoride.

Fluctua′tion. *Fluctua′tio;* from *fluctus,* a wave. The movement or undulation of a fluid accumulated in a natural or artificial cavity, distinguishable by pressure with the finger.

Fluid. *Flui′dus;* from *fluere,* to flow. A body, the inherent particles of which yield to the slightest pressure and move with the greatest facility in all directions. Fluids are divided into *liquids* or *incompressible fluids,* and *gases,* or *aeriform fluids.* The greater part of the human body consists of fluids.

Fluid Drachm. Sixty minims.

Fluid Ounce. *Uncia.* Eight fluid drachms.

Fluid′ity. A liquid or gaseous state; the state of a fluid.

Fluids of the Body. The fluids of the body consist of blood, lymph, the perspiratory, follicular, and glandular fluids.

Fluids of the Mouth. The saliva furnished by the parotid, submaxillary, and sublingual glands, and the secretions of the mucous membrane which lines it.

The saliva, in healthy persons having good constitutions, has a light, frothy appearance, and but very little viscidity. Inflammation of the gums, from whatever cause produced, increases its viscidity, and causes it to be less frothy. In a healthy state it is inodorous, floats upon and mixes readily with water, but when in a viscid or diseased condition, it sinks and mixes with it with difficulty.

Irritation in the mouth, from diseased gums, aphthous ulcers, inflammation of the mucous membrane, the introduction of mercury into the system, or taking anything pungent into the mouth, increases the flow of this fluid, and causes it to be more viscid than it is in its natural and healthy state.

M. Delabarre says: "When this fluid" (the saliva) "has remained in the mouth some moments, it there obtains new properties, according to each individual's constitution and the integrity of the mucous membrane, or some of the parts which it covers.

"In subjects who enjoy the best health, whose stomach and lungs are impaired, the saliva appears very scarce, but this is because it passes into the stomach almost as soon as it is furnished by the glands that secrete it. It only remains long enough in the mouth to mix with a small quantity of mucus, and absorb a certain portion of atmospheric air, to render it frothy.

"On the other hand, the saliva of an individual, whose mucous system furnishes a large quantity of mucus, is stringy and heavy; is but slightly charged with oxygen, contains a great proportion of azote and sulphur, and stains silver."*

Increased redness and irritability of the mucous membrane of the mouth is an almost invariable accompaniment of general acidity of these fluids. Excoriation and aphthous ulcers of the mouth, and bleeding of the gums, also, frequently result from this condition of the salivary and mucous fluids of this cavity.

Anorexia, languor, general depression of spirits, headache, diarrhœa, and rapid decay of the teeth are very common among persons habitually subject to great viscidity of the buccal fluids. It is likewise among subjects of this kind, and particularly when the viscidity is so great as to cause clamminess of these fluids, that the green discoloration of the enamel of the teeth is most frequently met with.

The saliva in good constitutions, and during health, is slightly alkaline, and the mucous secretions of the mouth slightly acid, but the alkalinity of the one, in this case, is sufficient to neutralize the acidity of the other.

Flu′idum. A fluid.

Fluke. *Disto′ma hepat′icum.* A small, flat worm, found in the bile ducts of sheep and oxen, and sometimes in the human subject.

Fluobor′ic Acid. A gaseous acid produced by the decomposition of fluoride of calcium, by vitrified boracic acid.

Fluor. To flow; an increased discharge.

Fluor Albus. Leucorrhœa.

Fluor Albus Malig′nus. Gonorrhœa.

Fluor Spar. Native fluoride of calcium.

Fluor′ic Acid. The hydrofluoric or fluohydric acid, obtained by treating fluor spar with sulphuric acid.

Flu′oride. A compound of fluorine.

Flu′orine. *Fluor′inum.* A halogen, known only in combination, the radical of hydrofluoric acid. It is powerfully corrosive, dissolving silex and all the metals but lead and platinum.

Flux. *Fluxus;* from *fluere,* to flow. In *Chemistry,* any highly fusible substance or mixture, as the sub-borate of soda, employed in the fusion of metals. In *Physiology,* a natural discharge, as the menstrual flux. In *Pathology,* a morbid evacuation, as in the cases of dysentery, diarrhœa, &c.

Flux, Bilious. A discharge of bile either by vomiting or purging.

Flux, Black. A mixture of charcoal and carbonate of potash, obtained by the deflagration of cream of tartar with about half its weight of nitre. It is used in the separation of metals from their ores.

Flux, Bloody. Dysentery.

Flux, Chem′ical. A mixture employed to assist the fusion of minerals. Alkaline fluxes are the ones most frequently used.

Flux, Crude. A mixture of nitre and cream of tartar, used to assist in the fusion of metals.

Flux, White. Subcarbonate of potash obtained by the deflagration of equal parts of cream of tartar and nitre.

Flux′ion. *Fluxio;* from *fluere,* to flow. In *Chemistry,* fusion. In *Pathology,* an afflux or determination of blood towards any organ or part of the body, as a consequence of irritation or inflammation.

Flux′us. A flux; a discharge.

Fly, Spanish. See CANTHARIS.

Focal Distance. A term applied in *Optics* to the distance between the centre of a lens and the point at which the rays meet.

Focilé. A bone of the forearm or leg.

Fo′cus. The point at which converging rays of light and heat come together.

Fœ′tal. *Fœtalis.* Pertaining to the fœtus.

Fœtal Circula′tion. There being no pulmonic circulation in the fœtus, the blood seems to undergo in the placenta a change similar to that which it experiences in the lungs after birth, and is conveyed from here through the umbilical vein to the liver and vena cava, by the ductus venosus. Thence it is conveyed into the right auricle of the heart. From thence a small portion is sent into the right ventricle, then into the pulmonary artery, and is returned by the ductus arteriosus into the aorta; but larger portions pass directly through the foramen ovale into the left auricle; from thence it is thrown into the left ventricle and passes into the aorta, to be conveyed through the arterial system. The umbilical arteries then return it to the centre.

Fœtal Head. The measurements of the fœtal head are the *Transverse,* or *biparietal,* between the parietal protuberances, 3½ inches; the *Temporal,* across the temples, 3 inches; the

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* Vide *Traite de la Seconde Dentition.*

Occipito-mental, from the occiput to the chin, 5 inches; the *Antero-posterior* or *Occipito-frontal*, 4¼ or 4½ inches; the *Fronto-mental*, 3½ inches; the *Cervico-bregmatic*, from the nape of the neck to the centre of the anterior fontanel; the *Trachelo-bregmatic*, from the front of the neck to the anterior fontanel, 3½ inches; and the *Vertical diameter*, from the vertex to the base of the cranium, 3 inches.

Fœta′tion. Pregnancy.

Fœ′ticide. See Feticide.

Fœ′tor. *Fetor.* From *fœteo*, to stink. An offensive smell.

Fœtor Oris. An offensive breath. This may result from disease of the lungs or stomach; but the most frequent cause of fetor of the breath is a morbid condition of the gums, caries of, or accumulations of salivary calculus on, the teeth. Inflammation, sponginess and ulceration of the gums, and large accumulations of light brown or yellow salivary calculus, however, impart to the breath a much more offensive odor than caries of the teeth. See Gums, Diseases of, and Salivary Calculus.

Fœ′tus. A young animal before birth. The product of conception from the fourth month of intra-uterine life to delivery or birth. Often applied to the whole period of intra-uterine life.

Foil. A thin plate of metal used in dentistry for filling teeth, etc.

Foil Carrier and Plugger. A form of tweezers, with long and serrated points, and used for carrying the gold, etc., to the cavity, and partially condensing it.

Foil Crimp′ers. An instrument made of thick tin, four inches wide and five inches long, used in *Dental Surgery* for folding gold foil.

Folia′ceous. Leafy; leaf-like.

Fo′liate. *Folia′tus.* Leafy.

Fo′lium. A leaf.

Fol′licle. A sack or bag. In *Anatomy*, a very small secretory cavity or sac. See Follicule.

Fol′licles, Ciliary. See Meibomian Glands.

Follicles, Dental. See Dental Follicles.

Follicu′lar Stomati′tis. See Aphthæ.

Fol′licule. *Follic′ulus;* diminutive of *follis*, a bag. A little bag. In *Anatomy*, a simple gland or involution consisting of a roundish hollow, and an excretory duct, like the mucous and sebaceous follicles. In *Botany*, a seed-vessel.

Follicule, Ciliary. See Meibomian Glands.

Follicule, Dentaire. See Dental Follicles.

Follic′ulose. Full of follicles. Having the appearance of follicles.

Follic′ulus Fellis. The gall-bladder.

Fomenta′tion. *Fomenta′tio.* A partial bathing with simple or medicated warm water, effected with cloths previously dipped in it, and then applied to the part.

Fomen′tum. Fomentation.

Fomes. In *Medical Language*, substances imbued with contagious effluvia, as woollen goods, cloths, etc.

Fomes Morbi. In *Pathology*, the exciting cause of a disease.

Fom′ites. Plural of fomes.

Fons Pulsans. A fontane.

Fonta′na, Canal of. A triangular canal at the inner side of the ciliary circle of the eye.

Fontanel′la. A fontanel. Diminutive of *fons*, a fountain. The opening between the frontal and parietal bones, which is not closed until about the third year after birth. There is, sometimes, a second opening between the occipital and parietal bones; the first is called the *anterior fontanel*, and the other the *posterior fontanel.*

Fontic′ulus. An abscess. A small ulcer or issue produced by art.

Food. Nutrient, digestible substances, not combined with poisonous ingredients.

Foot. *Pes.* The lower extremity of the leg, or that part on which an animal stands or walks.

Foot-Bath. Pediluvium.

Foot, Flat. See Kyllosis.

Fora′men. (Plural, *Foramina.*) From *foro*, to pierce. A little opening. An aperture in a bone or between several bones. A passage or opening.

Foramen Apical. The natural opening leading to the root canal of a tooth.

Foramen Centra′le. See Foramen of Sœmmering.

Foramen Cœ′cum. An opening in the base of the cranium between the ethmoid and frontal bones. A depression near the root of the tongue has also received the appellation of foramen cœcum, as well as a little sulcus between the corpora pyramidalia and the pons Varolii.

Foramen Incisi′vum. A foramen behind the incisor teeth of the upper jaw, common to the two bones below, but proper to each above.

Foramen Lac′erum Ante′rius. The opening between the greater and lesser wing of the sphenoid bone, through which the third, fourth, first branch of the fifth, and the sixth pair of nerves, and ophthalmic artery, pass.

Foramen Lacerum in Basi Cranii. A foramen in the base of the cranium, which gives passage to the internal jugular vein and the eighth pair of accessory nerves.

Foramen Mag′num Occip′itis. The great opening at the base and anterior part of the occipital bone, which transmits the spinal cord and its membrane, the spinal accessory nerves and the vertebral arteries.

Foramen Monroia′num. The aperture beneath the anterior part of the body of the fornix, through which the lateral ventricles of the brain communicate; called so after Monro, the discoverer.

Foramen of Sœmmering. The central foramen or depression in the retina.

Foramen of Winslow. An opening in the omentum situated behind the capsule of Glisson.

Foramen Opticum. The opening through which the optic nerve passes.

Foramen Ovale. The opening between the two auricles in the heart of the fœtus. Also, a foramen of the sphenoid bone.

For′amen Rotun′dum.. See FENESTRA ROTUNDA.

Foramen Supra-Orbitarium. The supra-orbital hole, or notch on the ridge over which the eyebrow is placed. It gives passage to the superciliary artery.

Foramen Vesalii. A scarcely perceptible hole between the foramen rotundum and foramen ovale of the spenhoid bone.

Foram′ina. The plural of *Foramen;* which see.

Foramina Thebe′sii. Openings in the right auricle of the heart, through which the blood from the substance of the auricle enters that cavity.

Forbes's Gouge. A dental instrument, consisting of a socket-handle which receives a screw clamp, and this receives a number of bits of various forms, which fit into the clamp, and are grasped by it, as it is screwed into the handle. The bits are gouge, chisel, and V-shape, for opening and enlarging crown-cavities of molar teeth.

Force. From *fortis*, strong. Any power which determines an action. By *muscular forces*, is meant the power of the muscles; *vital forces*, the powers inherent to organization, &c.

For′ceps. From *ferrum*, iron, and *capio*, to take An instrument for taking hold of and extracting bodies or parts which it would be difficult to seize or remove with the fingers.

Forceps for Extracting Teeth. Tooth forceps. This was probably among the first, and, perhaps, almost the only instrument employed for the extraction of teeth, until the invention of Garengeot, in the early part of the eighteenth century. But from the time of Celsus, who wrote in the first century of the Christian era, down to this period, the forceps used for the extraction of teeth were so rude in their construction and so illy adapted for the purpose, that for the removal of the molar teeth the employment of the key-instrument became general, both among dental and medical practitioners. At the present time, however, forceps have been so greatly improved by the beaks being made thin enough to penetrate between the root and alveolus, and the adaptation is so perfect, together with the form of both beaks and handles, that the key is but little used.

Forceps for the Extraction of the Upper Incisors and Cuspidati.—For the extraction of the upper incisors and cuspidati, one pair of forceps only is necessary. These should be straight, with grooved or crescent shaped jaws, accurately fitted to the necks of the teeth, and thin, so that when it becomes necessary, from the decay of the tooth, they may be easily introduced under the gum, up to and between the alveolus and root. Their handles should be large enough to prevent them from springing in the hand of the operator, one of which should be bent at the extremity, so as to form a hook to pass around the little finger, to prevent the hand of the operator from slipping.

Forceps for the Extraction of Bicuspids of both Jaws and the Lower Cuspidati.—Forceps for the extraction of the above-mentioned teeth should be bent, so as to be easily and readily applied to them; their jaws should be narrow, thin, and slightly grooved. If but one pair be employed, both handles must be straight. But the form known as the "Foster pattern," is better adapted for the removal of inferior cuspids and bicuspids, than any other form of forceps.

Forceps for the Extraction of the Upper Molars.

—For the extraction of the upper molars, two pairs, one for each side, are required. They should be curved just below the joint, so that the jaws of the beak form an angle with the handles of about twenty or thirty degrees, or just enough to clear the lower teeth. The inner jaw of each is grooved to fit the palatine root or side of the neck of a superior molar, while the outer jaw has two grooves in it, with a point in the centre to fit the depression just below the bifurcation of the two outer roots. One of the handles is bent, forming a hook. This passes around the little finger of the hand of the operator and prevents it from slipping. The handles should be curved, and large enough to prevent them from springing under the grasp of the hand; wide, and accurately fitted to it; and their length should not exceed five or five and a half inches. The beak should not be bent any more than is absolutely necessary to prevent the handles from coming in contact with the lower teeth, for in proportion to the greatness of the curvature will the force applied to the instrument be disadvantageously exerted.

Forceps for the Extraction of the Lower Incisors.—The lower incisors being narrower than any of the other teeth, require very narrow-beaked forceps for their removal, to prevent interfering with the teeth adjoining the one upon which the instrument is applied. The width of the beaks, with crescent-shaped jaws, should not exceed the twelfth part of an inch. They may have either a lateral or a transverse curve.

Forceps for the Extraction of the Lower Molars.—Each jaw of the beak of the lower molar forceps should have two grooves, with a point in the centre, which in grasping the tooth, comes between the two roots just at their bifurcation. Some employ two pairs for the extraction of the lower, as well as the upper molars, that for the right side being curved outward and forward, and that for the left forward and upward, the beak forming almost a right angle with the joint of the instrument, and the inner beak being longer than the outer one. An improvement was made by the author in 1833, which consists in having the handles of the instrument so bent that it may be as readily applied to one side of the mouth as the other, while the operator occupies a position at the right and a little behind the patient. By this improvement, the necessity for two pairs is wholly superseded.

Forceps for the Extraction of the Dentes Sapientiæ.—Forceps for the removal of the superior dentes sapientiæ have two single-concave beaks, the instrument having two curves above the joint, so as to form nearly two right angles, which facilitates their application to these posterior teeth. Root forceps of the same general form, with narrow beaks, are also very serviceable. Forceps for the removal of the inferior dentes sapientiæ have two single-concave beaks with but one curve above the joint, and a straight handle. The Harris pattern of inferior molar forceps is also a very useful instrument for the removal of the inferior dentes sapientiæ. An elevating forceps, with beaks somewhat resembling the separating forceps, is employed for the removal of partly erupted dentes sapientiæ, and is adjusted by applying the points of the beaks between the one to be removed and the second molar, using this last as a fulcrum.

A variety of root forceps are also used; some of which have long, narrow, and slightly curved beaks, and may be used in the removal of roots from both jaws.

Forceps, Compound Screw, Dubbs's. Similar to Hullihen's, except that the screw works with a ratchet instead of a spring.

Forceps, Compound Screw, Hullihen's. An instrument combining the advantages of the conical screw and upper incisor forceps, invented by Dr. S. P. Hullihen, for the extraction of the roots of the upper incisors and cuspidati. It is thus described by the author: "Lengthwise, within and between the blades of the beak, is a steel tube, one end of which is open, the other solid and flat, and joined in a mortice in the male part of the joint of the forceps. When the forceps are opened, this joint permits the tube to fall backward and forward from one blade of the beak to the other, without any lateral motion. Within this tube is a spiral spring which forces up a shaft two-thirds of the tube, the other part is a well-tapered or conical screw. . . . The shaft and tube are so fitted together, and to the beak of the forceps, that one-half of the rounded part of the shaft projects beyond the end of the tube; so that the shaft may play up and down upon the spring," about half an inch, and the screw or shaft be embraced between the blades of the beak of the instrument.

"The forceps," says Dr. H., "are used, by first embracing the shaft between the blades."

"Then screwing it as gently and deeply as possible, the blades are opened, pushed up on the root, which is then seized" and extracted.

"The screw thus combined with the forceps," as is justly remarked by Dr. H., "prevents the root from being crushed. It acts as a powerful lever when a lateral motion is given; it is likewise of advantage when a rotary motion is made; it prevents the forceps from slipping, or of their action being lost, should even one side of the root give way in the act of extracting it; and is used with equal advantage where one side of the root is entirely gone."

Forceps, Crane's. Two pairs of forceps designed by Dr. J. W. Crane, of New York, for the extraction of the lower molar teeth, one for the removal of the first and second molars on either side of the lower jaw, and the others for the third molars, or dentes sapientiæ. The beaks and handles of these instruments are so bent as not to interfere with the teeth of the upper jaw, and at the same time so constructed as to give the operator a firm grasp upon them.

Forceps, Duck-Bill. A form of forceps having gouge or duck-bill shaped beaks. Root forceps with beaks of this shape were first introduced by Dr. Parmly. These beaks are now applied to incisors, bicuspid, and canine forceps, and are found to be very serviceable.

Forceps, Excising. A form of forceps with cutting edges, about an eighth of an inch wide, used for clipping off a portion of the crown of a tooth, in preparing the root for an artificial crown.

Forceps, Maynard's. Two instruments, a right and left, invented by Dr. E. Maynard, for the extraction of the roots of the upper molars before they have become separated from each other. The outer jaw of each instrument is brought to a sharp point for perforating the alveolus between the buccal roots, and for securing between them a firm hold, while the inner nib is intended to rest upon the edge of the alveolus, and embrace the palatine root. A form of superior molar forceps has also been devised somewhat after the principle of the Maynard forceps, which substitutes two sharp-pointed beaks for the concave beak of the Maynard pattern. Many other forms of forceps are now made, many of which have proved to be serviceable instruments.

Forceps, Separating. A form of forceps with curved cutting edges, but at almost a right angle with the handles. Used for the separation of roots of teeth, where they diverge greatly. A form resembling these, but with blunt edges to the beaks, are used as elevators, the tooth in front of the one to be extracted acting as a fulcrum.

Fore′arm. *Cu′bitus. Pars inferior brachii.* The portion of the extremity extending from the elbow to the hand.

Fore′head. The part of the face between the orbits of the eyes, the hair above, and the temples at the sides.

Foren′sic Medicine. The application of medical science to the solution of judicial questions.

Fore′skin. The prepuce.

Forfex′. A pair of scissors; also, an iron hook.

Forfic′ula Auricula′ria. The earwig; an insect of the order *Orthoptera*, which enters the external auditory meatus and causes severe pain by its presence in that canal. It is killed by blowing tobacco smoke or dropping oil into the ear.

Forge. See FURNACE, FORGE.

For′mal. Basic formate of methyl, obtained by distilling equal parts of wood-spirit, peroxide of manganese, sulphuric acid and water. It is a colorless, aromatic fluid.

For′mic Acid. *Acidum formicum.* An acid found in the ant, or *Formica rufa*, and obtained by distillation. It is also prepared artificially.

Formi′ca. The ant; a genus of insects. Also the name of a black wart with a broad base and cleft surface. The epithet is applied, too, to a varicose tumor which appears on the anus and glans penis.

Formica′tion. A slight tingling sensation, such as one might suppose would be produced by a number of ants creeping on a part.

For′mula. From *forma*, a form. A medical prescription. In *Chemistry*, the algebraic expression of the constitution of a body.

Formu′lary. A collection of medical prescriptions or formulæ.

For′myl. The radical of formic acid. C_2H_2.

For′myle, Perchloride of. The fluid substance of chloroform.

For′nicate. Arched; vaulted.

For′nix. An arch or vault. A medullary body beneath the corpus callosum is so called, because, in one direction, it presents an arched appearance.

Fos′sa. Plural, *Fossæ.* From *fodio*, to dig. A cavity with an orifice wider than the base. A broad, shallow depression, furrow or sinus.

Fossa, Amyg′daloid. The depression in which the tonsil is lodged.

Fossa Amyn′tæ. A double-headed bandage used in fractures of the nose.

Fossa Cerebel′li. The inferior occipital fossa.

Fossa Corona′lis. A depression in the orbital plate of the frontal bone.

Fossa Coronoi′dea. The depression in the humerus for receiving the coronoid process of the ulna.

Fossa Hyaloide′a. A depression in the vitreous humor for the reception of the crystalline lens.

Fossa Innomina′ta. The space between the helix and antihelix of the ear.

Fossa Lachryma′lis. A depression in the frontal bone for the reception of the lachrymal gland.

Fossa Magna. The great groove of the ear. Also, the pudendum muliebre or vulva.

Fossa Menta′lis. The depression on the side of the symphysis of the lower jaw.

Fossa Navicular′is. The dilatation towards the extremity of the spongy portion of the urethra. Also the name of a small cavity within the fourchette.

Fossa Ovalis. A depression in the right auricle of the heart, occupying the place of the foramen ovale in the fœtus.

Fossa Pituita′ria. The sella turcica or cavity in the sphenoid bone for receiving the pituitary body.

Fossa Syl′via. The fifth ventricle of the brain.

Fos′sil. From *fodio*, to dig. Literally, anything dug out of the earth, but usually applied to the organic remains of animals and vegetables.

Foster Crown. An artificial, all porcelain crown, resembling the Bonwill Crown, but having less concavity at the base. It is attached to the natural root by a headed screw or a screw with a nut instead of a pin.

Fothergill's Pills. Pills composed of aloes, colocynth, scammony and oxide of antimony.

Fo′tus. A fomentation.

Fotus Commu′nis. A decoction of poppies.

Fourchette. *Fur′cula.* A fork. In *Surgery*, a forked instrument used for raising the tongue in the operation of dividing the frænum. In *Anatomy*, the posterior commissure of the *labia magna;* the *cartilago ensiformis;* and the *semilunar notch* of the sternum.

Fou′sil Oil. *Fusel oil.* Oil of grain or potato-spirits.

Fo′vea. From *fodio*, I dig. A slight depression; the pudendum muliebre. Also a vapor bath.

Fow′lerite. Manganese spar.

Fow′ler's Solution. *Liquor Arsenicalis.* An arsenical solution, colored and flavored with compound spirit of lavender. It is similar to the arsenical solution of the Pharmacopœias. One drachm of this solution is equal to one-half a grain of arsenic. Dose, gtt. x to gtt. xv.

Fox′glove. Digitalis purpurea.

Fractu′ra Den′tis. Fracture of a tooth, which see.

Frac′ture. *Frac′tura;* from *frangere*, to break. In *Mineralogy*, the surface of a broken mineral, a character which is important in the diagnosis of different species. In *Surgery*, the breaking of a bone in two or more pieces; the solution of continuity. See FRACTURE, COMMINUTED, &c.

Fracture Com′minuted. Where the bone is broken or crushed into several pieces.

Fracture, Compound′. Where the fracture is accompanied with laceration of integuments, causing an external wound.

Fracture of a Tooth. *Odontocla′sis; Frac′tura den′tis.* This is an accident of daily occurrence. The molars, and even bicuspids, are sometimes so securely articulated as to render extraction difficult, and occasionally impossible, without fracturing one or more of their roots, especially when the alveolar processes are firm and unyielding. In this case, if the fractured portion is not deep, it should always be removed, though, in so doing, it may be necessary to cut away a small portion of the edge of the alveolus. But when it is deep, and not productive of pain or inconvenience to the patient, it may be suffered to remain until, by the gradual destruction and filling up of the alveolus, it can be reached with a pair of forceps or elevator, when it may be readily removed.

Fracture of the Alveolar Processes. An accident which more frequently results from the extraction of teeth by unskillful hands than from any other description of mechanical violence. "The danger of the occurrence of this accident," as Maury very properly observes, "also depends upon several circumstances, as the adhesion of the tooth to the socket by its periosteum, the thickness of the alveolar walls, the length, number, curvature and divergence of the roots, &c.;" and, as Mr. Thomas Bell correctly remarks, "as many of the molars occupy a considerably smaller space at the neck, where the edge of the alveolus surrounds them, than at the extremities of the diverging roots, it is obvious that no tooth of such form can be extracted without more or less yielding of the alveolar process. This should, if possible, be confined to a simple fissure in that part towards which the tooth is moved; but even should a small portion of bone be attached to the side of the tooth, and be removed with it, not the slightest injury is inflicted by such a circumstance, unless it should extend to the next tooth, and partially denude it of its support. If the portion of alveolar process which is broken should still remain in the socket, attached to the inner part of the gum, it is better at once to remove it, which may be easily done with a pair of common dressing forceps."

Very serious accidents of this nature sometimes occur in the extraction of teeth when the requisite care and skill are not exercised in the operation. Cases are on record in which nearly half of the jaw has been brought away in an attempt to extract a tooth.

Fracture, Simple. Where the bone only is divided without an external wound.

Frac′tures of the Maxillary Bones. Fractures of these bones may be produced by violent blows or falls on the face, or by gunshot injuries. A fracture of the upper jaw implies the application of direct mechanical injury in a concentrated and severe form. It is always accompanied by severe injury of the soft and hard parts, and is usually easy of recognition. Violent inflammation generally follows, requiring prompt measures for its relief. Fractures of the lower jaw may occur near the symphysis or between this point and the coronoid process of the ramus, and at one or two places. The condyloid or coronoid process may be fractured, or the alveolar border, and the solution of continuity may be perpendicular with the base, oblique or longitudinal, and, as the accident is the result of great mechanical violence, the soft parts are generally more or less injured. The symptoms of fracture of the lower jaw are pain, swelling and inability to move the jaw, and irregularity of the teeth, because the anterior fragment is generally drawn downwards by the muscles arising from the hyoid bone, whilst the posterior fragment is fixed by the temporal. On moving the chin, whilst the hand is placed on the posterior fragment, crepitus will be felt; and the gums are lacerated and bleeding. The symptoms of the fracture of the ascending ramus are often obscure, but the chief signs are great pain, difficulty of motion and obscure crepitus.

The treatment varies according to the indications to be met with. For a simple fracture of the inferior maxillary, the four-tailed bandage, or pasteboard, or gutta-percha splints, will be found sufficient. Interdental splints of vulcanized rubber have, however, given more satisfaction in all forms of fractures of the maxillary bones, than other appliances. An impression of the jaw in wax or plaster is taken, and this may be done without any attempt being made to place the fragments in position, a cast of plaster made, and the displacement remedied by making sections of the cast, and again uniting them. On this cast the vulcanite interdental splint is formed and vulcanized, which fits the crowns of the teeth, and on adjusting it to the mouth the fractured parts are reduced to their proper positions. Free escape for the pus is necessary, and care observed that no great pressure is brought to bear on the integument beneath the chin; otherwise abscesses may form.

A method of treating fractures of either or both of the maxillary bones by means of a very ingenious apparatus devised by Dr. J. B. Bean, of Baltimore, has received the highest encomiums of some of the most eminent surgeons of America and Europe, and was used by the inventor during the late war, in over fifty cases of gunshot wounds and fractures of these bones, with the most perfect success, and in many cases that were unmanageable by the ordinary course of treatment. The apparatus consists of an improvement on the gutta-percha interdental splint of Prof. Frank Hamilton, of New York, together with a *Mental Compress* and an *Occipito-frontal Bandage*. See *Harris's Prin. and Pract. of Dentistry.*

Fræn′ulum. A little frænum.

Frænulum Labio′rum. Fourchette.

Frænulum Ve′li Medulla′ris Anterio′ris. A slip of nervous matter at the upper edge of the valve of Vieussens.

Fræ′num. A bridle. In *Anatomy*, a

term applied to a fold of membrane which binds down or restrains the movement of a part.

Frœnum Clitor′idis. The union of the nymphæ over the clitoris.

Frœnum Glandis. *Frœnum penis.* See Frænum Præputii.

Frœnum Labio′rum. Forms of mucous membrane, which bind down the lips to the maxillary bone at the medial line. Also, the Fourchette.

Frœ′num Linguœ. A triangular fold of mucous membrane from the floor of the mouth, which binds down, or, rather, restrains the motion of the tongue.

Frœnum of Under Lip. *Frœ′num Labii Inferio′ris.* A fold of the mucous membrane of the mouth opposite to the symphysis of the chin.

Frœnum Prœpu′tii. A membranous fold connecting the prepuce with the lower part of the glans penis.

Fraga′ria. From *fragro*, I smell sweetly. A genus of plant of the order *Rosaceæ.*

Fragaria Sterilis. The barren strawberry.

Fragaria Vesca. The strawberry plant.

Fragaria Virginia′na. The wild strawberry of the United States. Its leaves are astringent.

Fragil′itas Ossium. Brittleness of the bones.

Frag′ment. *Fragmen; fragmentum*, from *frangere*, to break. In *Surgical Pathology*, a splinter of bone.

Fran′gipan. An extract of milk, used for the preparation of artificial milk.

Frank′incense. At present the resin of spruce fir, but formerly, olibanum.

Freck′les. See Ephelides.

Freez′ing Mixture. A preparation capable of suddenly producing cold. The two following are selected from Mr. Walker's table of frigorific mixtures:

Mixture with Snow.	Parts.	Therm. falls
Snow, or pounded ice, by weight,	5	to — 12°
Muriate of soda,	2	
Muriate of ammonia,	1	

Mixture without Snow.		Therm. falls
Muriate of ammonia,	5	from + 50° to — 10°
Nitrate of potash,	5	
Water,	16	

Freez′ing-Point. For water, thirty-two degrees of Fahrenheit.

Frem′itus. Shuddering; vibration. In *Pathology*, a peculiar tremulous sensation communicated to the hand under certain circumstances, when applied to the chest, as in lesions of the left auriculo-ventricular orifice of the heart, or ossification of the mitral valve.

Fremitus, Vocal. The vibration of the chest during the exercise of the voice.

Frena. The socket of a tooth.

French Polish. Gum lac dissolved in alcohol.

French Red. Carmine, mixed with fine sifted starch, according to the shade required.

French White. Finely pulverized talc.

Friabil′ity. *Friabilitas;* from *frio*, to break or crumble. The property of being easily broken into small fragments or coarse powder.

Fri′able. Easily crumbled.

Friar's Balsam. The Tinctura Benzoini Composita.

Fric′tion. *Frictio;* from *frico, fricare*, to rub. The act of rubbing any part of the body with the hand, a piece of flannel, or a brush, or with medicinal substances.

Fries′land Green. An ammonio-chloride of copper.

Frigida′rium. Cold bath.

Frigidity. *Frigiditas;* from *frigidum*, cold. A sensation of cold. Also, impotence. Frigidity of the stomach, *Anorexia exhaustorum*, consists of loss of appetite, occasioned by excessive venery.

Frigorif′ic. Possessed of the power of producing extreme cold. See Freezing Mixture.

Frigorific Mixture. See Freezing Mixture.

Frigus. Cold; trembling with cold.

Frigus Tenuo. A rigor.

Frit. The mass produced by the materials of glass on calcination. See Porcelain Teeth.

Frog Tongue. Ranula; salivary tumor under the tongue.

Frons. The forehead.

Front. The forehead.

Front′al. *Fronta′lis.* Belonging or relating to the forehead.

Frontal Ar′tery. A branch of the ophthalmic, *the supra-orbital*, distributed to the muscles of the forehead.

Frontal Bone. The os frontis.

Frontal Furrow. The groove in the middle of the cerebral surface of the frontal bone, which lodges the superior longitudinal sinus.

Frontal Nerve. A branch of the ophthalmic, which divides into two branches; one passing up through the supra-orbitar foramen, and the other between the internal orbitar beneath the pulley of the superior oblique muscle.

Frontal Protu′berance. The protuberance above the superciliary ridge.

Frontal Sinuses. Two cavities in the os frontis, separated by a medium septum, and communicating with the anterior cells of the ethmoid bone.

Frontal Spine. A vertical ridge on the middle of the inner side of the os frontis, which gives attachment to the falx cerebri.

Fronta′lis. Frontal.

Frost′bite. Numbness and imperfect or arrested circulation in a part, arising from the action of severe cold.

Fructifica′tion. *Fructifica′tio;* from *fructus*, fruit, and *facio*, to make. The collection of phenomena which attend the formation of fruit. Fecundation.

Fruc′tus. The fruit of a plant.

Frugiv′orous. From *fruges*, fruits, and *voro*, to eat. An animal that feeds on fruits, grains, or seeds.

Fruit-Sugar. *Glucose.* An uncrystallizable sugar found in fruits in connection with grape-sugar.

Frumen′tum. Wheat; also, the cerealia, from the grain of which bread is made.

Frus′tum. That part of a pyramid or cone which remains when any part next the vertex is cut off by a plane parallel to the base.

Fuga′cious. *Fugax;* from *fugere*, to fly. Fading quickly. In *Botany*, applied to organs which speedily fade away. In *Pathology*, symptoms which appear and dissappear almost immediately afterwards.

Fu′gile. A name with various significations. It has been used to denote *cerumen*, *nebulosity* of the urine, and *abscess*, in the region of the ear; and *abscess*, in general.

Ful′cra. From *fulcrum*, a prop. In *Botany*, tendrils, prickles, hooks, spines, or any other processes by which plants support themselves upon other plants.

Ful′crum. A prop or support; the fixed point about which a lever moves. The fulcrum of the key instrument used for the extraction of teeth is the bulb around which the hook moves, and is placed on the opposite side of the tooth. In *Botany*, the term, in its plural sense, *fulcra*, signifies the appendages of the axis of the plant, except the leaves.

Fulgo′ra. From *fulgor*, an effulgence. The generic name of certain *Hemopterous* insects of the family *Ciadcariœ.* The lantern fly is one of the larger species.

Fulgura′tion. The sudden brilliancy emitted by gold and silver in the cupel of the assayer, immediately the last film of vitreous lead and copper leaves the surface.

Fulig′inous. *Fuligino′sus;* from *fuligo*, soot. Having a smoky, or dark brown color. Applied to the lips, tongue and teeth, when they assume this appearance.

Fuli′go. Soot. *Fuligo ligni.* Wood soot.

Fuligo′kali. From *fuligo*, soot, and *kali*, potash. An alkaline medicine prepared by boiling soot and potassa in certain proportions in water, and afterwards evaporating and filtering the solution.

Ful′ler's Earth. An argillaceous earth. Like other soft aluminous minerals, it has the property of absorbing grease.

Ful′minan. A hypothetical radical assumed as the basis of fulminic acid, which is the acid of the fulminates. Its formula is N_2 C_4, and its symbol, Fu.

Ful′minate. From *fulmen*, lightning. A compound of fulminic acid with a base, usually silver, gold or mercury; very explosive.

Fulminat′ing Gold. A detonating compound powder prepared by keeping recently prepared peroxide of gold in strong ammonia for about twenty-four hours.

Fulminating Mercury. A detonating powder employed in making percussion caps, and obtained by dissolving mercury in nitric acid and pouring the solution into alcohol.

Fulminating Mixture. A term applied to certain mixtures which detonate by heat or friction.

Fulminating Platina. A substance obtained by the action of ammonia on a solution of sulphate of platinum.

Fulminating Powder. A compound of three parts nitre, three of chlorate of potassa, one of sulphur, and two of carbonate of potassa.

Fulminating Silver. A black powder prepared by leaving oxide of silver for ten or twelve hours in contact with a strong solution of ammonia.

Fulmin′ic Acid. An acid composed of cyanogen and oxygen. It corresponds in ultimate composition with cyanic acid.

Ful′ness. *Reple′tio.* Plethora.

Fuma′ric Acid. An acid obtained from fumaria and Iceland moss, and also from malic acid.

Fumiga′tion. *Fumiga′tio;* from *fumus*, smoke. The application of vapor, as fumes, to purify the atmosphere from some obnoxious emanation or miasma. Chloride of lime is supposed to be a powerful disinfecting agent, and, consequently, is frequently employed for this purpose.

Fu′mus. Smoke.

Fumus Albus. Mercury.

Fumus Citrinus. Sulphur.

Fumus Duplex. Sulphur and mercury.

Fumus Terrœ. Fumitory.

Func′tion. *Functio;* from *fungor*, to execute an office. In *Physiology*, the action of an organ, or system of organs, in the animal or vegetable economy. A power or faculty, by the exercise of which the vital phenomena are produced. The functions of the living body may be divided into, 1. Those which relate to the preservation of the individual, as nutrition, embracing digestion, absorption, secretion, circulation, assimilation, respiration, exhalation, and the evolution of heat. 2. Those which relate to the maintenance of the species, as coition, gestation, parturition, and lactation, 3. Those of relation, embracing sensation, the intellectual and moral faculties, locomotion, and voice.

Func′tional. Relating to the special action or function of an organ.

Func′tional Disease. A disease in which the function or secretion of an organ is vitiated, with its structure but little if at all changed.

Func′tions, Vi′tal. Functions, immediately necessary to life; viz., those of the brain, heart, lungs, &c.

Fun′da. A bandage split at each end to within two inches of the middle, employed in diseases of the nose, and especially in cases of fracture or dislocation of the lower jaw.

Fun′dament. *Fundamen′tum.* The foundation or base of anything, also the anus.

Fun′dus. The base of an organ which has an external opening, or ends in a neck.

Fun′gate. A combination of fungic acid with a base.

Fun′gi. The plural of *fungus*. In *Botany*, the Mushroom tribe of acotyledonous plants; toad-stools.

Fun′gic Acid. An acid obtained from several species of fungi.

Fun′giform. *Fungifor′mis.* Resembling a fungus or mushroom.

Fungiform Papil′lœ. A term applied to the papillæ near the middle and front of the tongue.

Fun′gin. The whitish substance which forms the base of mushrooms.

Fungoid′. *Fungoi′des;* from *fungus*, a mushroom and ειδος, resemblance. That which has the shape of or resembles fungus.

Fungos′ity. *Fungosi′tas.* A fungous excrescence. Proud flesh.

Fun′gus. In *Surgery*, a soft, spongy, luxuriant growth, or tumor, developed on the membranes or other textures of the body.

Fungus Artic′uli. Spina ventosa.

Fungus, Bleed′ing. Fungus hæmatodes.

Fungus Cerebra′lis. An encephaloid tumor.

Fungus Cer′ebri. Hernia cerebri.

Fungus Hœmatodes. Medullary sarcoma; soft cancer; spongoid inflammation; a morbid excrescence of a malignant character, and somewhat similar to the brain. Three varieties are enumerated by Laennec: 1. The *encysted;* 2. The *unencysted*, and 3. The *infiltrated* or *diffused.*

The first rarely attains a very great size; the second sometimes grows to the size of a child's head, and the third consists of uncircumscribed masses.

Fungus Medulla′ris. Fungous hæmatodes. Also, an encephaloid tumor.

Funic′uli Grac′iles. Posterior median columns of the medulla oblongata.

Funiculi Sil′iquœ. Longitudinal fibres inclosing the base of the *corpus olivare.*

Funic′ulus. Diminutive of *funis*, a cord. A little cord.

Funiculus Spermat′icus. The Spermatic cord.

Funiculus Umbilica′lis. The Unbilical cord.

Funiculus Varico′sus. A varicose enlargement of the spermatic veins; cirsocele.

Fu′nis. A cord.

Funis Umbilica′lis. The umbilical cord.

Fur′cate. *Furcatus.* Forked.

Fur′cula. The clavicle.

Fur′fur. Bran; a desquamation of the cuticle.

Furfu′ra. A genus of scaly diseases.

Furfura′ceous. Resembling bran; applied to the bran-like sediment sometimes deposited in the urine.

Fur′nace. *Fornax.* An apparatus in which a vehement fire and heat may be made, for melting ores or metals, baking clay, or porcelain ware, or teeth, supplied with air by various means, for the purpose of facilitating the combustion of the combustible matter employed for heating it.

Furnace, Blast. A furnace, the heat of which is produced by a current of air forced through the burning fuel by artificial means, as by a bellows.

Furnace, Ceylonese Goldsmith's. A small, low earthen pot, filled with chaff or saw-dust, on which a charcoal fire is placed. This is excited with a small bamboo blow-pipe inserted in a nozzle, placed at the bottom of the fire. It is sometimes used by dentists for refining and alloying gold.

Furnace, Cupelling. A dome furnace containing a muffle for cupellation.

Furnace, Evaporatory. A furnace used for the purpose of reducing substances into vapor by means of heat, in order to separate the fixed from the volatile principles.

Furnace for Baking Porcelain Teeth. A muffle furnace, which is made of fire-clay, cased or hooped with iron bands, to prevent it from cracking when heated, with a muffle, or arched clay vessel with a flat bottom in the side, for the reception of a slide or tile, on which the teeth are placed. Some furnaces used for this purpose are in two pieces, the top one being shaped like a dome; others constructed on a more extensive scale are cased with brick. See PORCELAIN TEETH.

Furnace, Forge. A furnace in which the current of air is supplied by a bellows. It is sometimes used in the laboratory of the dentist.

Furnace, Reverberatory. A furnace in which the flame is made to diffuse itself over an arched surface, as in distillation.

Furnace, Wind. Air furnace. A furnace depending for its supply upon the natural current of air.

Fu′ror. Violent delirium without fever.

Furor Uteri′nus. Nymphomania.

Furun′culus. From *furere*, to rage. A species of phlegmon, or boil, seated in the dermoid texture, which, after some days, suppurates and discharges a bloody pus. It is vulgarly called a boil.

Furunculus Gangræno′sus. An anthrax.

Fusel Oil. Oil of grain; corn-spirit oil; potato-spirit oil.

Fusibil′ity. Capability of being fused.

Fusible. From *fusus*, melted. Possessed of fusibility. That which can be easily fused or melted.

Fusible Alloy, Rose's. An alloy composed of two parts bismuth, one of lead, and one of tin.

Fusible Metal. *Fusible Alloy.* Prof. Austen's table of fusible alloys in which zinc is introduced for the purpose of comparison, is as follows:

Metals.	*Melting Point.*	*Hardness.*
Zinc	770°	.018
Lead, 2; tin, 1	440°	.050
Lead, 1; tin, 2	340°	.040
Lead, 2; tin, 3; antimony, 1	420°	.026
Lead, 5; tin, 6; antimony, 1	320°	.035
Lead, 5; tin, 6; antimony, 1; bismuth, 3	300°	.030
Lead, 1; tin, 1; bismuth, 1	250°	.042
Lead, 5; tin, 3; bismuth, 8	200°	.045
Lead, 2; tin, 1; bismuth, 3	200°	.048

Melotte's fusible metal used in his system of bridge work, consists of tin, 5 parts; lead, 3; bismuth, 8 parts. See D'ARCET'S METAL.

Fusiform. Spindle-shaped.

Fu′sion. *Fu′sio;* from *fundere*, to melt. The transformation of solids into liquids, by exposure to the action of heat. The liquefying a solid by the employment of heat.

Fusion, Aqueous. Deliquescence; spontaneous fusion of crystalline salts.

Fusion of Teeth. See CONCRESCENCE OF TEETH, and GEMINOUS TEETH.

Fus′tic. A yellow dye-wood, of which there are two kinds; one is the wood of the *Morus tinctoria*, called *old fustic*, and the other is the wood *Rhus cotinus*, which is called *young fustic*.

Fustiga′tion Electric. An application of electricity, in which the surface of the body is rapidly tapped with the electrodes of an induced current.

Fu′sus. *Fusi.* In the plural the papillæ through which in the *Arachnoides* the delicate threads pass.

Futu′tio. Coition.

G.

G. With the ancient Greeks, uncia, or an ounce; also symbol for glucinum. Abbreviation of *gramme*.

Gabir′ea. A fatty kind of myrrh.

Gad′olinite. A mineral, so-called from the discoverer, Gadolin, a Swedish chemist.

Gad′uin. *Gudus morrhua*, the codfish. A peculiar substance found in cod-liver oil.

Ga′dus. A genus of fishes, containing many species highly valued as articles of diet, among which are the codfish, haddock, etc.

Gadus Morrhua. The codfish, the liver oil of which is a highly valuable medicinal agent.

Gag. From *gaggen*, to suffocate. An instrument generally made of flexible rubber, placed between the teeth to prevent the closing of the jaws during the administration of nitrous oxide gas.

Gal. Abbreviation of *gallon.*

Gr. Abbreviation of *grain.*

Gtt. Abbreviation of *gutta*, a drop.

Galac′tagogue. From γαλα, milk, and αγω, to lead or bring away. Substances which promote or suppress the flow of milk. To the former class belong fennel seeds, extract of vanilla, soups, malt liquors, tea, &c. To the latter belong diaphoretics, castor oil, tartar emetic, belladonna, camphor, peppermint, &c.

Galac′tia. From γαλα, milk. A morbid flow or deficiency of milk; mislactation. In Good's Nosology, a genus of disease.

Galac′tic Acid. Acid of milk. Lactic acid.

Galac′tin. A substance obtained from the juice of the *Galactodendron utile*, or cow tree of South America, and used in place of cream; also, the coagulating principle of milk.

Galacterrhœ′a. From γαλα, milk, and ρεω, to flow. An excessive secretion of milk.

Galacti′tes. A calcareous mineral supposed by the ancients to possess the property of promoting the secretion of milk.

Galac′tocele. From γαλα, milk, and κηλη, a tumor. A tumor or swelling, containing a milky fluid.

Galactom′eter. From γαλα, and μετρον, measure. An instrument to determine the quality of milk by the proportion of butter it contains.

Galactoph′orus. From γαλα, milk, and φερω, to bring. A term applied in *Anatomy* to the lacteal absorbents, on account of the color of the fluid which they convey; also, to the excretory ducts of the glands of the breast, which convey the milk to the nipples.

Galactoplero′sis. From γαλα, milk, and πληρωσις, the act of filling up. Redundant secretion of milk.

Galactopoie′sis. The function possessed by the glands of the female breast of secreting.

Galactopoiet′ica. A term applied in *Materia Medica* to substances which possess the property of increasing the secretion of milk.

Galactopo′sia. A term employed in *Hygiene* and *Therapeutics* to designate a milk diet.

Galactopy′ra. From γαλα, milk, and πυρ, fever. Milk-fever.

Galact′ose. From γαλα, milk. A carbohydrate formed by boiling lactose with dilute mineral acids. It ferments and crystalizes, and has the reaction of glucose.

Gal′banum. A fetid, aromatic gum-resin, the product of *Bubon galbanum*, possessing properties similar to those of asafœtida.

Gal′bulus. From *galbus*, yellow. A natural yellowness of the skin with which some persons are affected.

Ga′lea. A helmet. In *Pathology*, headache, involving the whole head. In *Surgery*, a bandage for the head, called Galen's bandage. In *Botany*, the upper petal of the lobate corolla.

Gale′na. Native sulphuret of lead.

Galipot′. White turpentine. Also, an earthen pot for ointments, etc.

Gall. Bile.

Gall-Bladder. Vesic′ula fellis. An oblong membranous receptacle, serving as a reservoir for the bile, and attached to the interior surface of the right lobe of the liver.

Gall-Ducts. The ductus communis choledochus, and the cystic and hepatic ducts.

Gall-Nuts. Excrescences produced on the tender shoots of the *Quercus infectoria*, a species of oak, by the deposition of the eggs of a small insect, called the *cynips.* The best galls are obtained from Aleppo and Smyrna. Their principal ingredients being tannin and gallic acid, they are powerfully astringent. See Gallæ.

Gall-Stone. Biliary calculus, found in gall-bladder and ducts.

Gal′læ. Gall-nuts. Powerfully astringent and tonic. Dose internally, gr. x to ℈j; much used as an ointment for piles, in the proportion of ʒij to lard ℥ij, and powdered opium, ʒj.

Gal′late. A salt of gallic acid.

Gal′lic Acid. *Acidum gallicum.* A silky, crystalline substance, obtained by the oxidation of tannic acid. Astringent. Dose, gr. v to gr. x. Gallic acid is employed as a styptic in alveolar hemorrhage.

Galls, Gal′la. Nut Galls. Gall-nuts. The excrescences of plants produced by the puncture of insects, and characterized by excessive deposits of cellular tissue. They are obtained in Asia and Persia. Galls are powerfully astringent, containing 35 per cent. of tannic acid, and 5 per cent. of gallic acid. The dose of the powder is gr. x to xx. Locally, the powder is employed in hemorrhage, chronic diarrhœa and dysentery, relaxed uvula, uterine diseases, &c.

Galvan′ic. Pertaining to galvanism.

Galvanic Battery. An apparatus by which a current of galvanism is produced. A simple form of battery consists of a zinc plate, connected with one of copper or silver, immersed in dilute sulphuric acid. Grove's battery consists of a hollow cylinder of amalgamated zinc, immersed in dilute sulphuric acid, and having within it a porous earthenware cup containing strong nitric acid, in which is immersed a thin plate of platinum; metallic connection being made between the zinc and platinum, a bright spark is produced, and a strong current set up. The galvanic current has been used as a local anæsthetic during the extraction of teeth, as has also the electro-magnetic apparatus; which see. See LOCAL ANÆSTHETICS.

Galvanic Cautery. A term applied in *Therapeutics* to the employment of voltaic electricity for producing cauterizing effects by means of a platinum wire heated by electricity.

Gal′vanism. *Galvanis′mus;* from *Galvani*, the discoverer. The electricity produced by chemical action. A series of electrical phenomena manifested by animal parts capable of being irritated, when placed in connection with two metallic plates of different nature, connected together by means of a metallic wire. These phenomena consist of sensible movements when the parts are placed in contact with the plates. The additional discoveries of Volta led to the term Voltaism, or Voltaic Electricity, and its effect on the muscles of recently killed animals is known by the term Animal Electricity. Galvanism is employed medicinally in neuralgic affections, and in the same cases as electricity. See ELECTRICITY.

Galvaniza′tion. The medical application of the current of galvanic electricity. The act of exciting with galvanism.

Galvano-Cautery. A current of electricity passed through a fine wire, generally platinum wire in the form of a loop, and used, not very highly heated, to cut through tissues without causing much bleeding.

Galvano-Magnetism. Electro-magnetism. An assemblage of phenomena, produced by the passage of a magnetic current through a wire wound around a centre of soft iron.

Galvano-Puncture. The introduction of fine needles that complete an electric circuit, into the skin or other tissue.

Galvanom′eter. From *galvanism*, and *μετρον*, a measure. An instrument for measuring the force of galvanic electricity.

Galvan′oscope. From *galvanism*, and *σκοπεω*, to examine. An instrument for ascertaining the direction of an electric current; a magnetic needle.

Gam′bir. An astringent extract obtained from the *Uncaria gambier*, called *square catechu*, and, by tanners, *terra japonica.*

Gambog′e. *Gambo′gia. Cambo′gia.* The concrete juice of an uncertain tree, probably a species of *Hebradendron.* It is an active hydragogue and drastic cathartic. In a full dose, it is apt to produce nausea and vomiting. Full dose, gr. ij to vj.

Gambog′ic Acid. An acid obtained from the ethereal tincture of gamboge.

Gamphe′le. The cheeks; the jaw. Maxillary bone.

Gan′glia Abdom′inal. The semilunar ganglia and solar plexus.

Ganglia Cerebri Postica. The thalami nervorum opticorum.

Ganglia, Cervical. The superior, middle, and inferior cervical ganglions.

Gang′liform. Having the form of a ganglion.

Gang′lion. *Gan′glia.* Γαγγλιον, a knot. In *Anatomy*, a tubercle, or knot-like enlargement, varying in form, texture, color, size, and consistence, composed of a network of nervous filaments or blood-vessels, united by cellular substance, and enveloped in a capsular membrane. In *Surgical Pathology*, a hard, colorless tumor, of variable size, situated in the course of an extensor tendon, and formed of a viscid albuminous fluid contained in a cyst, communicating either with the sheath of the tendon or the synovial capsule of a contiguous joint.

Ganglion, Abdom′inal. See GANGLIA ABDOMINAL.

Ganglion Az′ygos, vel Impar. A small ganglion situated on the first bone of the coccyx, which serves to connect the inferior extremities of the sympathetic system.

Ganglion, Car'diac. A ganglion situated upon the concavity of the arch of the aorta.

Ganglion, Cil'iary. A small ganglion situated within the orbit, between the external rectus muscle and the optic nerve.

Ganglion, Ehrenrit'ter's. A ganglion on the pneunomogastric nerve above the ganglion of Andersch.

Ganglion, Gasserian or ***Casserian.*** *Ganglion of Gas'ser.* A large semilunar ganglion on the posterior chord of the fifth pair of nerves, before its division into three branches, and situated near the extremity of the petrous portion of temporal bone.

Ganglion, Ju'gulare. The superior ganglion in the jugular fossa of the glosso-pharyngeal nerve.

Ganglion, Meckel's. See MECKEL, GANGLION OF.

Ganglion, Optic. A small, flattened, oval-shaped ganglion, situated immediately below the foramen ovale.

Ganglion, Petro'sum. *Ganglion of Andersch.* The inferior ganglion of the glosso-pharyngeal nerve, situated in the jugular fossa.

Ganglion, Plexiform'e. A gangliform swelling of the pneumogastric nerve, situated between the internal carotid artery and internal jugular vein.

Ganglion, Sphe'no-Pal'atine. The largest of the cranial ganglia of the sympathetic nerve, and situated in the spheno-maxillary fossa.

Ganglion, Submax'illary. A round ganglion, situated above the submaxillary gland.

Ganglioneu'ra. From γαγγλιον, and νευρον, a nerve. A term applied in *Zoology* to the molluscous and articulate division of the animal kingdom, characterized by a ganglionic type of the nervous system.

Ganglion'ic. *Ganglion'icus.* A term applied in *Anatomy* to nerves which have ganglions in their course.

Ganglionic System, or Ganglionic Nerve. The trisplanchnic or great sympathetic nerve, with its system of ganglia, constituting the system of organic life.

Ganglion'ica. Γαγγλιον, a nerve-knot. A class of medicinal agents which affect the sensibility or muscular motion of parts supplied by the ganglionic or sympathetic system of nerves.

Gangræ'na Oris. *Gangrae'nopsis. Gangrene of the Mouth. Slough'ing phagedœ'na of the mouth. Necro'sis infanti'lis. Cancrum Oris. Stomacace. Noma, Phagedœna oris.* An affection which seems to be peculiar to children, occurring more frequently during the shedding of the temporary, and the dentition of the permanent teeth, than at any other period of life. Although regarded as a result of inflammation, Dr. Wood, in treating of it as it occurs in the mouth, says, "It is an unsettled point, whether it has in general any dependence upon it." He further states that it is thought "by many to be an original affection, and the inflammation which sometimes attends it" is regarded "rather as an effect than a cause."

Among the symptoms which characterize the affection are itching, ulceration and separation of the gums from the necks of the teeth and alveolar processes, the discharge, at first, of muco purulent, but ultimately of fetid ichorous matter. The gums and lips assume a deep red or purple color, and ulcers are formed in various parts of the mouth; the gums ultimately slough, and the alveolar processes exfoliate, bringing with them the temporary, and sometimes the crowns of the permanent teeth. To these symptoms may be added loss of appetite, dryness of the skin, small, quick pulse, constipation of the bowels, though sometimes there are diarrhœa, lassitude and frequently a disposition to sleep.

With the exfoliation of the alveolar processes, the disease usually abates, and sometimes entirely disappears. Delabarre says: "Among the great number of children brought to the Orphan Asylum, he has had frequent occasion to notice singular complications of the affection," which are modified according to the strength, "sex and idiosyncrasies of the different subjects." The gums and lips, in some, he describes as being of a beautiful red color; in others, the lips are rosy, and the gums pale, and sometimes much swollen. He also enumerates among the symptoms, burning pain in the mucous membrane of the cheeks, ulceration, pain and swelling in the submaxillary glands.

In the majority of cases the disease is confined to one jaw and to one side, though sometimes both are affected with it. Delabarre says, if children reach the seventh or eighth year, the permanent teeth are not injured, except that it causes them to be badly arranged, owing to the want of proper development of the jaw; but the author has never met with a case in which they had not suffered more or less seriously from it.

The author just referred to enumerates among the symptoms of the disease in its most aggravated form, inordinate appetite, burning thirst, a small spot on the cheek, or about the lips, resembling anthrax, which rapidly increases in size, turns black, separates, discharges an ichorous fluid, and its edges "roll themselves up like flesh exposed to the action of a brisk fire." The flesh separates from the face; the bones become exposed; hectic fever ensues, and in the course of fifteen or twenty days death puts an end to the sufferings of the child. We are also informed by Delabarre that this affection is more common among females than males, and that the bones of the jaws are so much softened as to be easily cut with a knife.

The disease seems to be dependent upon a cachectic habit of body and defective nutrition, or unwholesome food. "It is most prevalent," says Dr. Wood, "in miasmatic districts, and in public establishments where children are crowded together. It is a frequent sequela of other diseases, especially of intermittent and remittent fever, and the exanthemata. Mercury has sometimes been accused of producing it, though upon insufficient grounds. It is possible that mercurial sore mouth may sometimes have degenerated into this complaint in persons predisposed to it. The opinion is highly probable which ascribes constitutional predisposition to the disease to a depraved condition of the blood." This opinion is also maintained by Delabarre, who says, its "seat is in the organs of nutrition and in the fluids conveyed to them." The bad disposition which gives rise to it, the last-mentioned writer thinks, is sometimes innate, and at other times the result of unwholesome diet.

In the treatment of the disease, such constitutional remedies should be prescribed as are best calculated to sustain and strengthen the enfeebled energies of the system. Sulphate of quinine, mineral acids and a nutritious diet are recommended.

The local treatment should consist, in the early stages of the disease,—that is, before sloughing has commenced,—in acidulated and astringent gargles, and a solution of chloride of lime or soda may also be advantageously used. The ulcerated and discolored parts should be occasionally touched with a strong solution of nitrate of silver, and Delabarre says, he has derived great advantage from touching them with the actual cautery. A strong solution of sulphate of copper is recommended by Dr. B. H. Coats to be applied to every part of the diseased surface. Dr. Wood says: "Solid nitrate of silver, or a strong solution of the salt,—if sloughs are already formed, the mineral acids and undiluted tincture of chloride of iron have also been recommended as topical applications, and will, in most cases, be found effectual." As soon as exfoliation of the alveolar processes takes place, the detached portions of bone should be removed." See Cancrum Oris.

Gangrœ′na Seni′lis. The dry gangrene, which sometimes occurs in old age, commencing, generally, in a purple or black spot under one of the small toes, and from thence gradually extending up the leg.

Gangrænop′sis. Gangrenous sore mouth; also, gangrene of the eye-lids.

Gangræno′sis. Gangrenous; also the state of becoming gangrenous.

Gan′grenous. Relating to, or of the nature of gangrene.

Gan′grene. *Gangrœ′na;* from γραω, to feed upon. Incipient mortification. That condition of a part which immediately precedes mortification. See Mortification.

Gangren′ous Stoma′titis. See Gangræna Oris.

Gar′galus. Titillation; irritation; itching. Masturbation. Animal magnetism.

Garga′reon. The uvula.

Gar′garism. *Gargaris′ma; gargaris′mus;* from γαργαριζω, to wash the mouth and throat. A gargle or wash for the mouth and throat. Gargles are employed in cases of inflammation and ulceration of the mucous membrane of the mouth and fauces, tonsils and gums; they are made of astringents, stimulants, sedatives, refrigerants, etc., according to the indications of the case which calls for their employment.

Gar′gle. See Gargarism.

Garnet-Blende. A sulphate of zinc.

Gas. An aeriform, elastic fluid. Any permanently elastic fluid, whether simple or compound, except the atmosphere; known as *vapor* when a liquid or solid substance is changed to an aeriform condition.

Gas, Ammoni′acal. See Ammonia.

Gas, Azo′tic. Nitrogen.

Gas, Carbon′ic A′cid. Carbonic acid. Formed in the burning of charcoal, and very abundant in nature.

Gas, Carbonic Oxide. A colorless gas generated when carbon is burned with an imperfect supply of oxygen.

Gas, Heavy Carburet′ted Hy′drogen. Carburetted Hydrogen. Olefiant gas.

Gas, Hepat′ic. Sulphuretted hydrogen gas.

Gas, Light Carburet′ted Hydrogen. Marsh gas.

Gas, Nitrous Oxide. See Nitrous Oxide.

Gas Regulator. A device for regulating dental vulcanizers, the timing being operated by the minute arbor of a clock. It is capable of very delicate adjustment as to time. The regulator turns down the gas when the thermometer registers the highest steam degree required in vulcanizing, and will cut off the gas after the degree of vulcanization—time for hardening the rubber—is reached.

Gaseous. Of the nature of gas.

Gaseous Oxide of Carbon. Carbonic oxide.

Gaseous Pulse. One in which the artery seems full and very soft, as if it was filled with air.

Gas′iform. Having the nature or form of gas.

Gaso′line. A substance produced in the distillation of petroleum. One of the lightest and most volatile liquids known. Its specific gravity is less than that of ether. It is highly inflammable, burning on the surface of water. It has been used for illuminating purposes.

Gasom′eter. A reservoir or measurer for gas.

Gasometer, Liquid Nitrous Oxide. An apparatus designed for the use of large quantities of the gas. It is nickel-plated, mounted on a stand, and is designed to contain ten gallons of the gas, which is supplied by a 1000-gallon cylinder, in position under the gasometer. On the bell of the gasometer is a scale, graduated in gallons and fractions of a gallon, so that the operator can determine the quantity of gas he has administered. The bell gives warning of any leakage, and a peculiar water-check or valve automatically shuts off the gas when the patient stops breathing it. In this apparatus, as well as in the Surgeon's Case (which see), the gas can be kept for any length of time, and is constantly on hand and of the best quality.

Gasometer, Nitrous Oxide. A reservoir for the nitrous oxide gas, so constructed that the patient can breathe the gas through a rubber tube directly from the gasometer, without the use of a bag. The valves of the Inhaler (which see) prevent the gas retained in the gasometer from becoming impure by the exhalations passing into it, as is the case where a bag is used, from which the patient receives the gas.

Gasp. From *gaispa*, to yawn. To catch for breath. Spasmodic breathing with the mouth open.

Gasse′rian Gan′glion. The semilunar ganglion, of the fifth pair, discovered by Gasser, situated on this nerve at the point it divides into three branches, near the extremity of petrous portion of temporal bones.

Gas′ter. Γαστηρ. The abdomen. Also the stomach.

Gaste′ric. Same as Gastric, which see.

Gastræ′mia. Γαστηρ, stomach, and *αιμα*, blood. Congestion of the veins of the stomach.

Gas′tral. Relating to the stomach or abdomen.

Gastral′gia. From γαστηρ, and αλγος, pain. Pain in the stomach. See Cardialgia.

Gastrencephalo′ma. Γαστηρ, stomach, and *encephalo′ma.* A brain-like fungus of the stomach.

Gastren′chyta. Γαστηρ, and εγχεω, to pour in. A stomach syringe or stomach pump.

Gas′tric. *Gastri′cus;* from γαστηρ, the stomach. Pertaining to the stomach.

Gastric Acids. See Gastric Juice.

Gastric Arteries. *The gastro-epiploica dextra, gastro-epiploica sinistra*, and the *coronaria ventriculi.* The first is a branch of the hepatic artery, the second a branch of the splenic, and the third of the cœliac.

Gastric Fever. See Febris Gastrica.

Gastric Juice. The fluid secreted by the lining or mucous membrane of the stomach. It contains, in man, chlorohydric and acetic acids, associated with a ferment, *pepsin.*

Gastric Nerves. The two cords or terminal branches of the pneumogastric and sympathetic nerves, which descend on the two surfaces of the stomach.

Gastric Plexus. A nervous network formed by the solar plexus.

Gastric Veins. Distributed the same as the gastric arteries. They open into the Vena porta abdominis.

Gas′tricism. From γαστηρ, the stomach. A term applied in *Pathology* to gastric affections in general, and especially to the theory which refers nearly all diseases to the accumulation of impurities in the stomach and intestines.

Gastris′mus. Gluttony.

Gastri′tis. From γαστηρ, the stomach, and *itis*, signifying inflammation. Inflammation of the stomach.

Gastroarthri′tis. Gout.

Gastrobronchi′tis. Catarrhal fever.

Gastrobro′sis. From γαστηρ, the stomach, and βρωσις, the act of gnawing. Perforation of the stomach.

Gastroce′le. From γαστηρ, the stomach, and κηλη, a tumor. Hernia formed by a protrusion of the stomach through the superior part of the linea alba.

Gastrocho′lia. Γαστηρ, and χολη, bile. Bilious disease of the stomach.

Gastrocholo′sis. Gastric bilious fever.

Gastrocne′mius. From γαστηρ, the belly, and κνημη, the leg. The name of a large muscle on the posterior part of the leg. It constitutes the chief part of the calf of the leg.

Gastrodid′ymus. From γαστηρ, the belly, and διδυμος, a twin. A monstrosity, consisting of twins united by the abdomen.

Gastrodyn′ia. From γαστηρ, and οδυνη, pain. Pain in the stomach; gastralgia.

Gas′tro-Enteri′tis. From γαστηρ, the stomach, εντηρον, an intestine, and *itis*, signifying inflammation. Inflammation of the stomach and intestines.

Gastro-Epiplo′ic. From γαστηρ, the stomach, and επιπλοον, the epiploon. Relating to the stomach and epiploon or omentum.

Gastro-Epiploic Ar′teries. The gastro-epiploic dextra and the gastro-epiploic sinistra, derived from the hepatic and splenic arteries.

Gastro-Epiploic Gan′glions. The lymphatic glands situated between the anterior laminæ of the great omentum.

Gastro-Hepat′ic. From γαστηρ, the stomach, and ηπαρ, the liver. Belonging to the stomach and liver.

Gastro-Hysterot′omy. From γαστηρ, υστηρα, the womb, and τομη, incision. In *Obstetric Surgery*, the abdominal Cæsarean operation.

Gastro-Intes′tinal. Pertaining to the stomach and bowels; applied in *Pathology* to diseases in which both are implicated.

Gastro-Mala′cia. *Gastro-malaxia;* from γαστηρ, the stomach, and μαλακος, soft. Softening of the stomach.

Gastro-Metri′tis. From γαστηρ, μητρα, the womb, and *itis*, inflammation. Inflammation of the stomach and womb.

Gastro-Mucous. A term applied in *Pathology* to fevers attended with gastric irritation and inordinate secretion of mucus.

Gastro-Nephri′tis. From γαστηρ, and νεφριτις, inflammation of the kidney. Inflammation of the stomach and kidneys.

Gastro-Phren′ic. From γαστηρ, the stomach, and φρενες, the diaphragm. Belonging to the stomach and diaphragm, as the gastrophrenic ligament. A process of the peritoneum which descends from the inferior surface of the diaphragm to the stomach.

Gas′troid. Γαστηρ, stomach, and ειδος, form. Resembling belly or stomach.

Gastrol′ithus. Γαστηρ, and λιθος, a stone. A calculus in the stomach; a gastrolith.

Gastrol′ogy. A dissertation on the stomach. Also the science of the stomach.

Gastron′osos or **Gastron′osus.** Γαστηρ, and νοσος, a disease. Disorder of the stomach.

Gastro′pathy. *Gastropath′ia;* from γαστηρ, the stomach, and παθος, disease. A morbid condition of the stomach.

Gastrorrha′gia. Discharge of blood from the stomach. Hæmatemesis.

Gastrorra′phy. *Gastrorrha′phia;* from γαστηρ, the stomach, and ραφη, a suture. The union, by suture, of wounds of the abdomen.

Gastrorrhœ′a. From γαστηρ, the stomach, and ρεω, to flow. Excessive secretion of mucus from the mucous membrane of the stomach; or a regurgitant flow of gastric mucus or liquid from the mouth.

Gastroscop′ia. From γαστηρ, and σκοπεω, to survey. Examination of the abdomen as a means of diagnosis.

Gastro′ses. A generic name for diseases of the stomach.

Gastrosple′nic. From γαστηρ, and σπλην, the spleen. Belonging to or connected with the stomach and spleeen.

Gastrot′omy. From γαστηρ, the stomach, and τημνειν, to cut. The operation of opening the stomach or abdomen.

Gastrypal′gia. Γαστηρ, and υπο, under, in a slight degree, and αλγος, pain. Slight or gentle pains in the stomach.

Gates Crown. An artificial crown, all porcelain, for engrafting on the natural roots of the teeth. It is similar to the Bonwill Crown, but is usually attached to the root by a metallic screw, and amalgam packed around it.

Gath′ering. Same as abscess and suppuration.

Gauchir. A word applied by French dentists to artificial pieces or dental substitutes which have been awkwardly constructed, or which have shrunk or warped, and lost their proper adaptation.

Gaulthe′ria. A genus of the order *Ericaceæ.*

Gaultheria Procum′bens. Partridge-berry; mountain-tea; chicken-berry; winter-green. It is stimulant, aromatic and slightly astringent. See OLEUM GAULTHERIA.

Gauge-Plate. In *Mechanical Dentistry*, an instrument for measuring the thickness of plate employed for bases for artificial teeth, clasps, backings, &c. See manner of making gold into plate, in *Harris's Prin. and Prac. of Dentistry.*

Gauge for Rubber. An apparatus used in *Mechanical Dentistry* for ascertaining the quantity of rubber required for any given case.

Gay′acyne. A resinous substance obtained from the bark guaiacum.

Gaz. Gas.

Ge′ic Acid. *Geine.* Acro-acid of vegetable mould.

Gelatig′enous. From *gelatin*, and *γεννάω*, I engender. That which forms gelatinous structure. According to Carpenter, yielding gelatine.

Gel′atin. *Gelatine, Gelatina.* Jelly. A peculiar animal substance, obtained by boiling the skins, cellular tissues, bones, &c., of animals, in water. Glue is an impure form of gelatin. According to Leibig, gelatin is not capable of sustaining life, but serves to repair the waste of the cellular and other tissues.

Gelatin of Wharton. *Jelly of the Cord.* A soft, dense fluid, gelatinous substance, which envelops the umbilical cord, and is thought to be conducive to the nutrition of the fœtus.

Gel′atine Cap′sules. Capsules made from a concentrated solution of gelatine, and filled with medicines, used to avoid the nauseous taste.

Gelatine, Sugar of. See GLYCOCOLL.

Gelat′inous. Of the nature of gelatin.

Gelatinous Tis′sues. Tissues which have for their basis gelatin, as mucous membrane, the epidermis, &c.

Gela′tio. From *gelo*, to freeze. Freezing, congelation. In *Pathology*, rigidity of the body, as in catalepsy.

Gelly, or **Jelly.** A soft, tremulous, transparent substance, obtained from animal and vegetable matters.

Gel′ose. A culture medium for bacteriological investigation, the base being a mucilage.

Gelsem′inum Sempervi′rens. *Gelseminum ni′tidum. Gelsemium.* Yellow Jessamine. This plant is narcotic, antispasmodic, and sedative. It is largely used in the South as a febrifuge. In moderate doses its effects are chiefly confined to the nerves of the jaws. The tincture is the form generally used. It rarely fails to give relief in neuralgic pains of face and jaws associated with carious teeth, the dose being fifteen minims of the tincture every six hours.

Gel′u. Gelly.

Gemel′lus. Double; twin. One of two children produced at a birth. In *Anatomy*, muscles disposed in pairs. See GEMINI MUSCULI.

Gem′inate. From *geminus*, twin. In pairs.

Gemina′tion. From *geminare*, to double. A doubling, duplication, repetition.

Gem′ini. Twins. In *Anatomy*, applied to muscles disposed in pairs.

Gemini Mus′culi. *Gemelli.* A muscle of the thigh consisting of two portions, united by a tendinous and fleshy membrane.

Gem′inous. Same as *Geminate.*

Geminous or Connate Teeth. Twin formation of two teeth from the occurrence of a double dental germ in a single sac, from which are developed two teeth of the same class where normally there should be but one. The two teeth are generally united, although they may be separate. One is usually larger than the other. See TEETH, OSSEOUS UNION OF.

Gem′ma. A gem. In *Surgery*, a granulation. In *Botany*, a bud on the stem of a plant.

Gemma Oculi. The crystalline lines.

Gemma′tion. Budding. See GENERATION.

Gemmip′arous. From *gemma*, a bud, and *pario*, to produce. Plants which produce buds, and zoophytes, which propagate by a like process.

Gemmula′tion. *Gem′mula*, a little bud. A kind of reproduction of simple growth and development without the agency of sexes.

Ge′na. The cheek.

Gencives. The gums. See GINGIVÆ.

Gen′eral Anat′omy. The anatomy of the textures, or, more properly, the tissues of which the body is composed, as distinguished from descriptive anatomy, which consists of a description of the various organs formed by these tissues.

Gen′erate. From *genero*, to beget. To beget, to produce of the same kind.

Genera′tion. *Genera′tio;* from γεινομαι, to beget. The aggregate vital functions concerned in the production of organized beings, comprehending conception, pregnancy, and parturition.

Generation, Equiv′ocal. Spontaneous generation; a theory which ascribes an existing plastic energy in the universe, by means of which, under certain circumstances, new living beings are spontaneously produced, as minute animals are apparently formed from putrefaction.

Generation, Fissip′arous. The production of an organism from a part separated from the parent, as in certain infusoria and polypi, or as from shoots of certain plants.

Genera′tion, Organs of. In women they are divided into external and internal. The external are, the *mons veneris*, the *labia*, the *clitoris*, the *nymphæ*, and the *perinæum;* the internal consist of the *vagina*, the *uterus*, the *Fallopian tubes*, and the *ovaria*. In men they consist of the *penis*, *testicles*, *vesiculæ seminales*, *vasa deferentia*, and *prostate gland*.

Gener′ic. *Gener′icus.* Pertaining to the same genus or kind.

Gene′sial. Belonging to generation.

Gen′esis. Γενω, to be born. Birth, origin, or generation. The act of begetting.

Genet′ic. From γενεσις, generation. Pertaining to generation. Also, anything inherited.

Genet′ica. From γενεσις, origin. Diseases of the sexual functions.

Genet′ics. Substances which act on the sexual organs. Of two kinds, *Aphrodisiacs*, which increase sexual desire, and *Anaphrodisiacs*, which allay such a desire.

Geni′al. Relating to the chin.

Genial Tubercles. Four prominences on the inner surface of the inferior maxillary bone, for the attachment of the genio-hyoglossi and genio-hyoidei muscles.

Genic′ulate. *Genicula′tus;* from *genu*, the kneee. Kneed; knee jointed.

Geni′o. A prefix from γενειον, the chin.

Genio - Glossus. *Genio - hyoglossus.* From γενειον, the chin, and γλωσσα, the tongue. A muscle extending from the genial tubercles to the base of the os hyoides, and to the root, middle, and extremity of the tongue.

Genio-Hyoide′us. From γενειον, the chin, and νοειδης, the os hyoides. A long, thin, and fleshy muscle, extending from the genial tubercles to the base of the os hyoides.

Genio-Pharynge′us. From γενειον, the chin, and φαρυγξ, the pharynx. Constrictor pharyngis superior.

Gen′ital. *Genita′lis.* Relating to generation.

Genital Organs. The organs of generation.

Genito-Cru′ral. A name applied by Bichat to a branch of the second lumbar nerve, distributed to the genital organs and thigh.

Genitu′ra. The male seed. Also the genital organs of the male or female.

Genonu′si. From γενος, sex, and νοσος, disease. Sexual diseases.

Genos. Sex.

Gensang′. See Ginseng.

Gen′tian. The root of the *Gentiana Lutea*.

Gentia′na. A genus of plants of the order *Gentianaceæ*. Gentian.

Gentiana Alba. White gentian.

Gentiana Catesbœi. Blue gentian.

Gentiana Lutea. *Gentiana Rubra.* The officinal gentian. The root is tonic, stomachic, and febrifuge.

Gentiana Major. Gentiana Lutea.

Gentiana′ceæ. The gentian tribe of dicotyledonous plants.

Gen′tianine. A neutral substance obtained from gentian.

Genti′lii Morbi. Hereditary diseases.

Ge′nu. The knee-joint. The articulation of leg with thigh.

Gen′ua Val′ga. *Valgus*, crooked; knock-kneed.

Genu′gra. Gout in the knee.

Ge′nus. An assemblage of objects possessing common characters; a kind or family; a group of species.

Genyantralgia. From *geny*, αντρον, the antrum, and αλγος, pain. Pain in the maxillary sinus.

Genyantri′tis. Inflammation of the maxillary sinus.

Genyan′trum. Maxillary sinus.

Genyplast′y. From γενυς, and πλασσω, to form. The operation of restoring the cheek, impaired by an injury or from congenital malformation.

Geol′ogy. From γη, the earth, and λογος, a discourse. The science of the structure and mineral constitution of the earth, and the mode in which the different materials that compose it have been formed and deposited.

Geopha′gism. From γη, the earth, and φαγω, to eat. The practice of dirt-eating.

Georgia Bark. The bark of the *Pinckneya pubens*, an American plant. It has been used as a substitute for cinchona.

Germ. The germen; the rudiment of a being; the rudiment principle. Blastema. The ovum, spore or zoöspore, which, by fecundation, possesses the power of developing into an organism like that whence it was derived.

Germ, Dentinal. A tooth papilla, or pulp.

German Silver. An alloy consisting of one hundred parts of copper, sixty parts of zinc, and forty of nickel.

Germen. A germ.

Germicide. An agent which has the power of destroying parasitic or microscopic growths or organisms. This term includes all substances which destroy any form of microbe or diseased germ.

Germ′inal Cell. A cytoblast.

Germinal Membrane. See BLASTODERM.

Germina′tion. *Germina′tio.* In *Botany*, the act of sprouting. The first development of a seed.

Geroco′mia. From γερας, old age, and κομεω, to be concerned about. That part of hygiene which relates to the health of the aged.

Geronto′pia. Weakness of sight of the aged.

Gerontox′on. A bow-shaped opacity around the cornea, occurring in aged persons.

Gersa. *Plumbi subcarbonas.* White lead.

Gesta′tion. *Gesta′tio;* from *gestare*, to carry. The period during which the pregnant female carries the fœtus in her womb. Also, passive exercise, such as swinging, riding in a carriage, &c.

Gesticula′tion. The act of making many movements or gestures, a symptom exhibited in many diseases.

Geu′ma. Taste.

Geusion′osi. From γευσις, taste, and νοσος, disease. Diseases of the function or organ of taste.

Geu′sis. Taste.

Gibbos′ity. *Gibberosity.* *Gibbosi′tas;* from *gibbus*, a hunch or swelling on the back. A curvature and protuberance of the spine.

Gib′bus. A hunch or swelling on the back.

Gid′diness. Vertigo.

Gil′ead, Balm of. The resinous juice of the *Amyrus Gileadensis.*

Gills. The respiratory organs of fishes, frogs in their tadpole state, lobsters, &c.

Gimbernat's Ligament. The lower border of the aponeurosis, stretched from the anterior and superior spinous process of the ilium and crest of the os pubis.

Gin. Geneva. A spirit distilled from corn and juniper berries.

Gin′ger. The rhizoma of *zingiber officinale.* It has a spicy, pungent, hot, and biting taste, and an aromatic and penetrating odor. It is a grateful stimulant and carminative.

Gingibra′chium. From *Gingivæ*, the gums, and *brachium*, the arm. Scurvy is so-called because the gums and arms are the parts affected by it.

Gingi′væ. Sing. *Gingiva.* The gums.

Gingival. *Gingiva′lis.* Relating to the gums.

Gingival Line. The blue or purplish line along the margin of the gums, indicative of chronic lead poisoning.

Gingival Margin. The line or edge of the gums where they meet the teeth; the free edge of the gums.

Gingivi′tis. *Gingi′va.* The gum. Inflammation of the gums, generally of the gum-border and marginal portion of the peridental membrane, occurring mostly from constitutional causes, including salivation from mercury or other agents.

Ging′lymoid. *Ginglymoideus;* from γιγγλυμος, a ginglymus, and ειδος, resemblance. A hinge-joint; a species of diarthrodial articulation.

Gin′glymus. A hinge-joint.

Gir. Quick-lime.

Gir′asol. From *gyro*, I turn, and *sol*, the sun. A milk-white or bluish opal, which reflects a reddish hue when turned to the sun.

Gir′mir. Tartar.

Gla′ber. Glabrous; which see.

Glabel′la. The triangular space betwixt the eyebrows.

Gla′brous. Γλαφυρος, fair. Smooth, without hairs or pubescence.

Gla′cial Acet′ic Acid. The strongest acetic acid. See ACETUM.

Glacial Phosphor′ic Acid. A colorless, glass-like substance, sometimes used as a tonic and refrigerant.

Gla′cies. Ice.

Gla′diate. Ensiform. Shaped like a sword.

Glaire, or **Glair.** The white of an egg.

Glair′ine. A gelatinous vegetable substance found in some thermal waters.

Gla′ma. The sordes of the eye.

Glance. From *glanz*, splendor. A term applied in *Mineralogy* to the pseudo-metallic lustre of certain minerals, as glance coral, &c.

Gland. *Glandu′la;* from *glans*, an acorn. In *Anatomy*, an organ destined for the secretion or alteration of some peculiar fluid. It is composed of blood-vessels, nerves, and absorbents, and may consist of a *folliculus*, or small bag, at the termination of a duct; *lacuna*, or sac, opening into the passage; *crypta*, as in the large intestines and kidneys, or *acinus*, which is a round body not regularly invested with a membrane, as is seen in the structure of the liver, which is principally made up of acini. Glands are divided into *simple*, *compound*, *conglobate*, and *conglomerate.* A simple gland is a small hollow follicle, with an excretory duct. The mucous glands of the tongue, fauces, nose, intestines, urinary bladder, and the sebaceous glands of the ear, &c., belong to this class. A compound gland is made up of a number of simple glands, the excretory ducts of which unite in one common duct. A conglobate is a gland into which lymphatic vessels enter and go out. The mesenteric and lumbar glands are of this description. A conglomerated gland is formed of many simple glands, and the excretory ducts of which open into one common duct, as the salivary and pancreatic glands.

Gland, Salivary. See SALIVARY GLANDS.

Gland′ers. See EQUINA.

Gland′iform. Having the form or texture of a gland.

Gland′ium. A kernel in the flesh.

Gland′ula. A little gland.

Glandula Barthelinia′na. The sublingual gland.

Glandula Basila′ris. The pituitary gland.

Glandula Innomina′ta Gale′ni. The lachrymal gland.

Glandula Pinea′lis. The pineal gland.

Glandula Rivinia′na. The sublingual gland.

Glandula Saliva′lis Abdom′inis. The pancreas.

Glandula Thyreoide′a. The thyroid gland.

Gland′ulæ Articula′res. The synovial glands.

Glandulæ Brunneri. Brunner's glands.

Glandulæ Cervi′cis U′teri. Naboth's glands.

Glandulæ Du′ræ Ma′tris. See GLANDULÆ PACCHIONI.

Glandulæ Intestina′les. Peyer's glands.

Glandulæ Myrtifor′mes. Carunculæ myrtiformes.

Glandulæ Odorif′eræ. A number of very small glands around the corona of the penis and clitoris. They are also called Tyson's glands.

Glandulæ Pacchio′ni. A number of small, round, whitish granulations, clustered along the margin of the longitudinal fissure of the hemispheres, between the dura mater. In infancy they do not exist.

Glandulæ Plexifor′mis. Peyer's glands.

Glandulæ Seba′ceæ Ciliares. The meibomian glands.

Glandulæ Vasculo′sæ. Conglomerate glands.

Gland′ular. *Glandulosus.* Glandulous. Having the form, structure, function, or appearance of glands.

Glans. A gland. Also, an acorn.

Glans Clitor′idis. The extremity of the clitoris.

Glans Pe′nis. The extremity of the penis.

Glare′a. Gravel.

Glass. *Vit′rum.* A compound of silica and potassa, soda or lime. In *Chemistry*, a substance or mixture, earthy, saline, or metallic, brought by fusion into the state of a hard, brittle, transparent mass, as the glass of *antimony*, &c.

Glass of Antimony. *Antimo′nii vit′rum.* Vitrified antimony.

Glass, Sol′uble. *Liquid Silex.* Is formed by combining potash or soda with silicic acid or silica. It presents the usual vitreous aspect, but is easily dissolved in water. It is used as a paint for paper, cloth, wood, etc., to prevent or retard their inflammability. Also used to prevent the adhesion of the rubber during vulcanization, and to repair broken plaster casts. There are four kinds of soluble glass. 1. The silicate of soda. 2. Silicate of potassa. 3. Silicate of soda and potassa. 4. Soluble glass for fixing colors, a combination mainly with silicate; saturated double silicate.

Glass′wort. The popular name of some species of *Salicornia*, a plant that yields a large quantity of soda, used in the manufacture of glass.

Glau′ber's Salt. Sulphate of soda; which see.

Glauce′do. See GLAUCOMA.

Glauci′na. A term applied in *Pathology* to cow-pox, from the grayish-blue tint of the vesicles.

Glau′colite. From γλαυκος, blue. A mineral of a bluish-green color; a silicate of alumina and lime.

Glauco′ma. From γλαυκος, sea-green. Dimness of vision from opacity of the vitreous humor; also cataract. Odontalgia has given rise to this affection of the eye.

Glauco′sis. Glaucoma.

Glau′cous. *Glau′cos.* Of a bluish-green or light-gray color.

Gle′chon. *Mentha pulegium.* Pennyroyal.

Glechoni′tis. Wine impregnated with pennyroyal.

Gledit′schine. See STENOCARPINE.

Gleet. A mucous discharge from the urethra, sometimes the sequela of gonorrhœa.

Gle′ne. Γληνη. The pupil of the eye. Also, a shallow cavity in a bone for receiving the articular extremity of another bone.

Glenoid′. *Glene;* from γληνη, pupil, and ειδος, resemblance. A shallow articular cavity in a bone, as the glenoid cavity of the scapula, and of the temporal bone.

Glenoid Ligament. A fibro-cartilaginous ring which surrounds and increases the depth of the glenoid cavity of the scapula, formed, apparently, by the expansion of the long head of the biceps flexor cubiti muscle.

Gli′adine. From γλια, glue. Vegetable albumen. One of the constituents of gluten.

Glischroch′olos. From γλισχρος, viscid, and χολη, bile. Bilious, viscid excrement.

Glisomar′go. Chalk.

Glisson's Capsule. The fibrous envelope of the liver. See CAPSULE OF GLISSON.

Glo′bate. *Globa′tus.* Spherical, spheroidal, globe-like.

Globe′. A term applied in *Anatomy* to the eyeball, from its globular shape.

Glo′bin. From *globus,* a globe. A native proteid of the globulin series, a product of the decomposition of hæmoglobin.

Globose′. *Globo′sus.* Round; globular.

Glob′ular. *Globus,* a globe. Like a globe.

Globular Dentine. Dentine first deposited in the matrix in the form of isolated globules, which increase in size, and ultimately coalesce, their outlines becoming obliterated by the deposition of calcareous salts in their interstices.

Glob′ule. *Globulus.* A minute sphere or globe.

Globules in Pulp. Globular masses of dentine within the substance of the dental pulp.

Globules, Red, of the Blood. Blood corpuscles. Blood disks. Small globular bodies observed in the blood when examined with a microscope. Chemically, they consist of hæmatin and globulin. Their average long diameter is about $\frac{1}{3000}$ part of an inch. The blood also contains white or pale globules, thought to be lymph and chyle corpuscles, in process of development into red corpuscles. They are circular in mammalia and elliptical in birds and reptiles.

Glob′ulin. A peculiar albuminous principle mixed with hæmatin in the red corpuscles of the blood. It is found pure only in the crystalline lens.

Glo′bus. A globe or ball.

Globus Hyster′icus. A sensation experienced by hysterical persons, as if a round body were rising from the abdomen to the larynx.

Globus Major Epidid′ymis. The upper end of the epididymis, which is much larger than the lower.

Globus Martia′lis. Potassio-tartrate of iron.

Globus Minor Epidid′ymis. The lower portion of the epididymis.

Globus Uteri′nus. The round ball of the uterus after delivery is so termed, as it may be felt through the parietes of the abdomen.

Glo′mer. A conglomerated gland.

Glom′erate. *Glomera′tus.* In *Anatomy,* a gland having no cavity, but furnished with an excretory duct, as the lachrymal and mammary glands; descriptive of a gland consisting of vessels so congregated together as to form a great surface of tissue in a small space.

Glo′noin. Nitroglycerin; which see.

Glos′sa. From γλωσσα, and γλωττα, the tongue. The tongue.

Glos′sagra. From γλωσσα, the tongue, and αγρα, a seizure. Severe pain of the tongue.

Gloss′al. From γλωσσα, tongue. Pertaining to the tongue.

Glossal′gia. Glossagra.

Glossan′thrax. From γλωσσα, the tongue, and ανϑραξ, a carbuncle. A carbuncle of the tongue.

Glossian′us. The lingual muscle.

Glossi′tis. From γλωσσα, the tongue, and *itis,* a termination signifying inflammation. Inflammation of the tongue.

Glossocat'ochos. From γλωσσα, the tongue, and κατεχω, I arrest. An instrument for depressing the tongue.

Glossoce'le. From γλωσσα, the tongue, and κηλη, a tumor. Protrusion of the tongue.

Glossoc'oma. Retraction of the tongue.

Glossoepiglot'tic. Belonging to the tongue and epiglottis.

Glossog'raphy. *Glossograph'ia;* from γλωσσα, the tongue, and γραφη, a description. A description of the tongue.

Glossoi'des. Γλωσσα, and ειδος, a form. Resembling the tongue.

Glossol'ogy. *Glossolo'gia;* from γλωσσα, the tongue, and λογος, a treatise. A treatise on the tongue. The term, however, is usually used to designate a vocabulary, or dictionary, explanatory of obscure, antiquated, or local words.

Glossol'ysis. *Glossople'gia;* from γλωσσα, the tongue, and λυσις, solution. Paralysis of the tongue.

Glossomanti'a. From γλωσσα, the tongue, and μαντεια, divination. Prognosis from the appearance and condition of the tongue.

Glosson'cus. From γλωσσα, the tongue, and ογκος, a tumor. A swelling of, or tumor on, the tongue.

Glossopharynge'al Nerves. The eighth pair of cranial nerves.

Glossopharynge'us. Belonging to the tongue and pharynx, as the glossopharyngeal nerves and muscles.

Glossople'gia. See GLOSSOLYSIS.

Glossorra'phia. Γλωσσα, and ραφη, a suture. The suture or sewing up of a wound of the tongue.

Glossosco'pia. Γλωσσα, and σκοπέω, to examine. Examination of the tongue as a principal means of diagnosis, glossoscopy.

Glossostere'sis. Γλωσσα, and στερεω, to deprive. Excision or extirpation of the tongue.

Glossot'omy. *Glossotom'ia;* from γλωσσα, the tongue, and τεμνειν, to cut. Excision, or dissection of the tongue.

Glot'ta. *Glos'sa.* Tongue.

Glot'tis. From γλωττα, the tongue. A triangular opening at the upper part of the larynx, bounded on the sides by the chordæ vocales and arytenoid cartilages, and behind by the arytenoideus muscle.

Glu'cic Acid. An acid obtained by the action of alkalies on sugar.

Gluci'na. From γλυκυς, sweet. An earth found in the *emerald, beryl* and *enclase.*

Glucin'ium. The metallic base of the earth glucina.

Glu'cose. From γλυκυς, sweet. Grape sugar. Diabetic or starch sugar. The sugar found in acid fruits and plants.

Glu'coside. From *glucose,* sweet, and ειδος, resemblance. A number of compounds that may be resolved by the presence of acids into glucose and another principle.

Glu'cosine. Ptomaine bases formed by the action of ammonia on glucose.

Glucosu'ria. See DIABETES.

Glue. Inspissated jelly from the parings of hides, hoofs, etc. Impure gelatine.

Glu'tæus. See GLUTEUS.

Glute'al. Belonging to the buttocks.

Gluteal Ar'tery. A continuation of the posterior internal iliac artery.

Gluteal Nerve. A branch of the lumbo-sacral nerve.

Glu'ten. A peculiar viscid substance found in wheat and other grains, possessing glutinous and nutritive properties. It resembles albumen.

Glute'us. From γλουτος, the buttocks. A name given to muscles, arteries, etc., of the buttocks.

Gluteus Max'imus. A thick, fleshy muscle of a quadrangular shape, forming the convexity of the buttocks.

Gluteus Me'dius. A thick, dense muscle situated in front and partly beneath the gluteus maximus.

Gluteus Min'imus. A radiated muscle situated beneath the gluteus medius.

Glu'tia. The buttocks, or nates. Also, the corpora quadrigemini.

Glu'tin. A variety of gelatin obtained from bone and skin.

Glu'tinous. *Glutino'sos.* Adhesive; sticky.

Gluti'tis. Γλουτος, the buttock. Inflammation of the buttocks, or of the glutæi muscles.

Glut'ton. One who eats to excess.

Glut'tony. Boulimia. Excessive appetite.

Glu'tus. The buttock.

Glycas'ma. From γλυκυς, sweet. A sweet medicated wine.

Glycerb'orate of Sodium. A powerful antiseptic, obtained from borate of sodium and glycerine.

Glycer′oborate of Calcium. A powerful antiseptic, obtained from borate of calcium and glycerine.

Gly′cerin. *Gly′cerine.* A sweet substance obtained from fats and fixed oils, resulting from a modification of oxide of glyceryl. Alterative, demulcent, nutrient and emollient.

In *Dental Practice,* glycerine is used as a solvent of other remedies and as an emollient in alveolar abscess, diseases of mucous membrane, etc. Combined with iodine, carbolic acid, etc., very valuable preparations are employed in the treatment of chronic affections of the mouth and teeth. For dental application, see *Gorgas' Dental Medicine.*

Gly′cerite or **Glyceri′tum.** A glycerite, or mixture of medicinal substances with glycerine.

Glyc′erole of Thy′mol. Glycerine combined with thymol; employed in *Dental Practice* in the treatment of diseases of the dental pulp and alveolar abscess, and as an antiseptic generally. See THYMOL. For dental uses see *Gorgas' Dental Medicine.*

Glyc′eryl. *Glycerule.* A hypothetical radical of glycerine.

Gly′cine. *Glycocol. Sugar of Gelatine.* A sweet substance obtained from gelatine by boiling it with sulphuric acid or with caustic potash.

Glycocho′lic Acid. Cholic acid conjugated with glycine.

Gly′cogen. A white amorphous powder known as animal starch. Occurs in the blood and liver. Changed by ferments into glucose.

Glycyrrhi′za. From γλυκυς, sweet, and ριζα, a root. A genus of plants of the order *Fabaceæ.* Liquorice.

Glycyrrhiza Glab′ra. The officinal liquorice. The root and extract are demulcent, emollient and nutritive, and are used in inflammatory affections of the mucous membranes, especially of the respiratory organs.

Glycyrrhi′zine. The sugar of liquorice.

Glys′ter. An enema.

Gnathi′dia. From γναϑος, a jaw. A term in *Ornithology,* applied to the rami of the lower jaw which are joined to the cranium behind, and meet in front at a greater or less angle.

Gnathi′tis. From γναϑος, the cheek, the jaw. Inflammation of the cheek or upper jaw.

Gnathoplas′ty. Operation for repairing any deficiency of the cheek by appropriating a sufficient portion of the soft parts contiguous.

Gnathople′gia. From γναϑος, and πληγη, a stroke. Paralysis of the cheek.

Gnathorrhag′ia. From γναϑος, and ρηγνυμι, to burst forth. Hemorrhage from the internal surface of the cheek.

Gnathospas′mus. From γναϑος, and σπασμος, a spasm. A spasmodic contraction of the muscles of the lower jaw.

Gnathothe′ca. From γναϑος, and ϑηκη, a sheath. In *Ornithology,* the horny integument of the beak.

Goad′by's Solu′tion. A preparation for preserving animal substances, made of bay salt, corrosive sublimate or arsenious acid and water.

Goitre. Bronchocele; which see.

Gold. *Aurum.* Atomic weight, 196.2. Symbol, Au. The most valuable of metals, found either in its native state or combined with silver, copper or iron. It is of a yellow color, very brilliant and possessed of great density, ductility and malleability.

In *Therapeutics* various preparations of it are used, and in *Dental Surgery* it is very extensively employed, both for filling teeth and in the construction of dental substitutes and artificial palates and obturators. With the exception of platina and aluminum, it is the only metal that can be placed in the mouth with impunity. When used for filling teeth, it should be pure; but for other dental purposes, it should contain a small quantity of alloy.

Gold, Alloying of. Gold in an unalloyed or pure state, is too soft to serve as a basis or support for artificial teeth, and, consequently, it has been found necessary to combine with it some other metal or metals to increase its hardness and elasticity. Silver and copper are the alloys most frequently employed. The following standards of fineness may be regarded as the best that can be adopted for gold to be used in connection with artificial teeth:

Plate for the upper jaw, twenty carats; for the lower, twenty-one, and for clasps and wire for spiral springs, eighteen. In reducing perfectly pure, or twenty-four carat gold, to these standards, the following are the proper proportions of alloy to be employed:

1. For twenty carat gold, take 20 dwts. pure gold, 3 dwts. fine copper, and 1 dwt. silver.
2. For twenty-one carat gold, take 21 dwts.

pure gold, 2 dwts. fine copper, and 1 dwt. silver.

3. For eighteen carat gold, take 18 dwts. pure gold, 5 dwts. best copper, and 1 dwt. silver.

The gold should be first melted in a clean crucible, in the manner to be hereafter described, and as soon as it has become thoroughly fused, the silver and then the copper should be thrown in, with two or three small lumps of borax. After keeping the whole in a fused state for some five or ten minutes, it may be poured into an ingot mould of the proper size, previously warmed and thoroughly oiled. If the gold cracks during the process of hammering or rolling, it should be again melted, and a few small pieces of borax, with a little muriate of ammonia, thrown in. In five or ten minutes it may be again cast into an ingot.

When scraps and filings are to be converted into plate, they should first be refined and afterwards properly alloyed. This may also be necessary with all gold the quality or fineness of which is not known; but with national coins, having a known fixed standard, this will not be necessary, unless they are below twenty-one or twenty carats.

Gold, Annealing of. The softening of gold by means of heat, to reduce the hardness caused by the mechanical forces to which it has been subjected in its manufacture. When swaging a gold plate, it is necessary to frequently anneal or soften the gold, as the hammering renders it hard and unyielding. In the case of a gold plate, this is readily done by means of the blow-pipe, the plate being held on a piece of charcoal, in contact with the alcohol flame, until it is heated to a cherry-red color, when it can be plunged in water to cool it. The annealing of gold for filling teeth can be performed by rapidly passing it through the flame of a spirit-lamp, until all foreign matters are driven from it, or by placing a sheet upon a wire grating, and holding it over the flame of a spirit-lamp. Some use a thin plate of platina or mica, upon which the gold is placed, and the plate heated; others place the gold sheet directly upon a charcoal fire. Another process is to boil the sheet of foil in dilute sulphuric or muriatic acid, and after carefully washing off the acid, to dry it by means of heat. See ANNEALING.

Gold, Chloride of. *Terchloride.* This form of gold is obtained by dissolving pure gold in three times its weight of muriatic acid, with the aid of moderate heat. The solution is evaporated by a gentle heat nearly to dryness, being at the same time well stirred with a glass rod. It is in the form of a crystalline mass of a deep red color. Its solution has a fine yellow tint. Being deliquescent, it must be kept in ground-stoppered bottles. It is a virulent poison, even more active than corrosive sublimate. It has been used as a caustic. It has been used in dentistry for the treatment of sensitive dentine, in the form of an ethereal solution.

Gold, Cohesive Shred. A preparation of gold for filling teeth, invented by E. Lamm. This form of gold is similar in some respects to crystal or sponge gold. The following directions are given for using shred gold: "Separate the gold with a small excavator, or, more properly, a fork and hook made for the purpose, into pieces suitable to the size of the cavity to be filled; half or two-thirds the size of the cavity. Should there be any tendency to crumble, pass it through a spirit flame and bring it to a moderate red heat, or anneal in a metallic or porcelain vessel, over a spirit lamp, as may be preferred. The observance of this rule will insure perfect cohesion and freedom from crumbling. Ordinarily, the heating process is not requisite. Either hand pressure or mallet pluggers may be successfully used, provided the points are not too small or deeply serrated. Instruments best suited to this preparation should be tolerably blunt, with shallow serrations, resembling somewhat the ordinary hand-pressure condensers. Care should be observed in handling the gold not to compress the fibre."

Gold Crowns. Portions of the natural crowns of teeth capped with gold, thereby restoring the contour. Gold crowns are also constructed on the roots of teeth by building up cohesive gold, or caps fitting the necks of such roots and secured by oxyphosphate cement, a pin or pivot or screw fixed in the root-canal giving additional stability.

Gold Crowns, Partial. Caps of gold plate employed for the protection of plastic fillings in large cavities, and for the restoration of contour, when, for any cause, a solid metallic filling cannot be inserted. Such caps are secured by the oxyphosphate filling.

Gold and Porcelain Crowns. An artificial crown attached to the natural root of a tooth, the exposed portion of which consists of a porcelain facing, backed with gold, and to which is attached the pivot, inserted into the root-canal by means of oxyphosphate or other cement.

Gold and Porcelain Partial Crowns. One form consists of a cross-pin plate tooth ground down to a size and shape that will properly restore the lost part of the crown of a natural tooth and form an accurate joint with the labial edge, the cap being backed with gold and soldered to a post or pivot of platinum connected with a thin platinum cap, which, in the form of a disk, covers the exposed surface of the root. The partial crown is secured in position with oxyphosphate of zinc. (See Littig's and Land's Methods.)

Gold, Crystal or Sponge. See Crystal Gold.

Gold, Crystallized and Sponge. Preparations of gold bearing these titles have been introduced to the notice of the dental profession, and have been pretty extensively used. They weld well, and are especially adapted to fillings in crown cavities in the lower jaw.

The *crystallized* gold is usually obtained in flat masses of a porous texture, of a reddish-brown or yellow tint, with here and there a golden lustre. Some of the specimens have a brilliant golden hue. All of these, when examined with a lens, will be found to be made up of a mass of confused crystals of the precious metal. See Crystal Gold.

Sponge gold is commonly found in small, reddish-brown masses, destitute of the lustre which we occasionally see in the crystallized variety. It is prepared very much in the same manner as the other. Some have made it from an alloy of gold and silver by dissolving out the latter metal with nitric acid and heating the sponge to redness. This method is objectionable, because some silver is always retained. It is better procured by igniting the terchloride.

Gold Foil, Cohesive. That condition of gold foil in which the leaves unite readily and firmly together; a property of cohesion. To Dr. Robert Arthur, of Baltimore, is due the credit of having first directed the attention of the dental profession to this form of gold foil, and to the manner of working it. It is necessary that the first gold introduced into the cavity should be firmly fixed, in order that it should act as a base for the bulk to be built upon it. See Gold Foil, Dentist's; also, Cohesive Foil.

Gold Foil, Dentist's. *Aurum foliatum.* Gold leaf. Gold foil, as used by dentists for filling teeth, is gold hammered into a thin leaf, but finer in quality and of much greater thickness than the article ordinarily known as gold leaf.

The art of preparing gold foil is an exceedingly nice and difficult one, and has attained greater perfection in the United States than in any other country, as one evidence of which we may mention that many of the most eminent European practitioners procure their supplies from this country.

Gold, as at present supplied to the dentist, is divided into soft or plain gold foil, and adhesive gold foil, the appreciable difference between them being that the latter possesses the quality of adhering or welding together with much less pressure, when freshly prepared, than the former.

The thickness of the individual sheet or leaf is, or should be, indicated by the expression of the weight in grains of each sheet. Thus, a sheet of No. 4 should weigh four grains, No. 5, five grains, and so on. Consequently, a troy ounce of No. 4 contains 120 sheets, while the same weight of No. 6 will contain only 80 sheets. The numbers most in use are 2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 20, 30, 60, 120 and 240, the latter numbers being seldom employed, and mostly for completing the surfaces of fillings.

When properly prepared, gold foil is made from absolutely *pure gold*, and particular attention given to the annealing process by the manufacturer; this latter is of as much vital importance as the former. There are various methods of freeing gold from foreign matter or alloy, for a general account of which see Refining of Gold, but the most effectual and certain method by which gold can be made absolutely pure is by dissolving in aqua regia (royal water) a mixture of nitric and muriatic acids in proportion of one part of the former to four of the latter.

The bullion to be refined (composed, say of gold, silver and copper), previously prepared by graining or passing through the rolls, is put into a glass matrass, and a suitable quantity of the aqua regia poured on it and then submitted to heat in a water or sand-bath. The gold and the copper are dissolved and remain in solution, while the silver is precipitated to the bottom of the matrass as a chloride in a grayish-white powder.

The solution must be carefully decanted from the chloride into a solution of protosulphate of iron, at the bottom of which, after a short interval, the gold will be found precipitated in the form of a reddish-brown powder. This precipitate must be well digested in muriatic acid, then in boiling water, and, after drying, may be melted with a little borax. The whole operation is a very delicate one, requiring considerable experience and the exercise of great patience, care and attention to insure success. The gold is cast into ingots about one inch wide, and portions of it (varying in weight according to the number intended to be made) are cut off and pressed between fine steel rolls until the proper thickness is reached, which for No. 4 is when a piece of the ribbon one inch square will weigh about five grains. Two hundred of these inch-square pieces of gold are filled into the centre of a four-inch square packet, composed of pieces of vellum or of a peculiar paper, a square of the gold and a piece of the vellum or paper alternating all the way through. The packet, which is technically called a "cutch," is then tightly incased on all sides by strong parchment casings, and is ready for beating. The hammers used weigh from 12 to 16 pounds, and are wielded with one hand, the other being employed in regularly turning the cutch around and over, so as to bring every part of it equally under the hammer.

The beating is commenced upon the centre of the cutch, where the squares of gold are piled, but as the squares enlarge by the force of the blows, the direction of the hammering is moved outward apace, the skill of the workman being proved by his ability to keep the enlarging gold in the cutch as nearly square as when started. The beating is continued until the edges of the gold are driven out beyond the edges of the cutch, when it is carefully scraped off and weighed from time to time, until the proper quantity has been taken off. The sheets of foil are then laid out from the cutch, the rough edges trimmed smooth and even, and they are ready for the process of softening or annealing. This is an important process, and each manufacturer has his own method of doing it, the details of which are seldom made known. The general principle is, that by exposure to heat the soft, kid-like quality of absolutely *pure* gold may be restored to sheets of foil that have been rendered hard, harsh and unyielding by the hammering they have been subjected to. After annealing, the foil is placed in books preparatory to exposure for sale. See GOLD, ANNEALING OF.

The vellum books formerly made use of for tools were the relics of centuries gone by, many of them beautifully illuminated, and the different colors remaining as bright as when first put on. Some of them must have required the greater part of an ordinary lifetime for their completion, and after having performed their part in the world as literary productions, were made to perform a very different part, one never contemplated by their authors, namely, that of forming an indispensable tool for the manufacture of *dentist's gold foil.*

Gold Leaf Electrometer. An instrument for detecting the presence of electricity by the divergence of two slips of gold leaf.

Gold, Peroxide of. Dissolve gold foil or pure gold in aqua regia, composed of one part muriatic acid, and two parts of nitric acid, precipitate the solution with ammonia, being careful not to add too much ammonia; then pour off the acid and wash the precipitate with warm water several times, or until there is no acid left, then dry it over a gentle fire.

A decidedly better method is to precipitate with oxide of zinc or magnesia, and then to wash the precipitate with water, and to digest it with nitric acid. This oxide is yellow when hydrated, and black when anhydrous. It is easily reduced by heat, and even by light.

Gold Plate, Manner of Making it. This being an article used in the construction of dental substitutes, the author will here describe the manner of making it.

The gold, after being melted in a clean crucible, rubbed on the inside with borax (subborate of soda), is poured into an ingot-mould of the proper length, width, and thickness, and after it is cooled, is reduced by hammering on an anvil, to the thickness of about an eighth of an inch. It is now annealed by placing it in a charcoal fire, or furnace, and heated until every part becomes red. It may be necessary, during the operation of hammering, to subject it several times to this process, to prevent the gold from cracking, and if, notwithstanding this precaution, it still cracks, it should be remelted, and a little muriate of ammonia thrown on it in the crucible while in a fused state. It may then be recast into an ingot and the hammering proceeded with as before.

When it is reduced to the thickness above mentioned, it should be annealed and then placed between the rollers of a rolling-mill, so adjusted as to be the same distance apart at both ends, and not so near to each other as to require a very great effort to force the gold between them. The rollers should be brought a little nearer to each other every time the plate is passed between them, until the gold is made sufficiently thin.

Gold Plate. For dental uses may be made by the following formulas:

18 Carat Gold Plate.

United States Gold Coin	64½ dwt. = $60
Pure Silver	13 “

18 Carat Gold Plate.

Gold	18 dwt.
Silver	2 “
Copper	4 “

19 Carat Plate.

Gold Coin	20 dwt.
Silver	40 grs.
Copper	25 “

19 Carat Plate.

Gold	19 dwt.
Silver	2 “
Copper	3 “

20 Carat Plate.

Gold Coin	20 dwt.
Silver	20 grs.
Copper	18 “

20 Carat Plate.

Gold	20 dwt.
Silver	2 “
Copper	2 “

21 Carat Plate.

Gold Coin	20 dwt.
Silver	13 grs.

21 Carat Plate.

Gold	21 dwt.
Silver	1 “
Copper	2 “

22 Carat Plate.

Gold	22 dwt.
Silver	18 grs.
Copper	1 dwt.
Platinum	6 grs.

Gold Plate, Michaels' Method. A method of Dr. Michaels, of Paris, France, which consists in burnishing a very thin and pliable gold plate to the plaster model obtained from an impression of the mouth. The sheet of gold forming the plate is smooth on surface, to be adjusted to the plaster model, and roughened or quadrilated on the outer surface. This gold plate is burnished into form and position on the plaster surface of the model, and retained in place by little nails, half an inch in length, driven into the plaster by the side of the plate, and the free ends so bent over with pliers as to secure the plate in position. The teeth are then adjusted to the plate and secured with adhesive wax, and the whole invested in a mixture of sand and plaster, leaving the entire roughened surface of the plate exposed. After proper heating up, solder is run all over the plate to obtain the desired thickness. After the whole surface and backings have been well covered with borax, the soldering of the teeth to the plate is accomplished. See ELECTRO-METALLIC PLATE.

Gold, Refining of. There are several processes for refining gold, one of which is known by the name of "parting." By this process, a quantity of silver, equal to three times the weight of the gold to be refined, must be melted with it, and well mixed by being stirred up in the crucible, and then poured into an ingot, rolled very thin and cut into small pieces; or, instead of this, the melted mixture may be poured into a vessel containing water which is rapidly revolving; this latter procedure is called granulating, and will serve equally as well as the other. The whole mass is now put into a glass matrass, and a quantity of nitric acid poured on it. The matrass is now placed in a sand-bath, moderately heated at first. The action of the acid commences immediately, and when it becomes completely saturated with the silver, it must be carefully poured off into a vessel containing water, and a fresh supply of acid poured into the matrass, and the action continued until the whole of the silver is decomposed or dissolved, which may be known by the colorless appearance of the fumes. The pure gold remaining in the matrass has a brown appearance, is easily broken with the fingers, but its metallic qualities have not been affected, and only requires to be melted to be ready for use.

Another process employed in some of the mints, is termed "cementation." This consists in first rolling the gold out into exceedingly thin plates, then placing it with a mixture of four parts of brickdust, one of sulphate of iron, calcined to redness, and one of muriate of soda, in a crucible. A bed of this mixture, or cementing powder, is first placed in the bottom of the crucible; the gold is then put in and covered with it. The crucible is covered with another crucible, the joints well luted with clay, and exposed to a heat gradually raised to a red heat, at which elevation of temperature it is kept from twenty to twenty-four hours. The crucible is now removed from the fire, the top broken off, and after the latter has cooled, the gold is separated from the cement and washed with hot water, or what is still better, boiled in water.*

For separating copper, tin, lead, or zinc, from gold, the following simple method may be adopted: Put the gold in a crucible covered with another crucible, having a small opening or hole through the top; lute the two together with clay, place them in a bed of charcoal in the furnace, ignite the coal gradually, afterwards increase the combustion by means of a current of air from a pair of bellows, such as are usually used in connection with small furnaces; after the gold has melted, throw in several small lumps of nitrate of potassa and borax, and keep in a fused state for thirty or forty minutes, then separate the two crucibles and pour the metal into an ingot-mould of the proper size, previously warmed and well oiled. Most of the base metals will be dissipated during the process of fusion in the form of vapor, the lead escaping into the pores of the crucible. The chloride of mercury (corrosive sublimate) is sometimes used instead of the nitrate of potassa, for the purpose of dissipating the base metals, and often with more certain and better results. If the gold cracks on being hammered or rolled, it should be melted again, and more nitrate of potassa and borax thrown into it, and the inside of the crucible well rubbed with the latter, before the metal is put in. It is sometimes necessary to repeat this process several times, and if the gold continues brittle, a little muriate of ammonia should be thrown into the crucible when the gold is in a fused state, and after the vapor ceases to escape the metal may be poured into an ingot-mould, warmed and oiled as before directed. This last method of treatment will make the gold tough, and prevent it from cracking under the hammer, or while being rolled, if it is properly annealed.

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* Chemistry of the Arts, vol. ii., p. 551.

To separate platinum from gold, it is necessary to dissolve the alloy in a mixture of ammonia and nitric acid, which will cause the former metal to be precipitated. The acid should then be poured into another vessel, and the gold precipitated by pouring a solution of sulphate of iron into it.

Gold Plated with Platinum. A form of gold employed for filling surfaces of teeth exposed to view, and made by soldering a bar of pure gold upon a bar of platinum, and rolling the two down to any desired thickness. To be used as heavy gold.

Gold, Rolled. A form of heavy gold for filling teeth, prepared by rolling pure gold to give it softness and toughness, and, when pure, a great degree of cohesiveness.

Gold Solder. Gold alloyed with one or more metals. But the metals used for this purpose should be pure. The gold should be placed in a clean crucible, with a little borax, and as soon as it has become completely fused, the silver, and afterwards the copper, those being the proper alloys for gold solder, may be added. When the whole is melted the alloy may be immediately poured into an ingot-mould previously warmed and oiled.

The ingot should now be hammered on an anvil, and afterwards passed through a rolling-mill until it is reduced to a very thin plate, when it is ready for use.

The solder employed in mechanical dentistry should be sufficiently fine to prevent it being easily acted on by the secretions of the mouth.

The following exhibits the relative proportions of the metals most frequently employed for three different qualities of gold solder:

Fine Flowing Gold Solder.

No. 1.— 2 dwts. 22-carat gold.
16 grs. fine silver.
12 grs. roset copper.

No. 2.— 1 dwt. 15 grs. 22-carat gold.
16 grs. fine silver.
12 grs. roset copper.

The following makes a finer solder than either of the above, and although it requires a little stronger blast to fuse it, it flows very freely:

No. 3.—6 dwts. pure gold.
2 dwts. roset copper.
1 dwt. fine silver.

In making gold solder, if the proper, relative proportions of the different metals are varied even half a grain, it will affect the flowing of it, a quality which it is very desirable for it to possess. See SOLDERS, GOLD AND SILVER.

Gold Terchloride. See TERCHLORIDE OF GOLD.

Goldbeat′ers′ Skin. The intestina recta of the ox, which have been beaten quite smooth for the manufacture of gold leaf. Used as a defensive dressing for slight cuts, &c.

Golden Sul′phuret. A sulphuret of antimony prepared by precipitating antimonic acid by sulphuretted hydrogen.

Gomphi′asis. *Gomphias′mus*; from γομφος, a nail. Pain in the molar teeth; the pain of teeth in teething. Loosening of the teeth.

Gomphias′mus. Gomphiasis.

Gom′phioi. Dentes molares; grinding teeth.

Gom′phosis. Γομφωσις, from γομφος, a nail. *Gompho′ma.* An immovable articulation in bones, in which one bone is received into the cavity of another, like a nail in a board. The articulation of the teeth with the alveoli furnishes the only example of this species of articulation.

Gonag′ra. *Gonyag′ra;* from *γονυ*, the knee, and *αγρα*, a seizure. Gout in the knee.

Gonal′gia. Pain in the knee.

Gonarthri′tis. From *γονυ*, the knee, *αρθρον*, the joint, and *itis*, inflammation. Inflammation of the knee.

Gonarthroc′ace. From *γονυ*, knee, *αρθρον*, joint, and *κακη*, evil. A cancerous or ulcerated condition of the knee-joint.

Go′ne. The semen. The uterus. Offspring.

Gonecysti′tis. Inflammation of the vesiculæ seminales.

Gon′flement. Swelling.

Gong Metal. An alloy of eighty parts of copper and twenty of tin.

Gongro′na. Bronchocele.

Goniom′eter. From *γωνια*, an angle, and *μετρον*, a measure. An instrument for measuring angles, more particularlarly those formed by faces of crystals.

Gonoc′ace. From *γονυ*, knee, and *κακη*, evil. White swelling of the knee.

Gon′ocele. From *γονη*, semen, and *κηλη*, a tumor. Effusion of semen out of ruptured seminal vesicles into the cellular tissues. Also, a swelling of testicle and spermatic cord, from supposed retention of semen.

Gonorrhœ′a. From *γονη*, the semen, and *ρεω*, I flow. Literally, an involuntary discharge of semen, but used to designate a discharge of mucus from the urethra, which may result either from the direct application of irritants to the lining membrane of this passage or from impure sexual connection. The former is termed *gonorrhœa benigna*, and the latter, *gonorrhœa virulenta*, *maligna*, or *venerea*.

Gonorrhœa Bal′ani. A purulent discharge from the surface of the entire glans penis, which is in a highly inflamed state.

Gonorrhœa Dormien′tum. Seminal emission during sleep.

Gonorrhœa Laxo′rum. A pellucid urethral discharge without erection.

Gonorrhœ′al. Relating to gonorrhœa virulenta.

Gonyag′ra. Gout in the knee.

Gonyal′gia. Gonalgia.

Go′nyocele. White swelling or hernia of the knee.

Gonyon′cus. From *γονυ*, the knee, and *ογκος*, a tumor. A swelling of the knee.

Gor′get. An instrument used in the operation of lithotomy and fistula in ano. It represents a long gutter in the shape of a throat, which is especially employed in the above operations.

Gorgo′nia. A genus of corals.

Gosier. Pharynx. Throat.

Gossyp′ium. A genus of plants of the order *Malvaceæ;* also, cotton. Used in burns and to blisters. A fluid extract is used as an emmenagogue and abortive; also in form of decoction. Dose of the decoction, one wineglass.

Go′tium. Goitre.

Goulard's Cerate. Compound cerate of lead, used on burns, excoriations, &c.

Goulard's Extract. A subacetate of lead, prepared by boiling powdered litharge in vinegar. Liq. plumbi diacetatis dilutus.

Gout. *Arthri′tis; pod′agra; chira′gra; morbus articula′ris.* Pain, redness, and swelling in the joints, especially that of the great toe and those of the feet and hands.

Gout, Diaphragmatic. Angina pectoris.

Gout Paper. Paper spread with a mixture of extract of mezereon, wax, spermaceti, and oil.

Gout, Rheumat′ic. Acute rheumatism.

Gout-Stone. A stony concretion deposited in parts affected with gout.

Gouty Concre′tions. Earthy concretions, resembling *chalk-stones*, formed in the joints of gouty persons.

Gouty Teeth. See Arthritic Teeth.

Graa′fian Fol′licles. Small spherical bodies found in the stroma of the ovary.

Grac′ilis. Slender. The rectus interior femoris, a long, slender muscle of the thigh.

Grad′uated Compress. A compress formed of a number of pieces of cotton cloth, or other substances, progressively decreasing in size, the whole forming a sort of pyramid, the apex of which can be applied on the precise point wished, in cases of wounded arteries.

Grain. *Gra′num.* The 60th part of a troy drachm.

Gram′ma. A scruple.

Gramme. A French weight, equal to 15,434 grains troy, or $\frac{565}{1000}$ drachm avoirdupois. The 24th part of an ounce. Also the iris.

Grana Moschata. Musk-seed. See Hibiscus Abelmoschus.

Grana Paradisi. *Amomum granum paradisi.* The greater cardamom seeds.

Grana Tiglii. The seeds of the *Croton Tiglium.*

Grandidenta′tus. *Grandis*, large, and *dens*, a tooth. Having large teeth.

Gran′dines. The plural of *grando*, a hailstone. A term applied by Wesser to large tubercles.

Granif′erous. From *granum*, grain, and *fero*, to bear. Bearing grain.

Gran′ite. In *Geology*, an aggregate rock, composed of quartz, felspar, and mica, irregularly crystallized together.

Graniv′orous. From *granum*, a grain, and *voro*, to eat. Subsisting on grain; grain-eating, as birds.

Gran′ular. *Granulum*, little grains. In the form of grains; of the nature of granulations.

Granular Disease of the Kidney. Bright's disease of the kidney, consisting of granular degeneration, with albuminous urine.

Granular Liver. Cirrhosis.

Granula′tion. From *granum*, a grain. The reduction of coarsely crystalline substances to particles of uniform size, by solution and rapid evaporation.

Granula′tions. *Granula′tio*; from *granum*, a grain. Red, conical, flesh-like bodies, which form on the surfaces of ulcers and suppurating wounds. They serve to fill up their cavities and to unite their sides. Also, organic lesions, consisting in the formation of small, semi-transparent, oval tumors, resembling millet seed. They are most frequently met with in the lungs. In *Chemistry*, metal reduced to grains or small particles.

Gran′ule. *Gran′ulum.* A small grain. In Pharmacy, a small pill.

Granulo′ma. Neoplasms which do not advance beyond the stage of granulation tissue.

Gran′ulose. The starch granules, or starch enclosed by coats of cellulose.

Gra′num. A grain or kernel.

Graph′ite. *Graph′ites. Plumba′go.* Black lead.

Gras′sa. Sub-borate of soda.

Grass Oil of Namur. A volatile oil obtained from Indian nard or *Spica nardi.*

Grave′do. From *gravis*, heavy. Catarrh, with a sense of heaviness in the head.

Grav′el. *Lith′ia rena′lis.* Small calculous concretions formed in the kidneys, passing into the bladder, are expelled with the urine. See Calculus.

Gravel, Pileous or ***Hairy.*** A gravel containing hairs, ammoniaco-magnesian phosphate, and uric acid.

Gravel Root. The root of the Eupatorium purpureum.

Gra′ver. An engraving instrument. An instrument consisting of a steel stem, fixed in a handle, with a sharp point, shaped to suit the particular purpose for which it is intended. It was formerly much used by dentists in the manufacture of artificial teeth from ivory, and the tooth of the hippopotomus; but as the use of these substances for dental substitutes has been almost altogether superseded, it is now employed in finishing such substitutes as are fixed on metallic and plastic bases.

Grav′id. Pregnant.

Grav′idine. A sediment in the urine ot pregnant women which, by its decomposition, gives rise to kiesteine.

Gravim′eter. An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of bodies.

Gravita′tion. The act of moving towards a centre, as when a body falls to the earth.

Grav′ity. *Grav′itas;* from *gravis*, heavy, weight, heaviness. The tendency of a body towards the centre, or of bodies towards each other.

Grav′ity, Specif′ic. *Gravitas specifica.* The density or weight of a body, compared with the density or weight of another of the same bulk, assumed as the standard. For solids and liquids, water is the standard, and common air for gases. The weight of a solid of any given dimensions, compared with the weight of the same bulk of water, is its specific gravity. Thus, if a solid be first weighed in air, and then in water, it will be found in the latter case to have lost of its weight a quantity equal to the weight of its own bulk of water. Now by dividing the total weight by the loss of weight in water, the quotient will show the specific gravity.

Green Mineral. An arsenite of copper.

Green Sickness. Chlorosis.

Green Stain. A deposit which collects on the teeth of children, from uncleanliness, about the 10th to 13th year, and sometimes earlier, which is very corrosive in its action. This deposit has been erroneously called "green-tartar," but unlike salivary and serumal calculi, it is generally considered to be a deposit for the mucus, in the form, according to Wedl, of a uniformly granular mass which is morphologically identical with the matrix of the micro organism known as "leptothrix."

Green′stone. A variety of trap rock, composed of felspar and hornblende.

Green Vitrol. Sulphate of iron.

Gripes. The colic.

Grippe. From *gripper*, to gripe. To catch hold of. The influenza.

Groin. The lower and lateral part of the abdomen, just above the thigh.

Gros. Drachm.

Gros′suline. From *groseille*, a gooseberry. A peculiar principle forming the basis of vegetable jelly; pectin.

Ground Berry. Gaultheria.

Grouse′berry. See GAULTHERIA.

Growth. The gradual increase of animal and vegetable bodies, especially in height. Also, the development of a morbid tissue.

Gru′ma. Tartar.

Gru′mus. A coagulum; a clot of blood.

Gru′tum. *Grutum mil′ium.* A hard, white pimple or tubercle of the skin, resembling a millet seed.

Grypho′sis. From γρυπτοω, I incurvate. Incurvation of the nails.

Gry′phus La′pis. The philosopher's stone.

Gua′co. The Eupatorium guaco, a tree of South America, the juice of which is used by the negroes as a cure of the bites of poisonous reptiles, and it has recently been employed in cholera.

Guai′acol. An active constituent and one of the active principles of creasote, from which it is derived. It is a light-colored, pungent liquid, and less objectionable to smell than creasote. Used in dental practice as a disinfectant and antiseptic, for which purpose it may be combined with oil of cassia. Used also internally. Dose, ♏j to iij.

Guai′acum. The concrete juice of *Guaiacum officinale;* also, a genus of plants of the order *Zygophyllaceæ.*

Guaiacum Officina′le. A tree, a native of South America, and several of the West Indian Islands. The wood is called *Lignumvitæ*, from its supposed efficacy in syphilis. The shavings or raspings are prepared by the turner for the druggists. The resin is a stimulant and alterative, and has been found beneficial in rheumatism, gout, secondary syphilis, scrofulous diseases, and cutaneous eruptions; the wood is more frequently used in the latter affections. Dose, gr. x to xxx; of the tincture, ʒj.

Gua′nine. A yellowish-white crystalline powder, obtained from guano by digestion in milk of lime, and precipitation with hydrochloric acid. It is found in human urine.

Gua′no. The excrement of sea-birds. It is a most valuable manure, and has of late years been very largely used by farmers. It has been recommended by M. Desmartis, of Bordeaux, as a remedy in chronic skin diseases.

Guar′ana. *Paullinia.* Prepared from the seeds of the *Paullinia Sorbilis.* It is a tonic, and is useful in sick-headache, diarrhœa of phthisis, paralysis, &c. Dose of the extract, gr. viij, or x, during the day; of the powder, ʒj or ij.

Gubernac′ulum Den′tis. A name given by M. Serres, a French anatomist, to the small chord which was supposed to connect the sac of a tooth with the gum. This appendage was described by Delabarre as being hollow, and as playing an important part in dentition. See DENTITION, and TEETH, ORIGIN AND FORMATION OF.

Gubernaculum Tes′tis. *Ligamentum testis.* A name given by Hunter to a fibro-cellular chord, which, in the fœtus, extends from the scrotum to the testis.

Guin′ea Pepper. A plant of the genus *Capsicum.*

Gu′la. The upper part of the œsophagus and pharynx.

Gul Attar. Attar of roses.

Gul′let. The œsophagus.

Gum. *Gummi.* A concrete vegetable juice which exudes from certain trees, generally transparent, more or less brittle when dry, and soluble in water. Also, the fleshy substance which surrounds the necks of the teeth, and invests the alveolar border. See GUMS.

Gum Acaciæ. Gum Arabic. The concrete juice of the *Acacia vera*, and other species of *Acacia.* In *Dental Practice*, it is useful as a demulcent and emollient in all forms of inflammation of the mouth and gums, ulceration, &c., aphthous ulceration of children, and cancrum oris. See *Gorgas' Dental Medicine.*

Gum Boil. Alveolar abscess.

Gum Cutter. An instrument designed for the removal of the overlying gum which covers the masticating surface of molar teeth—generally third molars—after the cusps only have erupted.

Gum Dammar. A resin obtained from a species of pine. *Dammara orientalis.* It forms one of the ingredients of *Modeling Composition*, which is employed for obtaining impressions of the mouth. An ethereal solution is used by microscopists as a mounting fluid.

Gum Elastic. Caoutchouc.

Gum Lancet. *Dentiscal′pium; odontog′lyphon.* A curved instrument or knife for separating the gums from the neck of a tooth, previous to extraction. The gum lancets usually employed are shaped like a fleam, but different dentists have them constructed differently. Two, however, are useful, one with a thin, narrow, curved blade, oval at the point, and another with a sharp-pointed narrow blade, with only one edge.

Gum, Red. *Gum Rash.* A red cutaneous eruption which occurs in infancy, and generally during first dentition.

Gum, Wasting of. See Ulatrophia.

Gum′ma. *Gum′mata.* An elastic tumor on the periosteum, especially of the cranium and sternum, usually resulting from a syphilitic taint, and so called because it contains a matter like gum.

Gum′mi. See Gums.

Gummi Aca′ciæ. Gum arabic.

Gummi Carran′næ. A resinous substance, said to be derived from *Amyris caranna*, a tree of Mexico and South America.

Gum′mi Ceraso′rum. The gum which exudes from the bark of cherry trees.

Gummi Euphor′bii. A concrete resinous juice from one or more species of *Euphorbia.*

Gummi Ki′no. See Kino.

Gummi Lu′tea. A gum-resin produced by the grass-tree of New South Wales.

Gummi Myr′rhæ. Myrrh, a resinous exudation from the *Balsamodendron myrrha.*

Gummi Rubrum Gambiense. Kino.

Gum-resin. *Gummi resina.* The concrete juices of plants, consisting of gum and resin, frequently associated with essential oil, and other substances.

Gums. *Gingivæ.* Ουλα. A thick, dense, highly vascular, and fleshy substance, adapted to the necks of the teeth, its fibrous nature enabling it to sustain without injury the contact of hard substances and act as a protecting cushion to the alveolar border. The texture of the gums, however, differs from that of the membrane of which they seem to be composed. They are thicker and denser, and possess less sensibility. In a healthy condition the gums are remarkable for their insensibility; the mucous membrane, of which they are largely composed, is remarkably thick, and is reflected around the teeth and continuous with the periosteum of the alveoli. They have a free margin about half a line in width, which surrounds the base of the crown of each tooth, and instead of forming a horizontal line, they present a scalloped or festooned appearance, caused by elongations in the interdental spaces. From the edge of the free margin the gums are reflected back upon themselves, and unite with the true peridental membrane. The portion which adheres to the necks of the teeth is of a very fibrous structure. When in a healthy state, the free border is very thin. The mucous membrane lines the cavities of the mouth and nose, the maxillary and frontal sinuses, the whole alimentary canal, and is a continuation of the skin covering the outer surface of the body. From the change of structure, however, which it undergoes after entering the mouth, it may be regarded as an entirely different membrane.

The gingivæ, or gingival margins of the gums, are the parts which are immediately connected with the necks of the teeth—the free margin.

This free margin is covered with a dense, squamous epithelium, which enables it to withstand abrasion.

It rests upon a layer of softer epithelial cells, and is placed upon the margin of the alveolus, and closely connected to the neck of the tooth and periosteum of the wall of the alveolus by radiating bundles of fibrous tissue, which constitute what has been designated the *dental ligament.*

The gums of the upper jaw are supplied with blood-vessels from the superior coronary artery, and those of the lower from the submental and sublingual arteries; they derive their nerves from the superior dental branches of the fifth pair.

The gums are remarkable for their insensibility and hardness, when healthy, but exhibit great tenderness, upon the slightest touch, when diseased.

In the infant state of the gums, the central line of both dental arches presents a white, firm, apparently cartilaginous ridge, which gradually becomes thinner as the teeth advance; and in old age, after the teeth drop out, the gums again resume somewhat their former infantile condition, showing "second childhood."

The gums may be regarded as that portion of the mucous membrane from which the teeth papillæ and dental sacs originate, and these contribute in an eminent degree to the stability of the teeth after their eruption

For physical characteristics of the gums, see *Harris's Prin. and Pract. of Dentistry.*

Gums, Diseases of the. The gums and alveolar processes, from apparently the same cause, assume various morbid conditions. An unhealthy action in one is almost certain to be followed by disease in the other. The most common form of disease, to which the gums are subject, is usually, though very improperly, denominated scurvy, from its supposed resemblance to *scorbutus*, "a genus of disease in the class *cachexiæ*, and order *impetigines*, of Cullen." To this disease, however, it bears no resemblance.

The susceptibility of the gums to the action of morbid irritants is always increased by enfeeblement of the vital powers of the body. Hence, persons laboring under excessive grief, melancholy, or any other affection of the mind, or constitutional disease, tending to enervate the physical energies of the system, are exceedingly subject to inflammation, sponginess, and ulceration of their gums. But notwithstanding the increase of susceptibility which the gums derive from certain constitutional causes and states of the general health, these influences, in the majority of cases, may all be counteracted by a strict observance of the rules of dental hygiene, or, in other words, by regular attention to the cleanliness of the teeth.

Gums, Effects of Lead on the. It would seem, from the observations of Dr. Burton, that the introduction of lead into the system, whether by persons who have been exposed to the action of it in the usual course of their avocations, or who have taken acetate of lead medicinally, imparts to the edges of the gums a *leaden blue*. Dr. Falcot is of the opinion that the *blue line* is the result of an elimination of the lead, and indicates by its presence that the lead, carried along by the circulation, is deposited in the tissue of the gums, where it forms a combination, which reveals its presence by a more or less blue discoloration. Copper poisoning will also cause a distinctive blue line, resembling that of lead.

Gums, Fibrous Tumors of. Sessile tumors, which grow from the periosteum of the alveolar border, and commence usually just within the tooth-socket. Their growth is slow and painless and unless removed, continued growth is the result. The tumor is smooth, rounded, sometimes lobulated, firm, somewhat elastic, and of the normal color of the mucous membrane. It may displace the teeth by its pressure. Excision is the only remedy, and as the periosteum and subjacent bone are involved, they should be removed. Such tumors are benign, and, when thoroughly removed, do not return.

Gums, Hypertrophy of. A rare affection characterized by extra growth, which may conceal the teeth and almost fill the mouth. The gums present a pink, smooth or warty appearance covering all of the crowns of the teeth in some cases, while in others the points of the cusps alone may be visible. The hypertrophied tissue sometimes protrudes from the mouth, and to the touch the gums are elastic and firm, and do not bleed readily; they are also devoid of sensibility. The microscope shows the fibrous stroma of the gum to be present in excessive amount, but no new glandular or epithelial elements. There is always more or less expansion of the alveolar border of the jaw, and an exuberant growth of the papillary surface. It has been associated with molluscum fibrosum, and is common to early life and to subjects of moderate intellect only. Removal of the hypertrophied gum, and alveolar border of the jaw is the proper treatment, as no medication will effect a cure. This affection must not be mistaken for prurient growth of gum (papilloma), which see.

Gums, Inflam'mation, Turgescence, Ulceration, and Recession of. A complication of disease to which the gums are very liable; causing the teeth to loosen, and when not arrested, ultimately to drop out. The gums when thus affected present a deep florid or purple appearance; their edges are thick and round, and on being pressed, purulent matter is discharged from between them and the necks of the teeth. They are usually very sensitive, sometimes slightly painful, or bleeding from the most trifling injury.

The disease generally first makes its appearance around the lower front teeth and the upper molars, opposite the mouths of the salivary ducts, and in the immediate vicinity of aching, decayed, dead, loose, or irregularly arranged teeth, or in the neighborhood of roots of teeth, and from thence it extends to the other teeth. The rapidity of its progress depends on the age, health, and constitutional temperament or habit of body of the individual, and the nature of the local irritants which have given rise to it. In some come cases it exists for years without causing any peceptible recession of the gums, or destruction of the alveolar processes—the only unpleasant consequences attending it, being a vitiated state of the secretions of the mouth, and an offensive breath. In other instances it progresses so rapidly that, in a few weeks or months, both the gums and the alveoli become involved in the diseased action.

When the inflammation of the gums is favored by a constitutional tendency, it soon extends to the alveolar and dental periosteum, often causing a deposition of bony matter at the bottom of the alveoli.

Nor do the pernicious effects of the disease always stop here. Constitutional symptoms often supervene, more vital organs become implicated, and the health of the general system is sometimes seriously impaired. Hence the improvement in the constitutional health often observed after the loss of the teeth of persons who have for a long time been affected with the disease. No condition of the mouth has a greater tendency to deteriorate its secretions, and impair the function of mastication, than the one now under consideration.

The diseased action often extends to the peridental tissues. They become the seat of subacute inflammation, are thickened and pour out a purulent fluid which gradually breaks down and destroys the walls of the alveoli, so that the extremities of the roots of the teeth of the upper jaw protrude so far through them and the gums as to be a source of annoyance to the lips and inner walls of the cheeks. The teeth of first dentition are more liable to be thus affected than those of second, and in this case they should always be immediately extracted. It is not necessary that there should be aching, decayed, dead, irregularly arranged teeth, or tartar, to irritate the gums and peridental membrane. The arrangement of the teeth is often such, even when regular, as to produce inflammation in certain parts of the mouth, which sooner or later, according to the constitutional tendency, results in disease. Hence it is, that, when all the teeth are sound, we occasionally see a gradual wasting of such parts of the gums as are most prominent, especially those which surround the cuspidati and the palatine fangs of the upper molar teeth.

Thus it will be seen that local agents may exert a considerable influence in the production of the disease, without being easily detected. It should also be recollected that a person of sixty, seventy, or even eighty years of age, is exposed to the same, and perhaps, more powerful local causes of irritation than one of twenty; and the reason the effects are not always developed in earlier life, is, that there are greater tendencies to this disease in some constitutions than others.

Dr. Koecker, who had the most ample opportunities of observing the affection in all its various forms, says he has never seen a case of it in which tartar was not present.

It attacks persons of all ages, ranks, and conditions, and in every country, climate, and nation. "I have observed," says Dr. Koecker, "the inhabitants of the most opposite countries, the Russians, the French, the Italians, the Spaniards, the Portuguese and English, the Africans, the East and West Indians, and those of the United States, to be more or less liable to it."

It is, however, more frequently met with in the lower than in the higher classes of society. Persons who pay no attention to the cleanliness and health of their teeth are particularly subject to it. With sailors, and those who live principally on salt provisions, it is very prevalent. "Persons of robust constitutions," says the author just quoted, "are much more liable to this affection of the gums, than those of delicate habits; and it shows itself in its worst forms, oftener after the age of thirty than at any earlier period."

Everything that tends to produce inflammation in the gums and alveolar processes may be regarded as an exciting cause of the disease. To those that have already been enumerated, may be added accumulations of extraneous matter on the teeth, and along the edges of the gums, exostoses of the roots of the teeth, artificial teeth badly inserted, or of improper materials, and dental operations injudiciously performed. The use of tooth-brushes wrongly constructed, and improper tooth powders, especially charcoal, may be reckoned among its exciting causes.

Strumous individuals sometimes have an affection of the gums which differs from the one just described in many respects. The gums, instead of being purple and swollen, are paler and harder than ordinarily, and on being pressed, discharge a muco-purulent matter, of a dingy white color. They often remain in this condition for years, without appearing to undergo any physical alteration, or to affect the alveolar processes.

Its effects are the most simple and innocent of any form of disease to which the gums are liable; but its cure is often very difficult and sometimes exceedingly tedious.

Spongoid inflammation of the gums is generally regarded by dentists as being capable of cure, and so far as regards the restoration of this structure to health, it most assuredly is; but when the gums have lost their connection with the teeth, a reunion can never be established. For treatment, see *Harris's Prin. and Pract. of Dentistry.*

Gums, Prurient Growth of. *Localized Hypertrophy of Gum. Papilloma of Gum.* This affection is characterized by swelling and inflammation of the gums, and morbid growth of their substance; so that, in some instances, the crowns of the teeth are entirely covered, and mastication rendered exceedingly difficult and painful. The gums when affected with it, are of a dark purple color, with thick, smooth, rounded edges, and discharge a very fetid matter. They hang loosely around the teeth, and are attended with a peculiar itching sensation, which, at times, is very annoying; they are also so very sensitive, that even the pressure of the lips produces pain. Their vessels are turgid and often bleed profusely from the slightest touch.

The breath of a person thus affected is exceedingly offensive, the saliva is vitiated, and so viscid, that it is even difficult to spit.

This peculiar affection, though caused by local irritants, appears, nevertheless, to be dependent on a cachectic tendency of the general system. The treatment consists in free erasion, the bleeding being overcome with powdered tannin or subsulphate of iron. For further treatment see *Harris's Prin. and Pract. of Dentistry.*

Gummy Tumor. *Tertiary Syphilis.* In the form of a small nodule adjacent to a tooth, which rapidly breaks down, leaving an ulcer of irregular oval shape, with ragged edges somewhat raised and a yellow base somewhat below the surface of the healthy gum, with red granulations.

Gun Cot′ton. An explosive substance prepared by steeping clean cotton in a mixture of sulphuric and nitric acids, and then washing it carefully and drying it. Used principally in the manufacture of collodion. See Celluloid.

Gunne′ra Perpen′sa. A South African plant of the order *Urticaceæ.* It is tonic and demulcent.

Gurg′ling. The mucous *râle*, as heard on auscultation, when there is a cavity in the lungs.

Gurgu′lio. Penis. Uvula.

Gusta′tion. Taste.

Gustato′ry. *Gustati′vus;* from *gustus*, taste. Pertaining to taste.

Gustato′ry Nerves. The nerves of taste See Lingual Nerve.

Gus′tus. Taste.

Gut. Intestine.

Gut′ta. A drop, the sixtieth part of a fluid drachm.

Gutta Anodyna. Anodyne drop. A solution of acetate of opium.

Gutta Gamba. Cambogia.

Gutta Nigra. The black drop, a preparation of morphia.

Gutta Opaca. Cataract.

Gutta Percha. The concrete juice of a tree belonging to the natural order *Sapotaceæ, Isonandra gutta*, a native of Singapore. It is of a grayish-white color, and below the temperature of fifty degrees is of the hardness of wood, but when put in boiling water it becomes very soft and pliable. In this state it may be moulded into any form, which it will retain on cooling. It is used in making bougies, catheters, enema-pipes, splints, and for taking impressions of the mouth. It has also been used in combination with other substances, such as oxide of zinc, having such properties as non-conduction and non-irritation, as a temporary filling for teeth. It has also been employed as a base for artificial teeth, and for temporary plates in the vulcanite process. A solution of *gutta percha* in *chloroform—Trau′maticine*—has been used with advantage topically in cutaneous affections, ulcers, as an ectrotic in small-pox, and for the temporary relief of odontalgia. Cones of gutta percha are employed in filling the root-canals of teeth; it is also used in solution for the same purpose. As a filling material, gutta percha is graded according to the degree of heat required to soften it, the low heat variety softening between 140° and 200° and the medium between 200° and 210°. The softening process should be conducted over warm water. For dental uses, see *Gorgas' Dental Medicine.*

Gutta Percha, Liquid. Gutta percha dissolved in chloroform. Used in dental practice for the relief of odontalgia, as a protective covering for partially exposed pulps of teeth, and as a root-filling material.

Gutta Rosea. *Gutta Rosaceæ.* A cutaneous eruption of the face, of red, shining, suppurative tubercles, having an irregular granular appearance, frequently caused by excessive drinking.

Gutta Serena. Amaurosis.

Gutte′ria. From *guttur.* Bronchocele.

Gut′tur. The throat, larynx, or trachea.

Gut′tural. Pertaining to the throat.

Guttural Artery. The superior thyroideal artery.

Guttur′nia. The arytenoid cartilages.

Gymna′sium. A place for bodily exercise.

Gymnas′tics. *Gymnasti′cus ;* from γυμνος, naked, because the athletes were stripped. That part of hygiene which consists in bodily exercise, such as wrestling, running, using dumb-bells, &c.

Gymno′sis. Denudation.

Gynæcei′a. From γυνη, woman. Catamenia; lochia; female diseases.

Gynæcolog′ia. *Gynæcology.* Doctrine of the nature and diseases of women.

Gynæcoma′nia. From γυνη, woman, and μανια, madness. Insanity from love for woman.

Gynæcomas′tus. A man whose breasts are as large as a woman's.

Gynæcomys′tax. From γυνη, woman, and μυσταξ, beard. The hair on the female pudendum.

Gynanthro′pus. *Gynan′drus.* An hermaphrodite, partaking more of the male than of the female sex.

Gynatre′sia. From γυνη, a woman, and ατρητος, imperforate. Imperforation of the female external parts of generation.

Gy′ne. A woman; a female.

Gyni′da. An hermaphrodite.

Gynoplas′tic. From γυνη, and πλασσω, I form. An operation employed for opening or dilating the contracted genital openings of the female.

Gyp′sum. Sulphate of lime. Plaster of Paris. A native sulphate of lime, consisting of 28 parts of lime, 40 of sulphuric acid and 18 of water. When exposed to a heat of 400° Fahrenheit, the water of the gypsum escapes. After being properly calcined and pulverized, if mixed with water to the consistence of thin batter, it hardens in a few minutes, by a species of crystallization, and acquires great solidity. During the first part of the process of consolidation it expands by the absorption of the water, filling the small depressions in any mould in which it may be poured. The setting of plaster is regarded as a chemical process, the water being absorbed in the proportion of two molecules to one of the plaster, the result of which is that $CaSo_4$ becomes $CaSo_4 + 2H_2O$.

Upon the preparation of the calcined plaster depends the readiness with which the combination takes place, for if it has been too greatly heated the power of absorbing the water is diminished or altogether lost. The hardening of the plaster is accompanied with the generation of heat and expansion, and the best results are dependent upon the thoroughness of the mixing, so that every particle of the plaster can absorb the proper amount of water.

The setting of plaster is hastened by either common salt or sulphate of potash in solution, the use of which agents is admissible only in the plaster batter employed for obtaining impressions of the mouth.

In *Mechanical Dentistry,* plaster of Paris or gypsum is used for obtaining casts or models of the jaws and for taking impressions of the mouth and teeth. It is also used by artists and anatomists for taking casts.

There is a great difference in the quality of plaster of Paris. For taking impressions and models of the mouth it should be of the best description, well calcined, finely pulverized and passed through a fine sieve previously to being used.

Gyra′tion. Dizziness; giddiness.

Gy′ri Cerebri. The cerebral convolutions.

Gyri Operti. The small and short convolutions seen on the triangnlar portion of the cerebral mass exposed on opening the Sylvian fissure of the cerebrum.

Gy′rus. Anfractuosity, a turning; a circle described by a moving body.

Gyrus Fornica′tus. A large cerebral convolution encircling the corpus callosum.

H.

H. Abbreviation of *ho′ra*, hour, and *haustus*, draught; also symbol for hydrogen.

H. S. *Hora Somni*, at bedtime.

Haar′kies. A term applied in *Mineralogy* to capillary pyrites in very delicate acicular crystals; also to a native sulphuret of nickel.

Habe′na. A bandage for uniting the lips of wounds.

Hab′it. From *habere*, to have or to hold. A disposition of body or mind; a tendency resulting from frequent repetition to perform certain actions. A predisposition to or protection against certain diseases.

Habit of Body. Constitution and temperament.

Hab′itus. Habit of body.

Habroma′nia. From αβρος, light. A cheerful or merry insanity.

Hæ′ma. *Hœmatos;* from αιμα, gen., αιματος, blood. Blood. A term used as a prefix in medicine.

Hæmacelino′sis. From αιμα, blood, and κηλις, a spot. Purpura or blood spot disease.

Hæmachro′ine. Hæmatine.

Hæmac′tus. Bloody.

Hæmacy′anin. From αιμα, blood, and κυανος, blue. A blue coloring matter supposed to have been detected by Sanson in the blood, and by some chemists in bile.

Hæmadon′osus. From αιμα, blood, and νοσος, a disease. Disease of the blood-vessels.

Hæmadosto′sis. From αιμα, blood, and οστωσις, a bony tumor. Ossification of the blood-vessels.

Hæmadynam′ics. From αιμα and δυναμις, power. The mechanism of the circulation of the blood.

Hæmadynamom′eter. From αιμα, blood, δυναμις, power, and μετρον, a measure. An instrument to determine the force with which the blood is driven through the principal vessels by the action of the heart.

Hæmagogues. *Hœmago′ga;* from αιμα, blood, and αγω, to drive off. Medicines which promote the hemorrhoidal and menstrual discharges.

Hæ′mal. From αιμα, blood. Relating to blood in blood-vessels.

Hœmal Arch. In *Transcendental Anatomy*, the arch in front of the body of a vertebra, holding the blood-vessels. In man it is represented by the ribs and sternum.

Hœmal Axis. The central organ and large trunks of the vascular system.

Hœmal Spine. The spine in front of the hæmal arch.

Hæmaleuci′na. From αιμα, and λευκος, white. The buffy coat or fibrin of the blood; hæmaleu′cin.

Hæmalo′pia. From αιμα, and ωψ, οπος, the eye. A disease of the eye in which everything appears of a blood color; hæm′alopy

Hæm′alops. From αιμα, blood, and οψ, the eye. Effusion of blood into the eyeball or eyelids.

Hæmaphæ′in. From αιμα, and φαιος, of a dusky color. The brown coloring matter of the blood.

Hæmapoph′yses. Costal cartilages.

Hæmapor′ia. From αιμα, blood, and απορος, poor. Bad blood; paucity of blood.

Hæmasta′sis. Checking the current of venous blood by dry cupping or ligatures.

Hæmastat′ica. From αιμα, blood, and στατικη, statics. The doctrine of the laws which regulate the action of blood-vessels or the circulation of the blood. Also remedies for stopping hemorrhage.

Hæmastheno′sis. From αιμα, blood, ασθενια, weakness. A deterioration or weakening of the blood.

Hæmatangio′sis. Disease of the blood-vessels.

Hæmataul′ica. From αιμα, and αυλος, a tube. Vascular system.

Hæmatec′lysis. From αιμα, and εκλυσις, loosening. Dissolution of the blood.

Hæmateme′sis. From αιμα, blood, and εμεω, to vomit. A vomiting of blood. A discharge of blood from the stomach.

Hæmatho′rax. See HÆMATOTHORAX.

Hæmat′ic. From αιμα, blood. Relating to, full of, or of the color of blood. Also, a remedy which affects the system at large by acting in or on the blood. Hæmatics act as restoratives when they enrich the blood, or as spanæmics when they impoverish it.

Hæmat′ica. From αιμα, blood. Diseases of the sanguineous function.

Hæ′matine. See HÆMATOSINE.

Hæmatis′chesis. Arrest or suppression of a flow of blood.

Hæmati′tes. From αιμα, blood. Bloodstone. A term applied to a native oxide of iron, from its red color, or from its supposed power of arresting hemorrhage.

Hæmato. From αιμα, blood. A Greek prefix denoting blood.

Hæmatocathar′tica. Remedies for purifying the blood.

Hæmatoce′le. From αιμα, blood, and κηλη, a swelling. A swelling or tumor caused by an extravasation of blood either in the cellular tissue of the scrotum, the cavity of the tunica vaginalis, or testicle itself.

Hæmatoche′zia. From αιμα, blood, and χεζω, to go to stool. Bloody stools.

Hæmatochy′sis. Hemorrhage.

Hæmatocœ′lia. From αιμα, and κοιλια, the cavity of the abdomen. Effusion of blood into the abdomen.

Hæmatocol′pus. Effusion of blood into the vagina. Accumulation of blood in the vagina from occlusion of the external organ.

Hæ′matocyst. From αιμα, and κυτος, a bladder. Relating to the formation of blood. An effusion of blood into the bladder.

Hæmato′des. From αιμα, blood, and ειδος, a likeness. Having the nature or appearance of blood. See Fungus Hæmatodes.

Hæmatoi′din. *Hæmin*, or *blood crystals.* Hæmatine separated from the globules of the blood, and passed from the state of a non-crystallizable organic substance, to one of a crystalline chemical compound. A derivative of Hæmoglobin.

Hæmatol′ogy. *Hæmatolog′ia;* from αιμα, blood, and λογος, a discourse. A treatise on the blood.

Hæmatol′yses. Diseases in which there is a diminished coagulability of the blood.

Hæmato′ma. A tumor resembling or containing blood.

Hæm′atometer. From αιμα, blood, and μετρον, a measure. An instrument for measuring the force of the blood.

Hæmatomphaloce′le. *Hæmatompha′lus;* from αιμα, blood, ομφαλος, the navel, and κηλη, a tumor. An umbilical tumor, caused by an extravasation of blood.

Hæmaton′cus. From αιμα, blood, and ογκος, a tumor. A name given by Alberti to *nævi materni,* or varicose tumors.

Hæmaton′osus. From αιμα, and νοσος, disease. Disease of the blood.

Hæmatophob′ia. From αιμα, blood, and φοβος, dread. That dread at the sight of blood which produces syncope.

Hæmatopla′nia. Vicarious hemorrhage.

Hæm′atosine. *Hæm′atine.* The red coloring matter of the blood.

Hæmato′sis. From αιμα, blood. The arterialization of the blood, or the transformation of the venous blood and chyle into the arterial blood. Also, general formation of blood.

Hæmatotho′rax. From αιμα, blood, and ϑωραξ, the chest. Effusion of blood into the pleura.

Hæmatox′ic. From αιμα, and τοξικον, a poison. Relating to a poisoned or impure state of the blood.

Hæmatox′yline. The coloring principle of logwood.

Hæmatozo′on. Animalculæ discovered in the blood.

Hæmature′sis. Hæmaturia.

Hæmatu′ria. From αιμα, blood, and ουρεω, to make urine. Bloody urine.

Hæ′min. Chloride of Hæmatin. A crystallized substance obtained from dried blood.

Hæmi′tis. From αιμα, blood, and *itis,* denoting inflammation. Literally, inflammation of the blood. That alteration of the blood which occurs in inflammation.

Hæmocyte. From αιμα, and κωτος, a cell. The corpuscles of the blood.

Hæmo′des. Sanguine.

Hæmo′dia. From αιμωδεω, to have pain in the teeth. Aching of the teeth; the teeth set on edge from the use of acerb or acid aliments.

Hæmoglobin. *Hæmocrystalline, Hæmatoglobin.* From αιμα, and *globus,* a round body. A colloid or crystalline matter existing in the corpuscles of the blood.

Hæmoid. Resembling blood.

Hæmophil′ia. A condition in which the hemorrhagic diathesis prevails.

Hæmophthal′mia. From αιμα, blood, and οφϑαλμος, eye. Effusion of blood into the eye. A bloodshot eye.

Hæmoplan′ia. From αιμα, blood, and πλανη, wandering. Vicarious hemorrhages.

Hæmop′toe. Spitting of blood. See Hæmoptysis.

Hæmop′tysis. From αιμα, blood, and πτυω, to spit. Spitting of blood. An expectoration of frothy blood from the mucous membrane of the lungs, preceded by cough, heat and pain in the chest.

Hæmoptysis Interna. Hæmatothorax.

Hæmoptysis Phthisis. Phthisis pulmonalis.

Hæm′orrhage. *Hæmorrhagia;* from αιμα, blood, and ρηγνυμι, to break forth. The escape of blood from any of the vessels destined to contain it, whether from rupture or otherwise. Hæmorrhages are divided into *active* and *passive;* the former resulting from increased action, the latter from debility. They are also distinguished into *external* and *internal, general* and *local, spontaneous* and *traumatic.*

Hæmorrhage, Accidental. From the premature detachment of the placenta.

Hæmorrhage after the Extraction of Teeth. The hæmorrhage occasioned by the extraction of a tooth is seldom considerable, except in those cases where there is a hemorrhagic diathesis of body, and then it is sometimes excessive and even alarming. Several cases have been recorded in which it baffled every attempt to arrest its progress, and terminated fatally. Whenever a tendency to excessive hæmorrhage from the rupture of one or more small vessels manifests itself in one member of a family, composed of several individuals, it will generally be found to exist in several.

Among the means which have been employed for arresting hæmorrhage from the socket of a recently extracted tooth are, astringents, styptics, caustics, the actual cautery, and compresses. But the preparations of iron, such as the persulphate, powdered subsulphate, and tannic acid, are the best agents that can be relied upon. See Iron.

When the hæmorrhage is from the dental artery, it may always be arrested by plugging the socket tightly with raw cotton, lint, sponge or a piece of cork, previously saturated in the solutions of iron, or tinct. nutgalls, or the replacement of the tooth. When the bleeding is from a number of vessels, and especially from the gums around the alveolus, it is sometimes necessary to apply the actual cautery.

Hæmorrhage, Capillary. Oozing of blood from a wound, where the large vessels are not ruptured.

Hæmorrhage, Collateral. The hemorrhage of acute inflammations.

Hæmorrhage, Complementary. That succeeding another hemorrhage that has been cut short.

Hæmorrhage, Consecutive. That ensuing some time after injury.

Hæmorrhage from the Gums, Spontaneous. In depraved or cachectic habits of body, it sometimes happens that passive hæmorrhage occurs from the gums, and especially from those portions which occupy the inter-dental spaces, baffling every effort that can be made to arrest it. It may, however, in the majority of cases, be stopped by the application of the actual cautery or compresses. The author succeeded in one case with the latter. The best method of applying a compress is to fill a mouth-cup, such as is employed for taking impressions for the mouth, with wax previously softened in warm water, and then applying it in such a manner as completely to imbed the teeth and gums in it. This method of compressing the gums was suggested to the author by Dr. O. Holmes, of Baltimore. Gutta-percha softened in warm water is, however, superior to wax, being more tenacious and firm; also modeling composition.

Hæmorrhage from the Gums, Vicarious. In females laboring under amenorrhœa, periodical hæmorrhages from the gums have occasionally been known to occur, the periods of their occurrence corresponding with the time when menstruation should take place and continuing from three to five or six days. The discharge from the gums, being vicarious, can only be prevented by restoring the obstructed uterine function, unless, as is sometimes, though very rarely, the case, it arises from the suppression of some other discharge, as, for example, the hæmorrhoidal. In this case the appropriate treatment should be instituted.

Hæmorrhage from the Lungs. Hæmoptysis.

Hæmorrhage from the Nose. Epistaxis.

Hæmorrhage from the Stomach. Hæmatemesis.

Hæmorrhage from the Urinary Organs. Hæmaturia.

Hæmorrhage from the Uterus. Menorrhagia.

Hæmorrhage, Post-Partum. *Primary,* occurring within 24 hours after labor; *Secondary,* after 24 hours.

Hæmorrhage, Primary. The hemorrhage immediately following an injury or operation.

Hæmorrhage, Sec′ondary. Hæmorrhage which occurs some time after wounds or operations.

Hæmorrha′giæ. Hæmorrhages. A distinct order in the class *Pyrexiæ* of Dr. Cullen's nosological arrangement.

Hæmorrhagic Diathesis. A tendency to hemorrhage owing to a state of the system of a permanent character peculiar to the individual, there being a want of coagulability in the blood and a want of contractility in the vessels.

Hæmorrhin′ia. Epistaxis.

Hæmorrhœ′a. Passive hæmorrhage.

Hæmorrhœa Petechia′lis. The occurrence of hæmorrhage from the mouth, etc., in *land scurvy.* See Purpura Hæmorrhagica.

Hæmorrhoi′dal. *Hæmmorrhoida′lis.* Relating to hæmorrhoids, as a hæmorrhoidal tumor, or flux.

Hæmorrhoidal Ar′teries. The arteries of the rectum. Three are enumerated,—the *superior, middle* and *inferior.*

Hæmorrhoidal Nerves. Filaments sent to the rectum from the sciatic and hypogastric plexuses.

Hæmorrhoidal Veins. They are two,—the external and internal, which empty into the lesser mesenteric.

Hæmor′rhoïdes. *Hæmmor′rhoids;* from *αιμα*, and *ρεω*, to flow. Literally, hæmorrhage, but restricted to a varicose enlargement of the veins about the anus and rectum, called the piles. They are termed *open* when they discharge blood, and *blind* when there is no discharge.

Hæmorrhoides Oris. Hæmorrhage from the veins of the palate, uvula, fauces, and sometimes from the gums, resulting from a suppression of the hæmorrhoidal discharge.

Hæmorrhoides Uteri. Varicose enlargement of the veins about the genital organs of women.

Hæmorrhoides Vesicæ. Varicose enlargement of the veins about the neck of the bladder.

Hæmor′rhois. Hæmorrhoides.

Hæmorrhois′chesis. Suppression of the hæmorrhoidal flux.

Hæmorrhophe′sis. Absorption of blood.

Hæmospas′tic. From *αιμα*, and *σπαω*, to draw. A cupping-glass, or any agent which draws or attracts blood to a part. Hæmospa′sia.

Hæmosta′sia. From *αιμα*, blood, and *στασις*, a standing. Stagnation of blood; any operation that stops the flow of blood.

Hæmostat′ic. *Hæmostaticus;* from *αιμα*, blood, and *στατικος*, static or standing. That which is calculated to arrest a hæmorrhage. A styptic.

Hæmotelangio′sis. Telangiectasia.

Hæmot′rophy. *Hæmotroph′ia;* from *αιμα*, blood, and *τρωφη*, nourishment. Excess of nourishment of the blood.

Hæmydor′. Serum of the blood.

Hage′nia Abyssin′ica. *Brayera anthelmintica.* An Abyssinian tree of the order *Rosaceæ.* Its flowers have recently been brought into notice as a remedy for tape-worm.

Hag′gard. An expression of countenance, especially of the eye, indicative of terror and grief; often a symptom of cerebral disease.

Hair. *Pilus.* Corneous filaments which issue from the skin, and to which they adhere by means of a bulb. They include the hairs of the head, eye-brows, eye-lashes, beard, those of the trunk and of the axillary and pubic regions.

Hair, Falling off of. Alopecia.

Hair Lichen. *Lichen pilaris.* An eruption confined to the roots of the hair, followed, after ten days, by desquamation.

Hair Salt. Native sulphate of magnesia, so called from the capillary form of the crystals.

Halchemi′a. From *αλς*, salt, and *χεω*, to pour out. The art of fusing salts.

Hal′itus. From *halo*, to breathe out. Vapor. Also, the breath.

Halitus Oris Fœtidus. Foul or tainted breath.

Halitus, Sanguinis. The vapor exhaled by fresh blood.

Hall's Ready Method. See Respiration, Artificial.

Hallucina′tion. *Hallucina′tio;* from *hallucinari*, to be deceived. Depraved imagination, an error of an individual who believes he sees or distinguishes by hearing, touching, smelling or tasting objects not present.

Hal′lus. *Hallux.* The great toe.

Halmyro′des. Any disease accompanied by calor mordax.

Ha′lo. From *αλως*, an area. Areola. In *Anatomy*, the palish-red circle which surrounds the nipple in woman. In *Meteorology*, a luminous circle seen around the sun or moon under certain conditions of the atmosphere.

Halo Signa′tus. The impression formed by the ciliary processes on the anterior surface of the vitreous humor.

Haloderæ′um. From *αλς*, salt, and *δεραιον*, a collar. A collar of salt applied to the neck, as in croup.

Hal′ogens. From αλς, salt, and γενναω, to produce. A term applied in *Chemistry* to substances which form salts with metals, as chlorine, iodine, fluorine and cyanogen. Salts thus formed are termed *haloids.*

Ha′loids. From αλς, sea-salt, and ειδος, resemblance. Resembling salt. Salts which are compounds of chlorine, iodine, bromine, fluorine, cyanogen and other compound radicals, with metals.

Halom′eter. Αλς, salt, and μετρον, a measure. An instrument for measuring the form, angles, etc., of salts.

Halonii′tis. Induration of the cellular tissue.

Halope′gæ. Salt springs.

Hal′urgy. The process of forming or extracting salts.

Ham. See Poples.

Hamame′lis Virgin′ica. Witch hazel. Winter witch-hazel; a shrub of the family *Berberideæ,* the bark of which is astringent. In *Dental Practice,* this agent, in the form of an extract, is used externally in incipient periodontitis and irritated pulps of teeth.

Hamarthri′tis. From αμα, at once, and αρθριτις, gout. Gout in all the joints.

Ham′ma. Αμμα; from απτω, to bind or fit on. A truss for hernia.

Ham′osus. From *hamus,* a hook. Hooked.

Ham′strings. The tendons of the ham.

Ham′ular Process. See Hamulus.

Ham′ulus. A little hook. In *Anatomy,* a hook-like process, as the hamulus of the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone.

Hamulus Cochleæ. Literally, a small hook of the cochlea; a process by which the lamina spiralis terminates upon the axis.

Ham′us. A hook. See Hamulus.

Hand. *Manus.* The extremity of the arm, composed of the *carpus, metacarpus* and fingers.

Hands, Dropped. Paralysis of the hands caused by the action of lead.

Hang-Nail. A detached portion of epidermis near the finger-nail.

Hapantis′mus. Growing together of organic parts.

Haphé. Feeling. Touch.

Haphon′usi. From αφη, the sense of touch. Diseases of the sense of touch.

Haplotom′ia. From απλος, simple, and τομη, incision. A simple incision.

Haptodysphor′ia. From αφη, touch, and δυσφορος, difficult to be borne. Painful to the touch.

Haptot′ica. Απτομαι, to touch. The science of the phenomena of touch, or sensation.

Hard. A term applied in popular language to a substance which resists the action of external force; in *Anatomy,* to the osseous framework of the body, and in *Pathology* to the pulse when the finger seems to yield to the stroke of the artery.

Hare-Lip. *La′bium lepori′num; lagochei′lus; lagosto′ma.* A vertical fissure or division of one or both lips, from a failure of the lateral portions of the lip to unite. It is almost always congenital, though it may be produced by a wound. Sometimes the cleft is double. The fissure frequently extends to the alveolar arch and palate. When there is but one division, it is called *simple; double,* when there are two, and *complicated,* when the maxillary bone and palate are implicated, or when one or more of the teeth project and occupy the separation in the lip. Mr. Fox gives a drawing of a very remarkable example of distortion, in which a portion of the jaw-bone, with three teeth, projected beneath the nose more than an inch and a quarter. Dr. Simms describes, in the *American Journal of Dental Science,* vol. 5, page 51, a similar example of complicated hare-lip; and numerous others are on record.

The manner of remedying hare-lip consists, 1st, in removing the rounded edges of the cleft, and 2d, in bringing them accurately together and retaining them in contact until a union takes place. But with regard to the most eligible period of life for the performance of the operation, there exists a difference of opinion. Some think the sooner it is performed the better, others believe that the best time is immediately after the child has ceased to suck; while others again think it better to defer it until even a later period.

For simple hare-lip, the operation may be performed in the following manner: The head of the child being slightly elevated and firmly secured by means of an assistant, a narrow, flat piece of wood, or pasteboard, should be introduced between the lip and gums and held by another assistant; a narrow, sharp-pointed scalpel, or, what is preferable, a straight bistoury, is then passed through the margin of the lip, immediately below the nose, and by a single cut, in a straight line downward, the rounded edge is removed. This operation is next repeated on the opposite side, leaving an aperture between the two margins resembling the letter V inverted. The margins are next brought accurately together and secured by passing two or three gold, steel-pointed, or steel pins, horizontally through them at regular intervals, and rather nearer the internal than the external surface. The edges of the wound are now held in close contact by passing a separate ligature around each pin in the form of the figure 8. Some surgeons, however, seem to think that additional security is obtained by passing the ligature from one needle to the other. The suture having been applied, the points of the needles, if steel ones have been used, should be clipped off with a pair of cutting nippers. When the needles are properly applied, Mr. Fergusson is of opinion that there is no necessity for straps or bandages to keep the cheeks forward, though it may be advisable to protect the tender adhesion of the wound for a few days, after their removal, by means of a strap. The needles may be withdrawn at the expiration of three or four days.

If there be any adhesion between the mucous membrane of the lip and gums, it should be separated before the operation is performed, and if any of the teeth project through the fissure, and cannot be carried back to their proper place in the dental arch, they should also be previously removed.

For cutting the edges of the fissures, some surgeons prefer scissors to the scalpel or bistoury.

In double hare-lip, both fissures should be closed at the same time, by passing the needles entirely across, and securing them in the manner as above described.

Hare-lip, Complicated. Complicated with cleft or malformation of the maxillary or palate bones.

Hare-lip, Double. Two clefts or fissures of the lip, or one of each lip.

Hare-lip, or *Twisted Suture.* A figure-of-8 suture around a pin thrust through the lips of the pared edges of the cleft.

Harmony. *Harmo′nia;* from αρω, to fit together. In *Anatomy*, an immovable articulation, as in the case of the superior maxillary bones with each other.

Har′motone. From αρμος, a joint, and τεμνω, to divide. Cross-stone; staurolite; a mineral, the crystals of which intersect each other.

Harts′horn. *Cornu cervi;* the horn of the *Cervus elaphus*, or stag.

Hartshorn, Spirit of. A watery solution of ammonia. Liquor or aqua ammoniæ.

Hash′ish, or **Has′chisch.** A preparation of Cannabis Indica, or hemp, used as an intoxicating drug. It is made by boiling the leaves and flowers of the plant with water and fresh butter.

Has′ta. A spear. An epithet applied to parts of animals and vegetables which are supposed to resemble a spear.

Has′tate. Spear-shaped.

Hastel′la. A spear-shaped splint.

Hatch′etine. A fusible wax-like substance, of a yellowish-white or greenish-yellow color, found sometimes in nodules of iron stone in South Wales.

Haunch. That portion of the trunk formed by the lateral parts of the pelvis and hip-joint.

Haus′mannite. One of the ores of manganese, having a brownish-black color.

Haus′tus. From *haurio*, to swallow. A draught. A single dose of liquid medicine.

Haustus Niger. Infusion of senna.

Hauyne. A mineral found in small granular masses in basalt or lava, of a blue color.

Haver's Glands. *Haversian Glands.* The fringed vascular folds of the synovial membrane of joints, called by Dr. Havers, *mucilaginous glands.*

Haver′sian Canals. The minute canals found in the compact substance of bone, containing blood-vessels and medullary matter.

Hawes' Moulding Flask. A sectional moulding flask consisting of two parts, one of which is in jointed sections, and the other a simple iron ring. This flask gives an accurate sand-mould of plaster models which, owing to undercuts, &c., it would be impossible to mould in the ordinary flask, owing to what is termed "dragging,"

Hay Asth′ma. Hay Fever.

Hay′denite. A mineral occurring in pale, yellowish-brown crystals, so called from the discoverer, Dr. Hayden.

Head. *Caput.* The upper extremity of the body; the cranium and face. The single rounded prominence of the extremity of a bone.

Head, Water in the. Hydrocephalus.

Head′ache. *Cephalal′gia.* Pain in the head.

Heal′ing. Union and cicatrization of a wound. The cure of disease.

Health. That state of the living body in which all its functions are properly performed.

Healthy Pus. That discharged from abscesses, the result of phlegmonous inflammation; or from wounds and ulcers in the healing state; laudable pus.

Hear′ing. *Audi′tus.* The faculty by which sound is received.

Heart. *Cor.* Καρδια. A muscular organ, which forms the centre of the circulating system in the higher order of animals, having four distinct cavities: two *auricles;* the *right* receiving the blood from all parts of the body, the *left* from the lungs; and two *ventricles;* the *right* sending the blood to the lungs by the pulmonary artery, and the *left* to every part of the body, by the aorta. It is of an irregular pyramidal shape, inclosed in a membrane called *pericardium,* and situated obliquely, and a little to the left side, in the chest, between the lungs.

Heart, Atrophy of the. A diminution in the thickness of the walls of this organ.

Heart, Displacement of the. *Ectopia cordis.* It is generally the result of malformation.

Heart, Hypertrophy of the. A morbid increase in the muscular substance of the walls of this organ.

Heart-Shaped. Cordate.

Heart′burn. Cardialgia; a sensation of heat and uneasiness in the stomach and lower part of the chest, due to the presence of acetic or putrefactive fermentation of food.

Heat. *Caloric.* The sensation produced in the animal body by the transmission of caloric.

Heat, Absolute. The whole quantity of caloric existing in chemical union in a body.

Heat, Animal. Animal temperature.

Heat, Free. The heat which is sensible to the touch or the thermometer.

Heat, Latent. Insensible heat, or heat which does not pass from one substance to another so as to affect the sense or the thermometer.

Heat, Prickly. See Lichen Tropicus.

Heat, Sensible. Free heat.

Heat, Specific. The amount of heat necessary to bring a given body to a certain temperature, compared with the number of degrees required to melt ice, or boil a given weight of water.

Heat, Vital. Animal heat.

Heavy Inflammable Air. Carburetted hydrogen.

Heavy Spar. Sulphate of barytes.

He′be. Ηβη; from ηβαω, *floreo, vigeo.* The hair of the pubes, or the pubic region. Also, puberty.

Hec′tic. *Hecticus;* εκτικος; from εξις, habit. Belonging to the habit or constitution.

Hectic Fever. *Febris hectica.* A disease characterized by emaciation and fever of a peculiar type and character; frequent pulse, hot skin, particularly of the palms of the hands, and soles of the feet, loss of appetite, and towards the last by colliquative sweat when in bed, and diarrhœa. It is generally a symptomatic disease.

Hec′tica. Hectic fever.

Hec′togramme. One hundred grammes, or three ounces one drachm and thirty-four grains, troy.

Hectoli′tre. A measure of one hundred French litres, or 211.35 pints.

Hedeo′ma. A genus of plants of the order *Lamiaceæ.* American Pennyroyal.

Hedeoma Pulegioides. Pennyroyal; tickweed; squaw-mint. It is stimulant and aromatic, and used to allay nausea.

Hed′ra. A fracture of the bones of the cranium, in which the impression of the instrument inflicting the blow is visible. The ancients used it in the same general way in which we use the word *seat,* and for the bottom of an abscess.

He′dyphane. From ηδυς, sweet, and φαινω, to appear. A grayish-white mineral of an adamantine lustre, composed of oxide of lead, lime, arsenic, phosphoric acid, and chlorine.

Hedys′ma. Condiment.

Helcoc′ace. Ελκος, an ulcer, and κάκη, corruption. Malignant ulcer.

Helco′des. Ulcerous.

Helcoede′ma. Ελκος, and οἶδημα, a tumor. Œdematous ulceration.

Hel′coid. Ελκος, and ειδος, a form. Resembling an ulcer.

Helco′ma. An ulcer.

Helcome′nia. Ελκος, an ulcer, and μην, a month. Metastasis of the catamenia to an ulcer; a sort of vicarious menstruation.

Helco′sis. Ελκος, an ulcer. The progress of ulceration.

Helcid′rion. A little ulcer. Superficial ulceration of the cornea.

Hele′nin. A concrete volatile oil obtained from *Inula helenium.*

Helica′lis. Belonging to the helix of the ear.

Hel′icine Ar′teries. The short arteries and vessels of the penis, given off from the larger vessels and smaller twigs of the artery of that organ.

Hel′icis Major. A muscle of the ear, situated upon the upper point of the helix.

Helicis Minor. A muscle of the ear, which contracts the fissure of this organ.

Hel′icoid. Ελιξ, a coil, and ειδος, a form. Spiral.

Helicotre′ma. The foramen by which the scalæ of the cochlea communicate.

Hel′iotrope. *Heliotro′pium;* from ηλιος, the sun, and τρεπω, to turn. The bloodstone; a deep green silicious mineral, often variegated with dark brown or blood-red spots.

Heliotro′pium Europæ′um. Verrucaria; turnesole; garden marigold; a plant which, on account of its supposed efficacy in destroying cutaneous excrescences, has been called by the French, *Herbe aux verrues.* See CALENDULA OFFICINALIS.

He′lix. From ελιξ, a coil. In *Anatomy,* the outer circumference or ring of the outer ear.

Helleboras′ter. *Helleborus fœtidus.* American hellebore.

Hel′lebore Amer′ican. *Veratrum viride;* Indian poke; swamp hellebore.

Hellebore, Black. *Helleborus niger.* Christmas rose. Cathartic, emmenagogue. Dose as a purge, gr. x to ℈ij.

Hellebore, White. *Veratum album,* white hellebore. Emetic and purgative. Dose, gr. j to ij.

Helmin′thagogues. *Helminthago′ga;* from ελμινς, a worm, and αγω, I expel. Remedies used for expelling worms. Anthelmintics.

Helmin′thia. See HELMINTHIASIS.

Helminthi′asis. A condition of body favoring the generation of worms.

Helmin′thoid. Worm-shaped.

Helminthrop′yra. Ελμινς, worm, and πυρ, a fever. Worm-fever.

Helo′des. A fever accompanied by profuse perspiration; the sweating sickness.

Helo′pyra. Marsh fever.

Helo′sis. From ειλω, I turn. Eversion of the eyelids.

Hemat′ic. See HÆMATIC.

Hem′atite. *Hœmatites; Heliotropium.* Bloodstone.

Hem′atosine. See HÆMATOSINE.

Hematu′ria. See HÆMATURIA.

Hemeralo′pia. From ημερα, the day, ωψ, the eye. A defect of vision, by which a person is able to see by daylight, but not at night.

Hem′eralops. One affected with hemeralopia.

Hemerod′romus. From ημερα, a day, and δρομος, a course. A fever which runs its course in a day. Same as *Ephemerus.*

Hem′i. From ημισυς, a half. The same as *semi,* and used as a prefix.

Hemicra′nia. From ημισυς, half, and κρανιον, the skull. Pain affecting only one side, or one half of the head.

Hemidiaphore′sis. Perspiration of one half of the body.

Hemihe′dral, or **Hemied′ric.** Ημισυς, half, and εδρα, a base. Having half faces, or facets.

Hemim′eles. Monsters with defective extremities.

Hemio′pia. From ημισυς, half, and οπτομαι, I see. A defect of sight, in which a person affected with it can see only one half of an object.

Hemiop′sis. Hemiopia.

Hemipa′ges. A monstrosity in which twins are united from the navel to the vertex.

Hemipa′gia. Hemicrania.

Hemipath′ia. Hemicrania.

Hemipho′nia. Great weakness of voice. The husky voice of those affected with cholera.

Hemiple′gia. *Hemiplex′ia;* from ημισυς, half, and πλησσω, I strike. Paralysis of one half or side of the body.

Hem′isphere. *Hemisphera;* from ημισυς, half, and σφαιρα, a sphere. One half of a sphere, or of a body of spheroidal shape. The upper portion of the brain is divided into hemispheres.

Hemispheres of the Brain. *Hemispherical gan′glia.* The upper spheroidal portions of the brain, separated from each other by the falx cerebri.

Hemitritæ′us. A semitertian ague.

Hem′lock. A poisonous narcotic plant of the genus *Conium.* See CONIUM MACULATUM. Dose of powdered leaves, gr. iv; of seeds, gr. ij.

Hem′orrhage. See HÆMORRHAGE.

Hemorrhagic Diathesis. See HÆMORRHAGIC DIATHESIS.

Hemorrhagip′arous. That which gives rise to hemorrhage.

Hem′orrhoides. A French term for Piles; which see.

Hemospas′tic. Any agent which attracts blood to a part; a cupping-glass.

Hemosta′sia. Stagnation or suppression of blood.

Hemp. A plant of the genus *Cannabis.*

Hemp, Indian. A variety of hemp much used in the East as a stimulating and intoxicating drug. See Cannabis Indica.

Hemp Seed Calculus. The small varieties of the mulberry calculus are so called from their resemblance to hemp seed.

Hen′bane. Poison Tobacco. See Hyoscyamus Niger.

Hendec′agon. A figure having eleven equal angles and sides.

Hepar. Ηπαρ. The Liver.

Hepar Antimo′niatum. Is a compound of a sulphuret of antimony and an alkali.

Hepar Martia′le. A compound sulphuret of potassa and oxide of iron.

Hepar Sul′phuris Sali′num. Sulphide of potassium.

Hepar Sulphuris Volat′ilis. The hydro-sulphuret of ammonia.

Hepatal′gia. From ηπαρ, the liver. and αλγος, pain. Pain in the liver.

Hepatalgia Calculo′sa. Pain caused by biliary calculi.

Hepatalgia Phlegmonoi′des. See Hepatitis.

Hepataposte′ma. From ηπαρ, the liver, and αποστημα, an abscess. Abscess of the liver.

Hepatatro′phia. Atrophy of the liver.

Hepataux′e. Hypertrophy of the liver.

Hepateche′ma. Sounds emitted by the liver on percussion.

Hepatemphrax′is. From ηπαρ, the liver, and εμφρασσω, I obstruct. Hepatic obstruction.

Hepatencephalo′ma. Encephaloid of the liver.

Hepate′rus. Fluxus hepaticus.

Hepathelco′sis. Ηπαρ, the liver, and ελκωσις, ulceration. Ulceration of the liver.

Hepat′ic. *Hepato′icus;* from ηπαρ, the liver. Relating to the liver.

Hepatic Ar′tery. *Arte′ria hepat′ica.* The artery of the liver; a branch of the cœliac.

Hepatic Duct. *Ductus hepat′icus.* A duct which conveys the bile from the liver towards the duodenum, and being joined by the cystic duct, the two form the ductus communis choledochus.

Hepatic Flux. A form of diarrhœa in which there is a copious discharge of biliary matter.

Hepat′ic Plex′us. *Plexus hepaticus.* The nervous filaments of the cœliac plexus which accompany the hepatic artery.

Hepatic Veins. *Venæ hepaticæ.* The veins which return the blood conveyed to the liver by the hepatic artery and vena porta, to the vena cava inferior.

Hepat′ica. American liverwort. A genus of plants of the order *Ranunculaceæ.*

Hepatica Tril′oba. *Hepatica America′na.* Liverwort.

Hepatic′ula. Chronic hepatitis.

Hepatirrhœ′a. From ηπαρ, the liver, and ρεω, I flow. An intestinal flux, with bilious evacuations.

Hepatisa′tion. *Hepatisa′tio.* The conversion of any texture into a liver-like substance. Applied to a morbid condition of the lungs.

Hepati′tis. From ηπαρ, the liver, and *itis,* denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the liver.

Hepatitis, Chronic. Chronic inflammation of the liver.

Hepatiza′tion. Hepatisation; which see.

Hepatoc′acé. Gangrene of the liver.

Hepatoce′le. From ηπαρ, the liver, and κηλη, a tumor. Hernia of the liver, or a protrusion of this organ through the abdominal parietes.

Hepatocol′ic. Belonging to the liver and colon.

Hepatocyst′ic. Pertaining to the liver and gall bladder.

Hepatodyn′ia. Ηπαρ, liver, and οδυνη, pain. Chronic pain in the liver.

Hepatogas′tric. The smaller omentum, which passes from the liver to the stomach. Pertaining to the liver and stomach.

Hepatog′raphy. *Hepatogra′phia;* from ηπαρ, the liver, and γραφη, a description. An anatomical description of the liver.

Hepatohæ′mia. From ηπαρ, the liver, and αιμα, blood. Sanguineous engorgement, or congestion of the liver.

Hepatolithi′asis. Formation of concretions in the liver.

Hepatol′ogy. *Hepatolog′ia;* from ηπαρ, the liver, and λογος, a discourse. A treatise on the liver.

Hepatomala′cia. Softening of the liver.

Hepatom′phalum. Umbilical hernia containing a portion of the liver.

Hepatomyelo′ma. Hepatencephaloma.

Hepaton′cus. Tumefaction of the liver.

Hepatoparec′tama. Excessive enlargement of the liver.

Hepatophthi′sis. Consumption of the liver. Exhaustion from suppuration of the liver. Wasting; consumption of liver. Hepatophyma.

Hepatophy′ma. Abscess of the liver.

Hepatorrha′gia. Bleeding from the liver.

Hepatorrhex′is. Rupture of the liver.

Hepatot′omy. Dissection of the liver.

Hep′tagon. A plane figure with seven equal angles and sides.

Heptartomphalus. Umbilical hernia, with a portion of the liver.

Her′ba. Herb; a plant with a succulent stalk or stem which dies down to the ground every year.

Herba′ceous. *Herbaceus.* Not woody; like an herb.

Herba′rium. A collection of dried specimens of plants.

Herbiv′orous. From *herba*, grass, and *voro*, I eat. Animals which feed on herbs.

Herbst Method. A method of filling teeth by introducing gold, tin, and amalgam into the cavities by means of smooth engine burnishers. The gold is prepared in the rope-form and cut into pellets of required length; or it may be in the form of squares or cylinders. The first layer of gold must be large enough to lie securely in the cavity without support. After the gold has been condensed with hand-instruments, the perfect adaptation is obtained by the smooth burnishers rotated by the dental engine—these burnishers being cleansed by passing them over sand-paper before they are applied to the gold in the cavity; and they should not be held upon one spot, but moved around, especially along the edges of the cavity. The hand instruments are also rotated, special forms being employed for this method.

Herbst Obtundent. Used as a local anæsthetic. It consists of a saturated solution of hydrochlorate of cocaine in chemically pure sulphuric acid, to which is added sulphuric ether to the point of saturation. Seventy grains of hydrochlorate of cocaine are required to saturate two drachms of the sulphuric acid, several applications being necessary to produce the anæsthesia. Dr. Harlan employs ten grains of hydrochlorate of cocaine in ninety minims of sulphuric acid for the painless extirpation of an exposed pulp.

Her′derite. A crystallized mineral, imbedded in flour at Ehrenfriedensdorf, Saxony, and discovered by Herder; it has a vitreo-resinous lustre.

Hered′itary. *Heredita′rius;* from *hæres*, an heir. An epithet applied to diseases propagated from parents to their offspring, as phthisis pulmonalis, syphilis, &c.

Hered′ity. From *heres*, an heir. The law by which natural form, structure, and conditions, both of mind and body, are reproduced or repeated in offspring or descendants.

Hermaph′rodite. *Hermaphrodi′tus;* from Ερμης, Mercury, and *Αφροδιτη*, Venus, that is, partaking of both sexes. One who has the organs of the two sexes so developed as to render it doubtful to which it belongs. In *Botany*, a flower which contains both stamens and pistils.

Hermet′ic. *Hermet′icus;* from Ερμης, Hermes, Mercury, the fabled inventor of chemistry. Pertaining to chemistry. That part of chemistry which had for its object the pretended transmution of the metals.

Hermetic Seal. The closing of a glass vessel in such a way as to prevent the most volatile substances from escaping. It is generally done by fusing the orifice with a lamp and blow-pipe.

Hermodac′tylus. A bulbous root brought from the East, supposed to be the product of the *iris tuberosa.*

Her′nia. From *ερνος*, a sprout, a shoot, a branch. *Ramex. Ruptura.* A tumor formed by the displacement and protrusion of the whole or part of a viscus. Hernia is distinguished according to the region in which it occurs. It is termed *reducible*, when it can be readily returned back into the abdomen; *irreducible*, when there is no constriction, yet from adhesion or its large size, it cannot be put back; and *strangulated*, or *incarcerated*, when its reduction is prevented by constriction. Hernia may exist from birth, or occur from accident or injury at any subsequent period of life In the former case it is termed *congenital*, and in the latter *accidental.* The term *Hernia* is applied to various lesions which have none of the distinguishing characteristics of rupture and protrusion of an organ or viscus.

Hernia Cer′ebri. Encephalocele. Hernia of the brain.

Hernia Congen′ita. The adhesion of a protrusion of intestine or omentum to the testicle, after its descent into the scrotum.

Hernia, External. A hernia appearing on the external surface of the body.

Hernia, Femoral. The protrusion through the femoral ring beneath Poupart's ligament.

Hernia, Humoral. Swelled testicle.

Hernia, Incarcerated. A strangulated, obstructed or irreducible hernia.

Hernia, Incomplete. One not completely passing through the opening.

Hernia, Inguinal. One passing above Poupart's ligament.

Hernia, Irreducible. One that cannot be pressed back; but that is not strangulated.

Hernia Lachryma′lis. Swelling from distension of the lachrymal sac.

Hernia, Strangulated. One where there exists such constriction as to prevent the passage of blood and fæces.

Hernia, Umbilical. One appearing at the navel.

Hernia, Ventral. One through the abdominal wall in front rather than at the abdominal ring.

Hernia Vesica′lis. Cystic hernia. Cystocele. Hernia of the urinary bladder.

Her′nial. Pertaining to hernia.

Herniot′omy. From *Hernia*, and τομη, incision. The operation for hernia.

Hero′ic. An epithet applied to medicines or practice of a bold or vital character.

Her′pes. From ερπω, to creep, because it creeps and spreads about on the skin. Tetter. A cutaneous eruption, appearing in patches, upon an inflamed base, attended with more or less heat, itching, and sometimes considerable local uneasiness, but terminating in from eight to fifteen or twenty days in furfuraceous scales.

Herpes Ambulati′vus. Thought by some to be an erratic erysipelas.

Herpes Circina′tus. Ring-worm; a variety of herpes which appears in circular patches upon the neck, face, forehead, scalp, or back of the hands.

Herpes Depas′cens. A corroding form of herpes.

Herpes Esthiom′enos. Herpes attended by ulceration and great destruction of skin.

Herpes Ex′edens. Herpes which spreads rapidly.

Herpes Farino′sus. Herpes having furfuraceous exfoliations.

Herpes Fe′rus. Erysipelas.

Herpes I′ris. A cutaneous eruption occurring in small circular patches on the palms of the hands, fingers, and instep, each consisting of concentric rings of different colors.

Herpes Labia′lis. A cutaneous eruption on the edges of the lips, and about the corners of the mouth.

Herpes, Milia′ris. Herpes beginning with an eruption like millet seeds.

Herpes Peris′celes. Herpes zoster. The shingles.

Herpes Phlyctæno′ides. A vesicular eruption usually preceded by slight fever, and occurring in irregular clusters, most frequently on the cheeks, neck, arms, breast, and sometimes on other parts of the body. The vesicles, which contain a colorless, and sometimes a brownish fluid, break about the fourth day, or begin to dry up, forming a dark or yellowish scab, which about the eighth or tenth day falls off, when the subjacent skin gradually assumes a healthy appearance.

Herpes Præputia′lis. A vesicular eruption either upon the outer or inner surface of the prepuce.

Herpes Pustulo′sus. A name applied to different forms of acne.

Herpes Serpi′go. Herpes circinatus. Ringworm.

Herpes Sic′cus. The dry, mealy tetter.

Herpes Zoster. A variety of herpes, which spreads around the body like a girdle or belt, commonly called shingles.

Herpet′ic. *Herpeticus;* from *herpes*, a disease of the skin. Pertaining to herpes.

Herpe′ton. *Herpeticon;* from ερπειν, to creep. In *Pathology*, a creeping ulcer; in *Zoology*, a genus of serpents.

Hesper′idine. A peculiar, crystallizable substance detected in the rind of the unripe bitter orange.

Hes′sian Cru′cible. A crucible made of fine clay and sand, and used for melting gold, silver and their alloys in the manufacture of gold and silver plates and solders.

Het′eradel′phia. Ετερος, other, and αδελφος, a brother. Union of the body of two fœtuses; one of perfect growth, the other undeveloped.

Heterade′nia. Ετερος, and αδην, a gland. A heterologous formation of glandular substance.

Het′ero-. A prefix, from ετερος, different, used in medicine.

Heterochymeu′sis. A depraved chymification and sanguification; also, a class of diseases in which this occurs.

Het′eroclite. See HETEROLOGOUS TISSUES.

Heteroge′neous. Unlike in kind, different. Opposed to homogeneous.

Heterola′lia. Ετερος, different, and λαλια, speech. A defect in speech.

Heterol′ogous Tissues. Morbid tissues. See HETEROPLASIS.

Heteromor′phism. *Heteromorphis′mus;* from ετερος, other, and μορφη, shape. Malformation, or deviation from natural shape of parts.

Heterop′athy. *Heteropath′ia;* from ετερος, different, and παϑος, affection. The removal of a morbid condition of body by exciting a different morbid condition. Allopathy.

Heteropho′nia. From ετερος, different, and φωνη, voice. An impaired, cracked or broken voice.

Heteropla′sis. *Heteroplas′ty;* from ετερος, different, and πλασις, formation. Formations which do not belong to the healthy body, as cancer, &c.

Heterosarco′ses. From ετερος, different, and σαρξ, flesh. Diseases which consist in the production of false tissues.

Heterotax′ia. From ετερος, different, and ταξις, order. Transposition of organs.

Heterotop′ia. From ετερος, and τοπος, place. Deviation of parts from their natural place. Abnormal position, or the misplacement of a part or organ.

He′vea Guianens′is. *Hevea elastica.* One of the trees which yield caoutchouc.

Hex′agon. *Hexag′onal.* A plane figure, having six equal angles and sides.

Hexahe′dron. A regular solid figure bounded by six equal sides; a cube.

Hexan′gular. Having six angles.

Hexapet′alous. Having six petals.

Hexaphyl′lous. Having six leaves.

Hex′is. Εξις, habit. Habit of body. Constitution.

Hg. Symbol for mercury.

Hia′tus. From *hiare*, to gape. Literally, a gap. In *Anatomy*, an orifice, aperture or passage. Also, yawning.

Hiatus Fallo′pii. See AQUEDUCT OF FALLOPIUS.

Hiatus of Winslow. The foramen of Winslow.

Hiberna′tion. The state of some animals during winter, in which the vital functions seem nearly suspended, as the bat, hedgehog, dormouse, &c.

Hic′cough. *Hiccup, singultus;* spasmodic contraction of the diaphragm, causing inspiration, followed by a sudden closing of the glottis, repeated at short intervals, with sonorous inspiration.

Hidro′a. From ιδρως, sweat. A term applied in *Pathology* by Sauvages and Vogel to *eczema*, or heat eruption.

Hidron′osos. *Sudor anglicus.* Sweating sickness.

Hidroph′orous. Sudoriferous.

Hidropy′retus. A sweating fever.

Hid′ros. From ιδρως, sweat. Sweat; a term used in the composition of many words, as *Hidrotica*, sudorifics.

Hidrot′ica. From ιδρως, sweat. Sudorifics; medicines which cause perspiration.

Highmore, Antrum of. See MAXILLARY SINUS.

Hill's Stop′ping. A preparation consisting principally of bleached gutta-percha, carbonate of lime and quartz, for filling teeth. The following formula is given for its preparation: Mix pure gutta-percha, while in a softened condition, with one part of quartz, one part of felspar and two parts of quicklime. It does not possess the requisite density for a permanent filling, especially in the surface of a tooth exposed to friction; but as the secretions of the mouth do not produce any effect upon it, it may be used in many cases with decided advantage. In extremely sensitive teeth, where impressions of heat and cold would be conducted through a metallic filling, and cause inflammation of the pulp and a loss of vitality, this material will be found to answer a good purpose as a temporary filling, until the condition of the tooth has become so changed as that a metallic filling can be introduced with impunity. Placed in the bottom of a cavity, beneath a metallic filling, it will act the part of a non-conductor.

Hi′lus Liena′lis. The fissure on the internal and concave surface of the spleen through which the vessels enter and leave the organ.

Himanto′sis. *Himas.* Relaxation and elongation of the uvula.

Hip. Haunch. The articulation of the thigh with the pelvis. In *Botany*, the ripe fruit of the *Rosa canina*.

Hip Bone. The ischium.

Hip-joint Disease. See COXALGIA.

Hippanthro′pia. From ιππος, a horse, and ανϑροπος, a man. A diseased imagination, in which the individual fancies himself changed into a horse.

Hippa′sia. Equitation.

Hippeu′sis. Equitation.

Hip′po. From ιππος, a horse. A prefix signifying a large size. Also, ipecacuanha.

Hippocam′pus. From ιππος, and καμπτω, to bend. The sea-horse, a small marine animal. In *Anatomy*, two convolutions of the brain.

Hippocampus Major. The *cornu ammonis.* The internal surface of the convolution of the lateral edge of the hemisphere of the brain.

Hippocampus Minor. A medullary eminence situated in the posterior cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain.

Hippocrat′ic. Relating to Hippocrates or his doctrine.

Hippocratic Face. See Facies.

Hip′popus. From ιππος, and πους, a foot. A genus of acephalous mollusks, so called from the resemblance of their shell to the foot of a horse.

Hip′pus. From ιππος, a horse. A disease of the eyes, characterized by perpetual twinkling or repeated alternate dilatation and contraction of the iris.

Hir′quus. The inner canthus of the eye.

Hir′sute. *Hirsu′tus.* Clothed with hair; rough, shaggy.

Hirsu′ties. Hairiness. The growth of hair in unusual situations or in greater abundance than usual.

Hiru′do. The leech.

Hirudo Medicina′lis. The medicinal leech. European leech. It will draw nearly half an ounce of blood. The American leech, or *Hirudo decora*, does not make so deep an incision as the European, and draws less blood. Leeches are used to produce local bloodletting. In applying them the part must be wiped dry; and if they do not take hold, a little milk or cream may be applied. When satiated they will drop off, and can be made to disgorge the blood by applying a little salt or vinegar to their heads.

Hirundina′ria. See Lysimachia Nummularia.

His′pid. From *hispidus*, bristly. In *Botany*, bristly; beset with stiff hairs.

Histodial′ysis. Ιστος, web or tissue, and διαλυσις, a dissolution. A resolution of organic texture.

Histogenet′ic. Producing organic texture.

Histogen′ia. *Histog′eny*; from ιστος, a web or tissue, and γενεσις, generation. The formation and development of organic tissues.

Histol′ogy. *Histologia;* from ιστος, a tissue, and λογος, a discourse. The anatomy of the tissues which enter into the formation of the different organs of the body; general anatomy. The study of the intimate structure of tissues.

Histon′omy. *Histonomia;* from ιστος, web or tissue, and νομος, law. The laws which govern the development and arrangement of organic tissues.

His′tory, Medical. A description of the principal events and the persons connected therewith in the progress of the several branches of medicine.

History, Natural. That department of physical science which treats of the properties of natural bodies and their methodical arrangement.

Histot′omy. From ιστος, a tissue, and τομη, incision. The dissection of organic tissues.

Hive Syrup. See Syrupus Scillæ Compositus.

Hives. The popular name for *croup;* also for chicken-pox, the *Varicella globularis* in this country, but chiefly for *Urticaria.*

Hoarse′ness. *Raucedo.* Preternatural roughness or asperity of voice, arising generally from disease in the larynx and trachea.

Hoary. Of a gray, bluish-green color.

Hob-Nail Liver. Cirrhosis of the liver.

Hoffman's Anodyne Solution. See Spiritus Ætheris Sulphurici Compositus.

Hogs′lard. Adeps præparata; Adeps Suillus; Axungia Porcina.

Hol′ce. Ολκη, a drachm.

Holder, Cheek and Tongue. See Thomas's Cheek and Tongue Holder; also Hawes' Duct Compressor.

Hol′lands. Gin.

Holohed′ral. From ολος, whole, and εδρα, face. In *Mineralogy*, a crystal with all the similar edges replaced.

Holoton′icus. From ολος, whole, and τεινο, to stretch. In *Pathology*, that form of tetanus in which the muscles of the body generally are affected.

Ho′ma. An anasarcous swelling.

Homo. Man. A mammiferous animal of the order *bimana*, or *two-handed*, of which he is the only genus. Also a prefix denoting equality, etc.

Ho′mœopath. A homœopathist.

Homœop′athy. *Homœopathi′a;* from ομοιος, similar, and παθος, affection. A doctrine which maintains that all diseases of the body are to be cured by inducing other diseased actions of the same kind, and that is to be effected by exceedingly minute doses of medicine.

Homogang′liate. From ομοιος, like, and γαγγλιον, a ganglion. A term applied in *Comparative Anatomy* to the animals with the ganglionic nervous system and symmetrical arrangement of the ganglions.

Homoge′neous. Having the same structure throughout. Having elements of the like nature and properties.

Homoio′sis. From ομοιοω, to assimilate. The elaboration of the chyle, by which it is assimilated to the blood.

Homol′ogous. Ομος, equal, same, and λογος, a relation. Things of the same essential nature, however different in form or name in different animal bodies.

Homol′ogy. From ομος, the same, and λογος, a discourse. The doctrine of similar parts.

Homomor′phous. Having the same form.

Homon′ymous. In *Anatomy*, a correlation of parts.

Homoph′agus. From ωμος, raw, and φαγω, to eat. One who eats raw flesh.

Homoplas′ty. From ομος, same, and πλασσω, to form. The formation of homologous tissues.

Homopla′ta. *Omoplate.* Scapula.

Homot′onos. *Acmasti′cos.* Having the same tone.

Hom′otype. Ομος, equal, and τυπος, form. Applied by Owen to a repeated part in the segments of the same skeleton.

Hon′ey. *Mel. Mellis.* A mucoso-saccharine substance, of a yellowish color and aromatic smell, elaborated by the *Apis mellifica*, or honey-bee, from the nectaries of flowers and deposited in the cells of the comb.

Honey of Squill. See Syrupus Scillæ Compositus.

Hon′eysuckle. A plant of the genus *Lonicera.*

Hood′ed. Cucullate or cowled. See Cucullate.

Hook. A curved, steel instrument used by anatomists, surgeons and dentists. The tenaculum is a variety of hook used by the two former, and the hook belonging to the key of Garengeot, and the one with the forked or crescent-shaped extremity, with a straight shaft attached to a handle, and used for the extraction of the roots of molar teeth, are the kinds employed by the latter.

Hook, Blunt. In *Obstetrics* a hook with a long, straight handle, for bringing down the limbs of the fœtus during delivery.

Hooked. Curved suddenly at the point.

Hoop′ing-Cough. Pertussis.

Hops. The strobiles of *Humulus lupulus.*

Hor′dein. A peculiar substance found in barley, allied to starch, but a distinct substance.

Hor′dei Sem′ina. *Hor′deum perla′tum.* Pearl barley.

Horde′olum. A diminutive of *hordeum*, barley. A stye, or small tumor of the eyelids, which is somewhat of the nature of a little boil.

Hor′deum. Barley. Also, a genus of plants of the order *Gramineæ.*

Hordeum Perla′tum. Pearl barley.

Hordeum Vulga′re. The common barley.

Horehound′. A plant of the genus *Marrubium.*

Horehound, Black. Stinking horehound. Ballota nigra. Ballota fœtida.

Horehound Tea. Infuse an ounce of white horehound, *Marrubium vulgare*, in a pint of boiling water.

Horehound, Wild. A plant of the genus *Eupatorium.*

Horizon′tal. Parallel to the horizon; on a level.

Horn. *Cornu.* An animal substance, consisting chiefly of a modification of protein. The gelatine of horny tissues comes from their fibrous basis.

Horn Lead. Chloride of lead.

Horn Pock. A form of variola, in which the pimples, imperfectly suppurating, are ichorous or horny, and semi-transparent.

Horn Quicksilver. Native protochloride of mercury.

Horn Silver. Native chloride of silver; a compound of silver and chlorine. Its formula is $AgCl$. It is quite soft and of a pearl gray or greenish color.

Horn′blende. A common mineral, occurring massive or in prismatic crystals, of various colors, from white, through green shades to black. It is a silicate of lime, magnesia, or iron. It is sometimes used in the manufacture of porcelain teeth for shading the body or enamel.

Hor′rida Cutis. *Cu′tis anseri′na.* Goose-skin.

Hor′ridus. *Hor′ror;* a quaking, shivering with cold. Applied to a fever, &c.

Horripila′tion. *Horripilatio;* from *horrere*, to bristle up, and *pilus*, a hair. A shuddering, chilling, or creeping sensation, with bristling of the hairs over the body, preceding fever.

Horserad′ish. *Armoracia.* A plant of the genus *Cochlearia*, having a root of a pungent taste. It is stimulant, diuretic, and diaphoretic. Dose, ℈j to ʒj.

Horse-tail. See Hippuris Vulgaris.

Hor′tus. Vulva; the female genitals.

Hos′pital. From *hospes*, a guest. An establishment for the reception and medical treatment of the sick.

Hospital Fever. *Febris nosocomialis.* A fever peculiar to the inmates of a hospital, from their condition and circumstances.

Hospital Gangrene. A peculiar form of gangrene, occurring in hospitals, in which the air, by the accumulation of patients, or want of proper ventilation, has become vitiated.

Hour-Glass Contraction. An irregular contraction of the transverse fibres of the uterus, causing it to assume the shape of an hour-glass. When it occurs previously to the removal of the placenta, this is often retained for some time in the upper portion of the organ.

How Crown. An artificial crown secured to the root of a natural tooth by a threaded screw post or dowel, assisted by an amalgam filling forming the lingual surface and dovetailed into the crown and root. Also an all-porcelain dovetail crown for bicuspid and molar roots, united by means of two screw-posts, the ends of which are pinched towards each other by pliers, so as to pass through the opening in the crown. Two styles in use are the four-pin crowns and the porcelain dovetail crowns.

Howland Crown. An artificial, all-porcelain crown, similar to the Mack Crown, and attached to the natural root with screws that are first inserted in the root.

Human Teeth, Customs Concerning. Apart from the importance attached to the teeth, some very curious and singular customs connected with these organs have obtained among many of the nations of the earth. The Brahmins of Hindostan rub their teeth for more than an hour with a twig from the racemiferous fig-tree, immediately after rising every morning, addressing their prayers, at the same time, to the sun, invoking blessings upon themselves and families. They also separate their teeth as soon as the second set is formed.

The inhabitants of Tonquin and Siam dye their teeth black, as do, also, the females of the Marian Islands, and the unmarried ladies of Java. Many of the women of Sumatra have their teeth filed off to the gums; others have them filed to points, or the enamel filed off, in order to dye them black, which is regarded as very ornamental. The great men of these islands color their upper teeth black, and incase their lower ones with gold, creating a contrast which is regarded as particularly beautiful by candle-light. The inhabitants of some of the other East Indian islands gild their two front teeth, and dye the others black.

The natives of Malacca cut horizontal grooves across their upper incisors, and the Abyssinian negroes file their teeth to points, giving them a notched or serrated appearance. The inhabitants of Prince William's Sound, says Mr. Murphy, make an incision in the upper lip, parallel with the mouth, and when the sides of the wound have healed, they insert a shell, carved in such a manner as to resemble teeth. The natives of the Sandwich Islands, in order to propitiate their god Eatooa, offer up to him their front teeth. The late Dr. Livingstone, in his travels in Central Africa, also noticed the mutilation, &c., of the teeth by the natives, and mentions some interesting facts concerning the customs of the different tribes in this respect.

Hum′boldtine. A native oxalate of the protoxide of iron.

Hum′boldtite. Oxalate of lime calculus.

Humec′tant. *Humec′tans.* A term applied in *Therapeutics* to remedies which are supposed to increase the fluidity of the blood, and remove the acrid condition of an organ. In *Surgery*, the substance for retaining moisture in a water-dressing. The best humectant is spunk, *Amadou*, prepared without saltpetre or gunpowder. See Water Dressing.

Humecta′tion. From *humectare*, to moisten. An operation by which parts are kept moist, or for retaining moisture.

Hu′meral. *Humera′lis.* Pertaining to the humerus or arm.

Humeral Artery. The brachial artery.

Hu′merus. From ωμος, the shoulder. The upper part of the arm and shoulder. Also, the bone of the arm, *os humeri*, which is of a cylindrical shape, and situated between the scapula and forearm.

Hume's Test. A test for arsenious acid, consisting of the ammonia nitrate of silver. If solutions of these substances be mixed, a yellow arsenite of silver is precipitated, and nitrate of ammonia remains in the solution.

Hu′mic Acid. An acid formed from humus by alkalies.

Hu′milis. The rectus inferior oculi.

Hu′min. A dark substance insoluble in alkalies, obtained from the soil.

Hu′mite. A red Vesuvian mineral, occurring in complex crystals, and so named in honor of Sir David Hume, in whose collection it was found.

Hu′mor. From *humeo*, to be moist. Any fluid of the body.

Humor, Aqueous. A thin, transparent fluid, which fills the two chambers of the eye.

Humor, Vitreous. The vitreous humor of the eye.

Hu′moral Pathol′ogy. An old theory which attributed all diseases to disordered states of the fluids.

Hu′moric. The sound produced by percussion of the stomach, when distended with fluid or air.

Hu′morists. In *Medicine*, those who attribute all diseases to a disordered condition of the fluids of the body.

Hu′mour. Humor.

Hump-Back. Protuberance of the back, occasioned by curvature of the spine.

Hu′mulin. The narcotic principle of the *Humulus Lupulus.*

Hu′mulus Lu′pulus. The hop plant. See Lupulin.

Hu′mus. Vegetable mould, decayed woody fibre.

Hunch. Hump.

Hunter's Silicious Cement. A fusible silicious cement, introduced to the notice of the dental profession by Dr. W. M. Hunter, for uniting single porcelain teeth to a gold or platina base, and to each other. It consists of a base and gum enamel. The former is composed of flux,[*] 1 oz.; pure, finely ground asbestos, 2 oz.; to these, after being ground together until very fine, is added granulated body,[†] 1½ oz. The whole is then mixed with a spatula to prevent breaking the granules.

Three formulæ are given by Dr. Hunter, for gum enamel prepared as follows: No. 1 Flux, 1 oz.; fused spar of the clearest quality, 1 oz.; English rose, 40 grs. Grind the rose in a wedgewood mortar very fine, add the flux gradually, and then the spar; continue to grind until the ingredients are thoroughly incorporated. Cut down a Hessian crucible until it can be put in the muffle of a furnace; line with a mixture of equal parts of silver and kaoline; put in the materials, and raise the heat on it until *vitrification*, not fusion, takes place, then withdraw the muffle. A red cake of enamel, easily removed from the crucible, will be the result. This, after removing any adhering portions of the silex and kaolin, is broken, and ground tolerably fine. If, on testing, the color is found to be too deep, it may be reduced by the addition of a little covering.[‡] The gum enamel from this formula flows at the lowest heat. For gum enamel No. 2, take flux, 1 oz.; fused spar, 2 oz.; English rose, 60 grs. For No. 3, take flux, 1 oz.; fused spar, 3 oz.; English rose, 80 grs. Treat as above. See Continuous Gum. For manner of using this cement, see *Harris's Prin. and Pract. of Dentistry.*

Husk. Glume; calyx.

Hy′acinth. A mineral of various colors, occurring in crystals, and found in Zircon.

Hyacinth′ine. A transparent and doubly refractive brown or greenish mineral, occurring in eight-sided prisms.

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[*] The flux is composed of silex, 8 oz.; calcined borax, 4 oz.; caustic potash, 1 oz. The caustic potash is ground very fine, in a wedgewood mortar, and the two former gradually added until they are thoroughly incorporated. The mass is then placed in a Hessian crucible, as white as can be obtained, previously lined with kaolin, and with which a cover of fine clay slab should be luted on. The crucible is now exposed to a clear, strong fire in a furnace until the mixture is fused into a transparent glass, which should be free from stain or discoloration. This when cold is broken down and ground until it will pass through a bolting cloth sieve, when it is ready for use.

[†] For granulated body, break and grind fine china or wedgewood ware until it will pass through a wire sieve No. 50, then sift the fine particles with a No. 10 bolting sieve. This will leave the grains about the size of the finest gunpowder. Any hard porcelain, with body, will answer as well.

[‡] This is made by mixing two parts white quartz sand with one part plaster of Paris, with sufficient water to make the mass plastic, and must be used before the plaster sets.

Hyale'us. Hyaline.

Hy'aline. From *υαλος*, glass. The pellucid substance which determines the spontaneous fission of cells. Glassy. Resembling glass.

Hyali'tis. Inflammation of the hyaloid membrane of the eye.

Hy'alo. Vitreous, in composition.

Hyalodec'crysis. Escape of part of the vitreous body or humor.

Hy'aloid. *Hyaloi'des ;* from *υαλος*, glass, and *ειδος*, likeness. Resembling glass. Transparent.

Hyaloid Canal. See Hyaloid Membrane.

Hyaloid Fossa. The depression in the vitreous humor, in which the crystalline lens or humor is partially imbedded.

Hyaloid Membrane. The membrane which forms the covering of the vitreous humor, and transmits within it prolongations, which divide it into cells. On a level with the entrance of the optic nerve into the eye, the hyaloid membrane forms by reflection, a cylindrical, which pierces the vitreous humor, as far as the posterior part of the crystaline.

Hy'aloplasma. The outer hyaline layer of a cell.

Hyber'nacle. See Hibernacle.

Hyberna'tion. See Hibernation.

Hybo'ma. Gibbosity of the spine.

Hy'brid. *Hybrida ;* from *υβρις*, an injury, because its nature is tainted. In *Physiology*, the offspring of two different animals, as the mule, or of plants of a different species. In *Philology*, words compounded of different languages.

Hydar'thrus. Properly, *Hydrarthrus. Hydarthro'sis ;* from *υδωρ*, water, and *αρθρον*, a joint. *Hydrops articulorum.* Dropsy of a joint. White swelling.

Hy'datid. *Hydatis ;* from *υδωρ*, water. An encysted tumor, containing a transparent, watery fluid. Also, a genus of intestinal worms, characterized by a body wholly or posteriorly vesicular. 1. *Hydatis acephalocyitis*, the head less hydatid, or bladder-worm ; 2. *Hydatis cœnurus*, containing several animals grouped together and terminating in one tail. 3. *Hydatis cysticercus*, the bladder-tailed hydatid ; 4. *Hydatis ditrachyceros*, furnished with a rough, bifurcated horn ; 5. *Hydatis echinococcus*, the round, rough hydatid ; 6. *Hydatis polycephalus*, the many-headed hydatid ; 7. A white encysted body named by Raspail, the *ovuliger* of the joint of the wrist, is also added to the foregoing, though considered by the discoverer as belonging to a genus intermediate between the *cysticercus* and the *cœnurus*.

Hydatidoce'le. *Hydatoce'le ;* from *υδατις*, a hydatid, and *κηλη*, a tumor. A tumor formed of or containing hydatids.

Hy'datoid. *Hydatoi'des ;* from *υδωρ*, water, and *ειδος*, resemblance. Watery ; resembling water.

Hy'derus. Anasarca. Dropsy.

Hydr-. Hydro-. From *υδωρ*, water. A prefix denoting the presence of water or hydrogen.

Hydra'cetine. The active principle of *pyrodine.* An antipyretic and analgesic, and with properties similar to pyrodine, which see.

Hydrac'ids. In *Chemistry*, acids containing hydrogen in combination with a radical. Even the oxacids have been classified under this head by assuming that their basis is a compound radical united with hydrogen.

Hy'dragogues. *Hydragoga ;* from *υδωρ*, water, and *αγω*, I expel. Medicines which increase the secretions or excretions, so as to cause the removal of effused serum, or water, from any part of the body.

Hydram'nios. A morbid accumulation of the liquor amnii.

Hydrargo-Chlo'rids. Haloid salts in which the part of the halogen is taken by corrosive sublimate.

Hydrar'gyrate. Of, or belonging to, mercury. Any preparation of mercury.

Hydrar'gyri Acetas. Acetate of mercury.

Hydrargyri Ammo'nio-Chlo'ridum. Ph. L. Ammonio-chloride of mercury.

Hydrargyri Bichlo'ridi Liq'uor. Ph. L. A solution of corrosive sublimate.

Hydrargyri Bichlori'dum. Bichloride of mercury.

Hydrargyri Bicyani'dum. Bicyanide of mercury.

Hydrargyri Biniodi'dum. Biniodide of mercury.

Hydrargyri Binoxi'dum. Ph. L. Oxide of mercury.

Hydrargyri Bisulphure'tum. Bisulphuret of mercury. Cinnabar.

Hydrargyri Borus'sias. Hydrargyi cyanuretum. Bicyanide of mercury.

Hydrargyri Bromidum. Bromide of mercury.

Hydrargyri Calx Al'ba. See Hydrargyrum Ammoniatum.

Hydrargyri Chlo′ridum Corro′sivum. U. S. Corrosive chloride of mercury. Bichloride of mercury. Corrosive sublimate. Stimulant, antisyphilitic, alterative, and antiseptic. Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$, made into a pill. Also used externally for venereal and skin diseases. Antidote, white of egg. See *Gorgas' Dental Medicine.*

Hydrargyri Chloridum Mi′te. Ph. L. Chloride of mercury. Protochloride or subchloride of mercury. Calomel. Formula: Hg_2Cl_2. Antisyphilitic, alterative and purgative. Dose, gr. j to ij, night and morning in a pill; as a purge, gr. v. to xx.

Hydrargyri Cyanure′tum. U. S. Bicyanide, cyanuret or prussiate of mercury.

Hydrargyri Deuto-Iodidum. Iodide of mercury.

Hydrargyri Hyperox′idum. See HYDRARGYRI OXIDUM RUBRUM.

Hydrargyri Iodidum. Ph. U. S. and L. Subiodide of mercury. Protoiodide of mercury. Excitant and alterative. Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. ij, in pill or dissolved in alcohol.

Hydrargyri Iodidum Ru′brum. U. S. Red iodide of mercury.

Hydrargyri Mu′rias Corro′sivus. Corrosive sublimate.

Hydrargyri Murias Dul′cis. Calomel.

Hydrargyri Ni′tras. Nitrate of mercury. A powerful escharotic.

Hydrargyri Ni′trico-Ox′idum. Nitric oxide of mercury.

Hydrargyri Oxidum Nigrum. U. S. Black oxide of mercury. Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$.

Hydrargyri Oxidum Rubrum. U. S. Red precipitate of mercury. Nitric oxide of mercury.

Hydrargyri Oxidum Sulphuricum. See HYDRARGYRI SULPHAS FLAVUS.

Hydrargyri Oxymu′rias. Corrosive sublimate.

Hydrargyri Prussias. See HYDRARGYRI CYANURETUM.

Hydrargyri Submu′rias. Calomel.

Hydrargyri Submurias Ammoniatum. See HYDRARGYRUM AMMONIATUM.

Hydrargyri Sul′phas Fla′vus. U. S. Yellow sulphate of mercury. Subsulphate of mercury. Sulphate of mercury. Turpeth mineral.

Hydrargyri Sulphure′tum Nigrum. U. S. Black sulphuret of mercury. Æthiop's mineral. Dose, gr. v. to ℥ss.

Hydrargyri Sulphuretum Ru′brum. U. S. Red sulphuret of mercury. Bisulphuret of mercury. Cinnabar.

Hydrargyri Supermu′rias. See HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDUM CORROSIVUM.

Hydrargyri Unguen′tum. See UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI.

Hydrargy′ria. *Eczema mercuriale.* Mercurial eczema, or eczema resulting from the use of mercury.

Hydrargyri′asis. Poisoning by mercury.

Hydrar′gyro-Iodides. Compounds of iodide or cyanide of mercury with corresponding salts of potassium, sodium, &c.

Hydrargyro-Stomati′tis. Mercurial sore mouth.

Hydrar′gyrum. From *υδωρ*, water, and *αργυρος*, silver. Quicksilver. Mercury. A liquid metal of a brilliant, bluish-white color.

Hydrargyrum Aceta′tum. See HYDRARGYRI ACETAS.

Hydrargyrum Ammonia′tum. Ammoniated mercury.

Hydrargyrum Boruss′icum. See HYDRARGYRI CYANURETUM.

Hydrargyrum Calcina′tum. See HYDRARGYRI BINOXIDUM.

Hydrargyrum cum Cre′ta. Ph. U. S., L., E. and D. Mercury with chalk. Dose, gr. iij to x.

Hydrargyrum cum Magne′sia. Ph. D. Mercury with carbonate of magnesia.

Hydrargyrum Hydrocyanicum. See HYDRARGYRI CYANURETUM.

Hydrargyrum Muriat′icum. Chloride of mercury. Protochloride of mercury. Calomel.

Hydrargyrum Phosphora′tum. Phosphuretted mercury.

Hydrargyrum Præcipita′tum. See HYDRARGYRUM AMMONIATUM.

Hydrargyrum Præcipitatum Cine′reum. See HYDRARGYRUM OXIDUM NIGRUM.

Hydrargyrum Purifica′tum. Purified mercury.

Hydrargyrum Sacchara′tum. Mercury triturated with lump sugar.

Hydrargyrum Vitriola′tum. See HYDRARGYRI SULPHAS FLAVUS.

Hydrar′gyrus. *Hydrargyrum.* Mercury.

Hydrarthro′sis. The morbid diathesis indicated by the occurrence of hydrarthrus.

Hydrar′thrus. The disease white swelling; sometimes called Spina Ventosa.

Hydras′tine. The bitter principle of Hydrastis Canadensis.

Hydras′tis Canaden′sis. Golden

Seal. Yellow root. Turmeric root. A perennial herb, having an acrid, bitter taste, and employed by the Indians as an application to old ulcers. The root, in the form of an infusion, is used as a tonic and mouth-wash, and as an outward application in wounds, and for local inflammation. It is also used as a local anæsthetic in the form of the tincture, f. ʒj; aqua, f. ℥j, and also in ptyalism and all indolent and offensive ulcerations of the mouth and throat.

Hy′drate. From *υδωρ*, water. A compound containing water in a fixed and definite proportion; a substance which has formed so intimate a union with water as to solidify it; substances chemically combined with water. A hydrate is practically a molecule of water with its basic atom of hydrogen replaced by another electro-positive atom.

Hydrate of Chlo′ral. An anæsthetic and hypnotic. It is obtained by the action of chlorine on alcohol. Mixed with water, it becomes the Hydrate of Chloral. The alcohol ($C_4H_6O_2$), by the loss of two eqs. of hydrogen, becomes aldehyd ($C_4H_4O_2$), of which the radical acetyl (C_4H_3) gives up its three eqs. of hydrogen, and takes three eqs. of chlorine, forming a new radical (C_4Cl_3); and this, combining with one eq. of the oxygen, and the remaining eq. each of hydrogen and oxygen, form chloral ($C_4Cl_3O + HO$), or a variety of aldehyd, in which the three eqs. of hydrogen of the radical are replaced by three eqs. of chlorine. Anhydrous chloral is an oily, pungent fluid, the vapor of which is very irritating to the eyes. It combines with water to form a crystalline hydrate, which is very soluble in water. Dr. Leibreich is of the opinion that when taken into the circulation, it meets with soda, and undergoes decomposition, one of the results of which is the formation of chloroform. Taken internally, the average dose for an adult is gr. xxx, which are equal in its effects to gr. j of opium. It is also employed hypodermically, and locally for odontalgia. As a local anæsthetic, it has been superseded by cocaine. Chloral is also employed for the treatment of putrescent pulps of teeth, and as a stimulant and antiseptic injection in chronic alveolar abscess. See Chloral Hydrate.

Hydrate of Potassa. Caustic potash.

Hy′drated. Chemically combined with water.

Hydraul′ics. From *υδωρ*, water, and *αυλος*, a pipe. The science of the motions of liquids, the laws which regulate them, and the effects which they produce.

Hydrencephaloce′le. From *υδωρ*, and *εγκεφαλος*, the brain, and *κηλη*, a tumor. A watery tumor of the brain.

Hydrenceph′aloid. From *υδωρ*, water, *εγκεφαλος*, the brain, and *ειδος*, resemblance. Resembling hydrocephalus. Spurious hydrocephalus, resulting from diseases of the bowels and the irritation of teething.

Hydrenceph′alus. Acute hydrocephalus.

Hydrenteroce′le. From *υδωρ*, water, *εντερον*, intestine, and *κηλη*, a tumor. Intestinal hernia with an inclosure of water in the sac.

Hydrenteromphaloce′le. Umbilical hernia, in which the tumor contains intestine and water.

Hy′dride. A compound of hydrogen with another simple body, especially metal.

Hydri′odate. The old name for iodide.

Hydriodate of Morphine. Prepared by dissolving morphine in hydriodic acid, and by the action of acetate of morphia on iodide of potassium, and is in the form of long needles of a silky lustre. Formula is $C_{17}H_{10}No_3HI$ and $2H_2O$.

Hydriod′ic Acid. A colorless, gaseous acid, consisting of one atom of iodine and one of hydrogen.

Hydro′a. From *υδωρ*, water. A pustule containing a serous or watery fluid.

Hydroæ′mia. *Hydræmia.* From *υδωρ*, water, and *αιμα*, blood. A state of the blood in which there is an excess of its watery constituents.

Hydroa′rion. From *υδωρ*, water, and *ωαριον*, ovarium. Dropsy of the ovarium.

Hydroazocar′byls. A class of Löwig's system, comprising those organic radicals which contain carbon, hydrogen and nitrogen.

Hydrobleph′aron. From *υδωρ*, water, and *βλεφαρον*, eyelid. Watery swelling of the eyelids.

Hydrobro′mate. A combination of hydrobromic acid with a base.

Hydrobrom′ic. A combination of hydrogen and bromine. Applied to an acid.

Hydrobromic Acid, Diluted. Composed of ten per ct. of absolute hydrobromic acid and ninety per cent. of water. Dose, ♏ xx-ʒij.

Hydrocæ′lias. Ascites.

Hydrocar′bons. Organic compounds of hydrogen and carbon. The meaning of this term is often extended so as to embrace the combinations of these elements, carbon and hydrogen, with oxygen.

Hydrocar′buret. A combination of hydrogen and carbon with another body.

Hydrocar′dia. Dropsy of the pericardium.

Hydroce′le. From *υδωρ*, water, and *κηλη*, a tumor. A collection of serous fluid either in the membrane of the scrotum, or in the coats of the testicle and its vessels.

Hydrocele Cysta′ta. Encysted hydrocele of the spermatic chord.

Hydrocele of the Neck. A tumor filled with a watery fluid, occupying some portion of the neck.

Hydrocele Peritonæ′i. Dropsy of the abdomen.

Hydrocele Spina′lis. Hydrorachis.

Hydroceno′sis. Evacuation of morbid accumulations of water

Hydroceph′alus. From *υδωρ*, water, and *κεφαλη*, the head. Dropsy of the brain. Dropsy of the head. It is distinguished into *acute* and *chronic; external* and *internal.* When acute, it is attended by symptoms of inflammation of the brain. Chronic hydrocephalus generally commences at an early period of life, causes a distension of the brain and bones of the cranium, and generally proves fatal. When external, it consists in a mere infiltration of the subcutaneous cellular tissue. The internal variety is said to be seated in the meninges and surface of the encephalon, and is termed *tubercular meningitis.*

Hydrocephalus Spu′rius. Hydrencephalous disease.

Hydrochlo′rates. The old name for chlorides.

Hydrochlo′ric Acid. *Muriatic acid.* An acid composed of one atom of chlorine and one of hydrogen. The diluted form of hydrochloric acid is prepared by adding distilled water to the strong acid. It is stimulant, tonic, alterative, and laxative. Dose, gtt. x to xx. In *Dental Practice* its uses are the same as sulphuric acid, which see. In the use of the undiluted hydrochloric acid for malignant ulcerations of mouth and throat, as cancrum oris, gangrenous stomatitis, etc., the careful application of this acid is necessary owing to its corrosive action.

Hydrochlo′ric Ether. See ETHER, HYDROCHLORIC.

Hydrochlo′rine. A compound of hydrogen and chlorine.

Hydroch′yses. A class of diseases in Fuchs's classification, characterized by sudden effusion of water, as serous apoplexy.

Hydrocirsoce′le. A tumor caused by varicose veins and œdema of the scrotum.

Hydrocyan′ic Acid. *Acidum hydrocyanicum.* Prussic acid; one of the most rapid and deadly poisons. It exists in a variety of native combinations in the vegetable kingdom, as in the bitter almond, cherry laurel, leaves of the peach tree, kernels of fruit, pips of apples, &c. Great caution is necessary in its use. One drop may instantly destroy life. Dose of the Medicinal Prussic Acid is a quarter of a drop, which may in some cases be increased to one, or even two drops.

Hydrocyanic Acid, Diluted. Composed of two per cent. of anhydrous acid and ninety-eight per cent. of alcohol and water. Dose, ♏j—♏ v.

Hydrocys′tis. From *υδωρ*, water, and *κυστις*, a bladder. A cyst filled with a serous fluid.

Hydroder′ma. From *υδωρ*, water, and *δερμα*, the skin. Dropsy of the skin. Anasarca.

Hydrodynam′ics. From *υδωρ*, and *δυναμις*, power, force. That branch of *Physical Science* which treats of the properties and relations of water and other fluids, whether in motion or at rest.

Hydro-Entero Epiploce′le. An entero-epiplocele, complicated with effusion of serous fluid in the hernial sac.

Hydro-Epiplocele. Omental hernia, with effusion of serous fluid in the hernial sac.

Hydro-Epiplomph′alum. Umbilical hernia, with effusion of serous fluid in the sac.

Hydroflu′oric Acid. A caustic, gaseous acid, obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on fluoride of calcium.

Hydrofluosil′icic Acid. Formula: $3HF_2\ SiF_3+SiO_3$. Acid formed of hydrogen, fluo-rine, and silicon. It is soluble in water and is used in analytical chemistry, chiefly to determine the presence of baryta.

Hy′drogen. *Hydrogen′ium;* from *υδωρ*, water, and *γενναω*, its produce. So called, because it forms water in combination with oxygen. Inflammable air; an elementary body, known only in a gaseous state, without odor or color. It is slightly basic, and occurs in nature combined with oxygen in the form of water H_2O.

Hydrogen, Carburet′ted. Carburetted hydrogen.

Hydrogen Dioxide. *Peroxide of Hydrogen.* Formula: H_2O_2. It is obtained by oxidizing water by means of freshly liberated or nascent oxygen. It is employed in dental practice in the treatment of alveolar pyorrhœa, and local inflammations of the mouth. See PEROXYDE OF HYDROGEN. For dental uses see *Gorgas's Dental Medicine.*

Hydrogen, Oxide of. *Protoxide of hydrogen.* Water.

Hydrogen, Phosphuret′ted. A compound of hydrogen and phosphorus; a transparent, colorless gas, of an offensive odor, and bitter taste.

Hydrogen, Sulphuret′ted. Hydrosulphuric acid.

Hydroglos′sa. Ranula.

Hydrog′uret. Hydride.

Hydrohæ′mia. Υδωρ, water, and *αιμα*, blood. A watery or impoverished state of the blood.

Hydrohymeni′tis. Inflammation of a serous membrane.

Hydrola′ta. Distilled water.

Hy′drolite. From *υδωρ*, and *λιϑος*, a stone. A mineral, the crystals of which are six-sided prisms, terminated by low six-sided pyramids, with truncated summits; also, decoction, mucilage, potion.

Hydrol′ogy. *Hydrolog′ia;* from *υδωρ*, water, and *λογος*, a discourse. A treatise on the properties and nature of water.

Hydroman′cy. From *υδωρ*, and *μαντεια*, prophecy. Divination by water, a method of predicting events, practiced by the ancient Persians and Romans.

Hydro′ma. A sac or cyst filled with water or serous fluid.

Hy′dromel. *Hydrom′eli;* from *υδωρ*, water, and *μελι*, honey. Water sweetened with honey.

Hydrom′eter. *Hydrome′trum;* from *υδωρ*, water, and *μετρον*, a measure. An instrument to determine the specific gravity of fluids.

Hydrome′tra. From *υδωρ*, water, and *μητρα*, the womb. Dropsy of the uterus.

Hydrom′phalum. From *υδωρ*, water, and *ομφαλος*, the navel. A tumor at the navel containing a serous fluid.

Hydromyrin′ga. From *υδωρ*, water, and *myringa* or *myrinx*, the membrana tympani. Dropsy of the tympanum.

Hydronephro′sis. From *υδωρ*, water, and *νεφρος*, kidney. An accumulation of urine in the kidney, caused by obstruction of the uriniferous tubes.

Hydron′osos. From *ιδρως*, sweat, and *νοσος*, a disease. *Sudor anglicanus.* Sweating sickness.

Hydrop′athy. *Hydropath′ia;* from *υδωρ*, water and *παϑος*, disease. The treatment of disease by the external and internal use of water.

Hydropericar′dium. *Hydropericardia;* from *υδωρ*, and *περικαρδιον*, the pericardium. Dropsy of the pericardium.

Hydrophal′lus. Dropsy of the penis.

Hy′drophane. From *υδωρ*, and *φαινω*, to shine. A species of opal, opaque when dry, and transparent in water.

Hydrophimo′sis. Œdematous phimosis.

Hydropho′bia. From *υδωρ*, water, *φοβεω*, to terrify. Literally, dread of water. Canine madness. That peculiar and horrible disease consequent upon the bite of a rabid animal.

Hydrophthal′mia. From *υδωρ*, and *οφϑαλμος*, the eye. Dropsy of the eyeball.

Hydrophysome′tra. From *υδωρ*, water, *φυση*, wind, and *μετρα*, the womb. Distension of the uterus by an accumulation of serous and gaseous matter.

Hydronaphthol. It is regarded as a form of β naphthol, and occurs in light, fawn-colored, crystalline flakes, having a slight taste and odor. It is antiseptic, stimulant and counter-irritant, resembling, in some respects, capsicum. It is employed in dental practice to disinfect pulp canals, and in the early stages of periodontitis before pus has formed. For dental uses, see *Gorgas' Dental Medicine.*

Hydrop′ic. *Hydropicus;* from *υδρωψ*, the dropsy. One affected with dropsy. Relating to dropsy.

Hydrop′ica. Hydragogues.

Hydropleuri′tis. Pleurisy attended with serous effusion. Acute hydrothorax.

Hydropneumo′nia. From *υδωρ*, water, and *πνευμων*, the lung. Serous infiltration of the cellular tissue of the lungs.

Hydropneumosar′ca. From *υδωρ*, water, *πνευμα*, wind, and *σαρξ*, flesh. An abscess containing air, liquid and flesh, or generally extravasated blood.

Hydropneumotho′rax. From υδωρ, water, πνευμων, the lung, and ϑωραξ, the chest. Pneumothorax, complicated with serous effusion into the chest.

Hy′drops. From υδωρ, water. Dropsy.

Hydrops Abdom′inis. Ascites.

Hydrops Articulo′rum. Hydrarthrus.

Hydrops Cap′itis. Hydrocephalus.

Hydrops Cer′ebri. Acute hydrocephalus.

Hydrops Cyst′icus. A collection of serous fluid in a cyst or sac.

Hydrops Genu. Dropsy of the knee.

Hydrops Glotti′dis. Œdema of the glottis.

Hydrops Oc′uli. Hydrophthalmia.

Hydrops Ovarii. Dropsy of the ovarium.

Hydrops Pal′pebræ. Hydroblepharon.

Hydrops Pecto′ris. Hydrothorax.

Hydrops Pericar′dii. Hydropericardium.

Hydrops Pul′monum. Hydropneumonia.

Hydrops Sacci Lachryma′lis. Fistula lachrymalis.

Hydrops Sacco′rum Pleu′ræ. Hydrothorax.

Hydrops Tuba′lis. Serous accumulation in the Fallopian tube.

Hydropyr′etos. Sweating fever.

Hydrora′chis. From υδωρ, water, ραχις, the spine. Dropsy of the spine.

Hydror′chis. Hydrocele.

Hydrorrhœ′a. From υδωρ, water, and ρεω, I flow. Any chronic discharge of serous fluid. Also, Egyptian ophthalmia, with a profuse flow of tears.

Hydrosal′pinx. Dropsy of the Fallopian tube.

Hydrosar′ca. From υδωρ, water, and σαρξ, flesh. A tumor containing water and flesh.

Hydrosarcoce′le. From υδωρ, water, σαρξ, flesh, and κηλη, a tumor. Sarcocele, complicated with serous effusion of the tunica vaginalis.

Hydroscheoce′le. Hydrocele.

Hydrostat′ic. From υδωρ, water, and στασις, standing. The science relating to the conditions and properties of liquids in a state of equilibrium.

Hydrostatic Bed. A bed or trough capable of holding water, and covered with waterproof cloth. Such a bed presses equally on every part of the lower surface of the body, and is always ready for use without being shaken up.

Hydrostatic Test. The putting the lungs of a dead child in water, to ascertain, by their floating or sinking, whether it has been born alive.

Hydrostat′ics. *Hydrostat′ica;* from υδωρ, water, and στατικος, standing. That part of physics which treats of the weight and equilibrium of fluids.

Hydrosul′phate. A salt from a combination of hydrosulphuric acid with a salifiable base.

Hydrosul′phuric Acid. *Sulphhydric Acid.* A colorless gas containing one atom of sulphur and one of hydrogen. It precipitates most of the metals from their saline combinations.

Hydrotho′rax. From υδωρ, water, and ϑωραξ, the chest. Dropsy of the chest. Effusion of serum in one or both of the cavities of the pleura.

Hydrot′ica. Hydragogues.

Hydro′tis. Dropsy of the ear.

Hy′druret. See Hydride.

Hy′dryls. Organic radicals composed of several atoms of hydrogen.

Hy′giene. From υγιεια, health. That part of medicine which has for its object the preservation of health.

Hygiene, Dental. That part of the dental branch of medicine which has for its object the preservation of the health of the teeth and the parts with which they are immediately connected; and as the organism generally, from the period of birth, is subject to hygienic influences, so, also, are the teeth, gums and alveolar processes. But, as the health of one organ is dependent upon the manner in which all the rest perform their functions, it is impossible to lay down exact hygienic rules for the one irrespective of the condition of the others. A system of hygiene, therefore, for one set or class of organs, to be complete, must, of necessity, have reference to the health of all the other organs of the body. For example, the state of the general health during the ossification of the teeth determines the physical condition of these organs, and, as a consequence, their susceptibility to morbid impressions; so also does it affect their condition after they are formed, as well as that of the parts with which they are connected. Still, experience has established certain enlightened rules for the care of the teeth, which have been found efficacious in counteracting many of the morbid influences to which they are exposed.

The particular care which they, when well arranged and free from disease, require to secure their preservation, is none other, to use the language of Desirabode, than that which should "form the daily 'toilette' of the mouth," and this should consist in thoroughly cleaning the teeth three or four times every day with a suitable brush and waxed floss silk, as recommended by Dr. L. S. Parmly. The brush alone is not sufficient. The outer and inner surfaces of the teeth only can be kept clean by the brush, and for the removal of lodgments of alimentary substances from between them, where they are most likely to be productive of pernicious effects, floss-silk, hemp or flax is absolutely necessary.

If stains or discolorations appear on the enamel, they should at once be removed by the use of some suitable tooth-powder, or, what in many cases will be found more efficient and preferable, an argillaceous tooth polisher, as advised by Dr. L. S. Parmly, or some other similar mechanical agent.

Hygien′ic. Relating to hygiene.

Hygreche′ma. From *υγρος*, moist, and *ηχη*, a sound. The sound of fluid heard by means of the stethoscope or by percussion.

Hy′gro. From *υγρος*, humid. A prefix denoting the presence of humidity.

Hygroblephar′ici. The excretory ducts of the lachrymal glands.

Hygrocataract′a. Soft cataract.

Hygrol′ogy. *Hygrologia;* from *υγρος*, humid, and *λογος*, a discourse. A treatise on the fluids of the body.

Hygro′ma. From *υγρος*, humid. A tumor containing serous or some other humid matter, but not pus. Dropsy of the bursæ mucosæ.

Hygropho′bia. Hydrophobia.

Hy′grus. Humid.

Hy′men. From *υμην*, a membrane or pellicle. Also, the god of marriages. In *Anatomy,* a circular fold of mucous membrane which, partly or wholly, closes the entrance of the vagina in virgins, and especially before menstruation, though it is said to be sometimes wanting. In *Botany,* the fine pellicle which incloses a flower in the bud.

Hymeno′des. Membranous. Urine filled with pellicles.

Hymenol′ogy. *Hymenolog′ia;* from *υμην*, a membrane, and *λογος*, a discourse. A treatise on the structure and functions of membranes.

Hymenomala′cia. *Υμην*, a membrane, and *μαλακος*, soft. Morbid softening of the serous membranes.

Hymenot′omy. *Hymenotomia;* from *υμην*, a membrane, and *τεμνω*, to cut. The dissection of membranes. Also, the incision of the hymen.

Hyobasioglos′sus. The basioglossus muscle.

Hyochondroglos′sus. The hyoglossus muscle.

Hyoepiglot′ticus. Belonging to the hyoides and epiglottis. Also, applied to the hyoepiglottic ligament.

Hyoglos′sus. A thin, broad, quadrilateral muscle, which has its origin from the body, cornu, and appendix of the os hyoides, and is inserted into the side of the tongue, forming the greater part of its bulk.

Hyoi′des. From the Greek letter *υ*, and *ειδος*, likeness, because it resembles the letter upsilon. The os hyoides.

Hyoides, Os. A movable bone, convex anteriorly, situated in the soft parts of the neck, between the root of the tongue and larynx.

Hyoscya′mia. *Hyoscyamin.* An alkaloid obtained from *Hyoscyamus niger.*

Hyoscya′mus. From *υς*, a swine, and *κυαμος*, a bean; so called because hogs eat it, or because the plant is hairy and bristly like a hog. A genus of plants of the order *Salanaceæ.* Also, henbane.

Hyoscyamus Albus. White henbane.

Hyoscyamus Luteus. See NICOTIANA RUSTICA.

Hyoscyamus Niger. Black henbane. Hyoscyamus; a valuable sedative and narcotic. Also anodyne, antispasmodic, and slightly stimulant. Dose of powder, gr. iij to x; but the extract is generally used, the dose of which is gr. ij.

Hyothyroide′us. The thyro-hyoid muscle.

Hypæ′mia. Deficiency or extravasation of blood.

Hypal′gia. *Hyp* and *αλγος*, pain. Slight pain.

Hypatmis′mus. *Hypatmus.* Fumigation.

Hy′per. Υπερ, above. A Greek preposition, used as a prefix to denote excess.

Hyperactapino′sis. Excessive activity of the absorbents.

Hyperacu′sis. From *υπερ*, above, and *ακουσις*, hearing. Morbid sensibility of the organ of hearing.

Hyperadeno′sis. Hypertrophy of a gland.

Hyperal′gia. Diminished sensibility to pain.

Hyperalge′sia. From *υπερ*, above, and *αλγηοις*, sense of pain. Excessive sensibility to pain.

Hyperæ′mia. From *υπερ*, above, and *αιμα*, blood. Sanguineous congestion; local plethora; injection of blood-vessels. The term hyperæmia denotes the over-filling of the vessels with blood. General hyperæmia (plethora) denotes a condition in which the quality of the blood is too great, and which occurs when the blood-forming organs are unduly active. It is indicated by habitual over-fulness of the capillaries, as shown in undue redness of the skin and turgescence of the venous circulation. A tendency to plethora may be inherited, or may be acquired by the undue use of rich foods, stimulants, &c., connected with diminished expenditure of blood-forming materials in the nutrition of the body. Local hyperæmia is due to the presence of an undue amount of blood in a particular part, and is divided into *active* and *passive*, or *arterial* and *venous*.

Hyperœmia of the Dental Pulp. A condition due to the over-filling of the vessels of the pulp with blood, the pain resulting being sharp and lancinating, and paroxysmal in character, especially in its earlier stages.

Hyperæsthe′sia. From *υπερ*, above, and *αισϑανομαι*, to feel. Preternatural or morbid increase of sensibility of the skin.

Hyperaph′ia. From *υπερ*, in excess, and *αφη*, touch. Morbid acuteness of touch.

Hyperaphrodis′ia. Excessive venereal desire.

Hypercathar′sis. From *υπερ*, above and *καϑαιρω*, to purge. Excessive purging.

Hypercemtosis. From *υπερ*, above or excess, and *cementum*. The excessive development of the cementum of roots of teeth, commonly known as dental exostosis, hyperostosis, excementosis, dental osteoma, etc. (See Exostosis of the Teeth.)

Hyperchlo′ric Acid. *Perchloric acid.* An acid containing a greater proportion of oxygen than chloric acid.

Hypercine′sis. Increased irritability of the muscles, causing spasm.

Hypercrin′ia. From *υπερ*, and *κρινω*, I separate. Morbid increase of the secretions.

Hypercri′sis. A crisis of unusual severity or excessive critical evacuation.

Hyperem′esis. From *υπερ*, in excess, and *εμεω*, to vomit. Excessive vomiting.

Hyperephidro′sis. From *υπερ*, above, and *εφιδρωσις*, excessive sweating. Morbidly profuse sweating.

Hypererethis′ia. From *υπερ*, in excess, and *ερεϑιζω*, to excite. Excessive irritability. Morbid sensibility.

Hypergen′esis. From *υπερ*, in excess, and *γενεσις*, generation. That excess of formative power in any organ or tissue which occasions excessive development.

Hypergeus′tia. *Hypergeu′sis*; from *υπερ*, above, and *γευστις*, taste. Excessive sensibility of the organ of taste.

Hyperglobu′lia. Abnormal increase of the red-blood corpuscles.

Hyperhæmato′sis. Inflammation.

Hyperhidro′sis. From *υπερ*, above, and *ιδρως*, sweat. Morbidly profuse perspiration.

Hyperino′sis. From *υπερ*, above, and *ις*, fibre. That condition of the blood in which there is an excess of fibrin, as in inflammation.

Hypero′a. From *υπερ*, upon, and *ωον*, a high place. The palate.

Hyperoi′tis. From *hyperoa*, the palate, and *itis*, inflammation. Inflammation of the palate.

Hyperopharyn′geus. The palato-pharyngeus muscle.

Hyperosphre′sia. From *υπερ*, above, and *οσφρησις*, smell. Excessive acuteness of smell.

Hyperosto′sis. From *υπερ*, upon, and *οστεον*, a bone. Exostosis.

Hyperphlebo′sis. Unusual development of the venous system.

Hypersarco′ma. From *υπερ*, above, and *σαρξ*, flesh. Hypersarcosis. An exuberant growth of flesh. A fleshy excrescence.

Hypersarco′sis. Hypersarcoma.

Hypersthenia′a. From *υπερ*, above, and *σϑενος*, power. Excess of vital power.

Hypersthe′nic. *Hypersthen′icus.* Active in an unusual degree.

Hyperton′ia. From *υπερ*, above, and *τονος*, tone. Excess of tone in the tissues of the body.

Hypertrophæ′mia. Increase of the nutritive power of the blood.

Hypertro′phy. *Hypertroph′ia*; from *υπερ*, in excess, and *τροφη*, nourishment. Excess of nourishment, and consequent increase in bulk of an organ or part, without changing the nature of its substance.

Hypertrophy of Gums. See GUMS, DISEASES OF.

Hypertrophy of the Heart. A morbid increase of the muscular substance of the heart.

Hyperure′sis. Superabundant secretion of urine.

Hypex′odos. An alvine discharge or flux.

Hypino′sis. From υπο, under, and ις, fibre. A deficiency of fibrin in the blood, as in chlorosis, scorbutus, &c.

Hypinot′ic. Belonging to Hypinosis.

Hypnæsthe′sis. Υπνος, sleep, and αισθησις, sense, or feeling. Dulled sensibility; drowsiness.

Hyp′nicus. Applied in the neuter plural to medicines or agents affecting sleep, either by inducing it or preventing it.

Hypnobata′sis. The act of walking in one's sleep. Somnambulism.

Hypnol′ogy. *Hypnolog′ia*; from υπνος, sleep, and λογος, a discourse. A treatise on sleep. Also, that part of hygiene which relates to the proper regulation of sleeping and waking.

Hypnot′ic. *Hypnoticus*; from υπνος, sleep. Medicines which induce sleep. Somniferous; narcotic.

Hyp′notism. A peculiar state of artificially induced sleep, in which the mind is remarkably open to external influences. Also, a state of insensibility to pain, professed to be induced by gazing continuously at a bright object.

Hypo-. A prefix, from υπο, under, signifying deficiency.

Hypoæ′mia. From υπο, beneath, and αιμα, blood. Anæmia, deficiency of blood.

Hy′poblast. From υπο, under, and Βλασσος, a sprout. The internal layer of the blastoderm, called also, the endoderm, entoderm, epithelio-glandular layer, from which is developed the epithelium of the air passages, and the intestinal epithelium (except that of the mouth and anus), and that of the glands opening into the intestines.

Hypocathar′sis. From υπο, under, and καθαιρω, purgation. Gentle purgation; insufficient operation of a cathartic.

Hypochlo′rous Acid. A compound of chlorine and oxygen.

Hypochon′driac. *Hypochondria′sis*; from υπο, under, and χονδρος, a cartilage. Belonging to the hypochondria. Also, one affected with hypochondriasis.

Hypochondriac Region. In *Anatomy*, the space situated on each side below the short ribs.

Hypochondri′asis. *Morbus hypochondri′acus.* Lowness of spirits; a low species of melancholy combined with dyspepsia, flatulence and illusion of the senses.

Hypochon′drium. The lateral and superior regions of the abdomen under the cartilages of the false ribs.

Hypochy′ma. From υπο, and χυω, to pour out. Cataract.

Hypocoi′lon. The cavity under the eye. Also, the under eyelid.

Hypocopho′sis. From υπο, and κωφοσις, deafness. A slight degree of deafness.

Hypocra′nium. From υπο, under, and κρανιον, the skull. A collection of pus between the cranium and dura mater.

Hypodermat′omy. *Hypodermatom′ia*; from υπο, under, δερμα, the skin, and τομη, incision. The section of subcutaneous parts, as of tendons, muscles, &c.

Hypoder′mic. Υπο, under, and δερμα, the skin. A term for the application of medicines under the skin; that is, to the denuded surface after the skin has been removed by a blister, or under the skin by means of a fine syringe.

Hypodermic Syr′inge. An instrument for ejecting medicines in a liquid state under the skin; morphia for example.

Hypoga′la. From υπο, under, and γαλα, milk. A collection of white humor in the chambers of the eye.

Hypogas′tric. *Hypogas′tricus.* Belonging to the hypogastrium.

Hypogastric Artery. The internal iliac artery.

Hypogastric Plexus. A plexus of nerves formed by the termination of the aortic plexus, and by the union of branches from the lower lumbar ganglia. It is situated at the lateral and posterior parts of the rectum, and the lower and back part of the bladder.

Hypogastric Region. Hypogastrium.

Hypogas′trium. From υπο, under, and γαστηρ, the stomach. The lower part of the abdomen, extending from above the pubes to within three fingers' breadth of the navel. It is divided into three secondary regions, the *pubic*, or *central*, and two *lateral*, or *inguinal.*

Hypogastroce′le. A hernia in the hypogastrium, formed by the protrusion of intestine or omentum through the lower part of the linea alba.

Hypoglossiadeni′tis. Inflammation of the sublingual gland.

Hypoglos′sus. *Hypoglossal.* From υπω, under, and γλωσσα, the tongue. That which is under the tongue, the lingual or ninth pair of *nerves.*

Hypoglot′tis. From υπο, under, and γλωττα, the tongue. The under part of the tongue. Ranula.

Hypo′mema. An effusion of red blood into the chambers of the eye.

Hypo′mia. From υπο, and ωμος, the shoulder. The part subjacent to the shoulder.

Hypon′omus. A deep fistula or ulcer.

Hyponeu′ria. Slight or diminished nerve power.

Hyponi′trite. A combination of hyponitrous acid with a base.

Hyponi′trous Acid. Nitrous acid.

Hypon′ychon. Ecchymosis under a nail.

Hypopathi′a. A trivial disease.

Hypope′dium. A cataplasm for the sole of the foot.

Hypophthal′mia. A term applied in *Pathology* to the pain preceding suppuration or similar affections, in the anterior chamber of the eye.

Hypop′ion. *Hypop′yon;* from υπο, under, and πυον, pus, because the pus is under the cornea. Applied to a small abscess between the laminæ of the cornea, and to collections of coagulable lymph, like pus, in the chambers of the eye.

Hyporin′ion. From υπο, under, and ριν, the nose. The upper lip beneath the nose; also, the beard which grows upon it.

Hyposiagonarthri′tis. From υπο, σιαγων, the jaw-bone, αρθρον, a joint, and *itis,* inflammation. Inflammation of the joint of the jaw-bone.

Hypospa′dias. *Hypospa′dia;* from υπο, under, and σπαω, I draw. A malformation of the penis, in which the urethra opens at the base, instead of the apex.

Hyposta′phyle. Relaxation and elongation of the uvula.

Hyposta′sis. Sediment.

Hypostne′nic. Contra-stimulant. That which reduces strength.

Hypos′trophe. Turning over.

Hyposul′phate. A combination of hyposulphuric acid with a base.

Hypot′enuse. *Hypoth′enuse.* That side of a right-angled triangle which subtends the right angle.

Hypoth′enar. From υπο, under, and θεναρ, the palm of the hand. A muscle on the inside of the hand. Also, the part of the hand opposite to the palm.

Hypothenar Eminence. The fleshy projection on the palm or surface of the hand, corresponding to the little finger.

Hypoth′enar Min′imi Dig′iti. The flexor parvus minimi digiti muscle.

Hypothenar Mi′nor Metacar′pus. The abductor minimi digiti muscle.

Hypothenar Riola′ni. The flexor parvus minimi digiti muscle.

Hypoth′esis. A supposition invented to explain a phenomenon.

Hypother′mal. Tepid. A temperature between 59° and 68° F., or 15° and 25° C.

Hypothe′ton. Suppository.

Hypotroph′ia. Scanty nourishment.

Hypozo′ma. From υπο, under, and ζωννυμι, to bind round. A membrane or septum. The diaphragm.

Hys′tera. Υστερα. The uterus, also the vulva.

Hysteral′gia. From υστερα, the uterus, and αλγος, pain. Pain in the uterus.

Hysteratre′sia. Imperforation of the *os uteri.*

Hysterelco′sis. Ulceration of the uterus.

Hysteremphyse′ma. Υστερα, womb, and *emphysema,* a windy swelling. Presence of air in the womb. Physometra.

Hyste′ria. From υστερα, the uterus, from which the disease was supposed to originate. Hysterics. A morbid affection peculiar to the human female, occurring in paroxysms, and characterized by anxiety of mind, effusion of tears, palpitation of the heart, difficult breathing, a sense of suffocation, stupor, insensibility, agitation of the limbs and whole body, spasm, alternate fits of laughter and crying, with a discharge of frothy saliva, and sometimes delirium.

Hysteria Catalep′tica. Catalepsy.

Hyste′rics. Hysteria.

Hysteri′tis. *Metri′tis.* Inflammation of the uterus.

Hysterocarcino′ma. Υστερα, womb, and *carcinoma,* cancer. Cancer of the womb.

Hysteroce′le. Hernia of the uterus.

Hysterocystoce′le. Hernia of the uterus, with displacement of the bladder.

Hysterodyn′ia. Pain of the womb.

Hysterœde′ma. Enlargement of the substance of the womb.

Hysterolithi′asis. The formation of calculus in the womb.

Hysteromalaco′ma. *Hysteromalaco′sis;* from *υστερα,* the uterus, and *μαλακια,* softness. Softening of the uterus.

Hysteroman′ia. From *υστερα,* the uterus, and *μανια,* madness. See Nymphomania.

Hysterom′eter. An instrument or means of ascertaining the size of the uterus, or womb.

Hysteron′cus. From *υστερα,* and *ογκος,* tumor. A tumor of the uterus.

Hysteropto′sis. From *υστερα,* and *πτωσις,* a falling down. Prolapsus uteri.

Hysterorrhœ′a. From *υστερα,* and *ρεω,* to flow. A discharge of blood or mucus from the uterus.

Hysteroscir′rhus. Scirrhus, or incipient cancer of the womb.

Hys′teroscope. *Hys′teroscopium;* from *υστερα,* and *σκοπεω,* to examine. An instrument for examining the uterus; a speculum uteri.

Hysterospas′mus. *Υστερα,* womb, and *σπασμος,* a convulsion. Spasm of the uterus, or womb.

Hys′terotome. From *υστερα, στομα,* the mouth, and *τεμνειν,* to cut. A term applied in *Obstetrics* to an instrument for dividing the neck of the uterus when immediate delivery, as in cases of convulsion, becomes necessary.

Hysterot′omy. *Hysterotom′ia;* from *υστερα,* and *τεμνειν,* to cut. The Cæsarean section; also, the dissection of the uterus.

Hysterotomy, Vaginal. Incision in the os tincæ or wall of the uterus, made through the vagina.

Hystrici′asis. From *υστεριξ,* a porcupine. A disease of the hairs, in which they stand erect, an affection of rare occurrence.

I.

I. The symbol of Iodine.

Ia′ma. Ι*αμα.* A means of healing; a remedy; a medicine.

Iamatol′ogy. Materia medica.

Iatralep′tes. From *ιατρος,* a physician, and *αλειφω,* I anoint. One who treats disease by friction and other external remedies.

Iatralep′tic Method. *Ia′tro,* and *αλειφω,* to anoint. The application of medicines to the skin, aided by friction.

Iatreusolo′gia. Ι*ατρευω,* to cure, and *λογος,* a discourse. General therapeutics.

Iatri′a. The healing art.

Iat′ricos. Pertaining to medicine.

Iatri′ne. A female practitioner of medicine; a midwife.

Iatri′on. The office or shop of a physician or surgeon; also, a physician's fee, or the expense of a cure.

Ia′tro. A prefix signifying a connection with the art of healing.

Iatrochy′micus. A physician of the chemical school, one who treats disease with chemical remedies.

Iatrognom′ica. From *ιατρος,* a physician, and *γινωσκω,* I know. Medical knowledge. A knowledge of medicine.

Iat′ros. Ι*ατρος.* A physician.

Iatrotech′na. From *ιατρος,* a physician, and *τεχνη,* art. A practitioner of medicine or surgery.

Ice Cap. A bladder filled with pulverized ice, and applied to the head.

Ice Poultice. A bladder of pounded ice, applied to hernial tumors.

Iceland Moss. A kind of lichen common in the mountainous districts of Europe; the *Cetraria islandica.* It is demulcent, nutritive, and tonic. Dose of powder, gr. xxx; of the decoction, Oj.

Iceland Spar. Crystallized carbonate of lime.

Ich′or. Ι*χωρ.* *Sanies.* A thin, watery, and acrid discharge.

Ichoræ′mia. Ι*χωρ,* pus, and *αιμα,* blood. Poisoning of the blood from the absorption of sanious matter.

Ich′orous. Of the nature of, or resembling, ichor.

Ichthyo′sis. From *ιχθυς,* a fish, from the resemblance of the scales to those of a fish. A disease characterized by a rough, hard, thickened, and almost horny texture of the integuments of the body. It is called the fish skin-disease.

Ichthyosis Seba′cea. Sebaceous ichthyosis. A morbid incrustation of sebaceous substance upon the surface of the skin.

I′con. From εικων, image. An image or model.

Icosigo′nus. Having twenty angles.

Icosihe′dron. A solid figure bounded by twenty equilateral and equal triangles.

Icterit′ia Alba. Chlorosis.

Icter′odes. *Ic′teroid.* From ικτερος, a yellow thrush. A state of the complexion resembling jaundice.

Ic′terus. From ικτερος, a yellow thrush. A disease characterized by yellowness of the skin and eyes, with white fæces, highly colored urine, languor, inactivity, loathing of food, acidity of the stomach, nausea, and disturbed sleep. Jaundice.

Icterus Al′bus. Chlorosis.

Icterus Bilio′sus. This species is said to be occasioned by the inspissation of bile in the mouth of the ductus communis choledochus.

Icterus Calculo′sus. Gallstone jaundice.

Icterus Gravida′rum. The jaundice of pregnant females.

Icterus Hepat′icus. Hepatic jaundice.

Icterus Infan′tum. The jaundice of infants. Yellow gum. Congenital jaundice.

Icterus Ni′gra. Black jaundice.

Icterus Spasmod′icus. Spasmodic jaundice.

Icterus Vir′idis. Green jaundice.

Ic′tus. From *ico*, to strike. A stroke or blow; a stroke of the sun, *coup de soleil.* Also, the pulsation of an artery, and the sting of a bee.

Ictus So′lis. A stroke of the sun.

Ide′a. From ειδω, to see. The image of an object in the mind.

Idioelec′tric. Containing electricity, or rather possessing the power of accumulating it upon the surface; applied to bodies like glass, amber, &c., which exhibit electric properties when rubbed.

Idiopath′ic. *Idiopath′ia;* from ιδιος, peculiar, and παϑος, an affection. A primary or original disease; one not dependent on any other.

Id′ioplasm. From ειδος, and πλασμα, anything formed. A solid part of a protoplasm.

Idiosyn′crasy. *Idiosyncra′sia;* from ιδιος, peculiar, συν, with, and κρασις, a temperament. A constitution peculiarly susceptible to morbid impressions from certain agents, which would produce no effect on others of a different constitution.

Id′iot. Foolish; stupid; one who is destitute of reason.

Id′iotism. *Id′iocy. Amen′tia.* A species of mental alienation.

Idiotro′phia. Idiosyncrasy.

Id′ocrase. The volcanic garnet, which is of various colors, and sometimes called volcanic crysolite or hyacinth.

Idria′lin. An organic oxide $C_{42}H_{14}O$, found in the roasted mercurial ore at Idria. It crystallizes in small sooty scales.

Idryl. The basis of Idrialin, obtained in minute colorless leaflets.

Igasu′ric Acid. The acid combined with strychnia in nux vomica.

Igna′via. Impotence.

Ignipunct′ure. From *ignus*, fire, and *punctura*, puncture. Cauterization by means of platinum needles heated to whiteness by the electric current.

Ig′nis. Fire. The evolution of light and heat which results from combustion. Also, universal solvents, and the heat, redness, and acrimony of disease.

Ignis Actua′lis. Actual cautery.

Ignis Cal′idus. A hot fire. In *Pathology*, violent inflammation about terminating in gangrene.

Ignis Columel′læ. Erysipelas.

Ignis Fat′uus. A luminous appearance sometimes seen at night over marshy grounds, produced by inflammable gases, especially the phosphuretted hydrogen.

Ignis Frig′idus. Gangrene.

Ignis Natura′lis. Animal heat.

Ignis Persicus. Erysipelas. Also, anthrax.

Ignis Rotæ. Fire for fusion.

Ignis Sylvat′icus. Crusta lactea. Also, transient redness on the face and neck of hysterical or chlorotic females.

Igni′tion. From *ignis*, fire. The act of catching fire, or of being heated to redness.

Ileac Pas′sion. *Passio iliaca.* Colic seated in the ileum, and characterized by severe griping pain, vomiting of fæcal matter, costiveness, and spasms of the abdominal muscles. See Ileus.

Ilei′tis. Inflammation of the ileum.

Il′eo. From *ileum*, the small intestines. Used as a prefix.

Ileo Cholosis. Bilious diarrhœa.

Ileo-Cœcal Valve. A valve at the junction of the ileum and cœcum.

Ileo-Colic Artery. The last branch from the concavity of the superior mesenteric artery, distributed to the ileum, cœcum, and commencement of the colon.

Ileo-Coli′tis. Enteritis.

Ileo-Di′clidite. Typhus.

Ileo-Lumbar Artery. A branch of the internal iliac artery, distributed to the psoas and iliacus muscles.

Ileo′sis. Ileus.

Il′eum. *Ileon.* From ειλεω, to turn about. The last portion of the small intestines which terminate at the valve of the cœcum.

Il′eus. A disease characterized by deep-seated pain in the abdomen, stercoraceous vomiting and obstinate constipation. It is occasioned by hernia or other obstruction through a part of the intestinal canal. The term is also applied to nervous colic, intussusception, &c. Iliac passion.

Il′ia. The flanks; also the small intestines.

Il′iac. *Ili′acus;* from *ilia*, the flanks. Pertaining to or connected with the flanks.

Iliac Ar′teries. Arteries formed by the bifurcation of the aorta, and divided into *external* and *internal.* The external, after passing Poupart's ligament, is called the femoral artery.

Iliac Crest. The superior margin of the ilium.

Iliac Fos′sæ. There are two, the *internal* and *external.* The *internal* is a broad, shallow cavity in the inner surface of the os iliacum; the *external* is on the external surface.

Iliac Mesoco′lon. A fold of the peritoneum embracing the sigmoid flexure of the colon.

Iliac Pas′sion. See Ileac Passion.

Iliac Re′gion. The sides of the abdomen between the hips and the ribs.

Iliac Spines. The four spinous processes of the ilium.

Ili′acus. Iliac.

Iliacus Inter′nus. A broad, triangular, radiated muscle, situated on the inner surface of the ilium.

Ili′cine. A peculiarly bitter principle obtained from Ilex aquifolium.

Ilin′gos. Vertigo.

Il′io-. Words compounded with this term signifying parts connected with the ilium, as *ilio-abdominal, ilio-costal, ilio-sacral, ilio-lumbar,* &c.

Il′ion. Ilium.

Il′ium. *Ileum. Ilion.* The haunch-bone. The largest of the three bones which form the os innominatum.

Illi′tio. Anointing.

Illo′sis. From ιλλος, the eye. Strabismus.

Illuta′tio. From *in*, upon, and *lutum*, mud. Illutation. The act of besmearing any part of the body with mud.

Ilmen′ium. A new metal contained in a mineral called *tantalite*, from which the metal tantalum is obtained. *Neptunium* is also a new metal obtained from the same mineral.

Im′becile. *Imbecility. Imbecilitas.* Weakness, especially of intellect.

Imber′bis. Without beard.

Imbibi′tion. *Imbibitio;* from *imbibere*, to drink, to imbibe. Endosmosis. The absorption of a liquid by a solid. The action by which a body becomes penetrated by a liquid. Capillary absorption.

Imbibition, Double. Endosmose.

Imbrex Na′rium. Septum narium.

Im′bricate. *Imbrica′tus.* Imbricated; arranged like tiles on the roof of a house.

Immediate Ausculta′tion. Applying the ear directly to the chest, without using the stethoscope.

Immediate Percus′sion. Striking the walls of the chest without using the pleximeter.

Immediate Wedging of Teeth. The separation of teeth by wedges of hard, close-grained wood, driven into place between two teeth by light, sharp taps of a mallet; or by "separators."

Immer′sus. Immersed; plunged under water. A term applied in *Anatomy* to the subscapularis muscle.

Immis′cible. Incapable of being mixed, as oil and water.

Immobil′ity. *Immobilitas;* from *immobilis*, immovable; fixed. A term applied in *Pathology* to parts which naturally admit of motion, but are, from disease or other causes, rendered immovable. See Jaw, Lower, Immobility of.

Immov′able Appara′tus. An apparatus used in fractures and dislocations, consisting of bandages or supporters imbued with starch or gum, which, after being applied, becomes solid.

Immu′nity. From *immunitas*, exemption. The condition whereby the body or an organ resists the development of infectious or morbid processes.

Impact′ed. *Impingo, impactum;* to drive in. Retained as a wedge, as impacted or retained teeth, which are thus prevented from erupting. Used in *Obstetrics*, with reference to the head of the child when fixed in the pelvic cavity.

Impac′tion. *Impac′tio.* A fracture with projections and depressions of fragments of bone.

Impal′pable. From *in* and *palpo,* to feel. A term generally applied to hard substances reduced to so fine a powder that their particles cannot be distinguished by the sense of touch. Powders for the teeth should usually be of this character.

Impenetrabil′ity. A property possessed by bodies of excluding from the space which they occupy all other bodies.

Imper′forate. *Imperfora′tion. Imperfora′tio.* In *Anatomy,* a malformation, consisting in the absence of the natural opening or orifice of an organ, as of the mouth, anus, &c.

Imper′meable. *Impermeab′ilis.* Capable of resisting the passage of fluids and gases.

Imper′vious. Impassable, as the closure of any vessel or natural canal.

Impetig′ines. The plural of impetigo.

Impeti′go. From *impetire,* to infest. A word which has received several significations, but at present principally used to designate a genus of cutaneous diseases belonging to the order of *Postulæ,* of Bateman. In Cullen it forms a genus in the class *Cachexiæ,* and Sauvages employs it as a generic term, comprising under it *syphilis, scorbutus, rachitis, elephantiasis, lepra, scabies, tinea, scrofula,* &c. The humid or running tetter, of which five species are enumerated: 1. *Impetigo figurata.* 2. *Impetigo sparsa.* 3. *Impetigo erysipelatodes.* 4. *Impetigo scabida.* 5. *Impetigo rodens.*

Im′petum Fa′ciens. Vital energy.

Im′petus. Force. The momentum of a moving body. In *Pathology,* the paroxysm of a disease.

Implanta′tion. The act of planting, setting or fixing for the purpose of growth. It is also a name given to a process devised by Dr. W. L. Younger, which consists in drilling artificial sockets into the maxillary bones and inserting therein natural teeth of suitable size, shape and shade. His theory is that the natural alveolar socket has no periosteum, and that the filling out of the socket comes from the endosteum, the delicate membrane lining the cells and interstices of the bony structure. The peridental membrane, according to his theory, has no "callous generative energy, except upon its dental aspect, the other side having simply the power of forming attachment. He is of the opinion that the vitality of this membrane is maintained for many months after extraction, and he claims to have successfully implanted teeth which had been out of the mouth for months.

Implicat′ed. *Implica′tus.* A term applied by Celsus, Scribonius and others to those parts of physic which have a necessary dependence on one another; and by Bellini to fevers when two attack a person at a time, whether of the same kind, as a double tertian or of different kinds, as a tertian and quotidian, called a semi-tertian.

Implu′vium. An embrocation. Also a shower-bath.

Impon′derable. From *in,* not, and *pondus,* weight. Substances which produce no effect on the most delicate balance, as light, heat and the electric fluid.

Impost′hume. *Imposthu′ma.* An abscess.

Im′potence. Weakness; loss of energy, but generally applied to a want of sexual vigor; also used synonymously with sterility.

Impov′erished. Having become poor. In *Humoral Pathology,* thinness of the blood or any secretion from loss of some of its constituents. The blood when pale and thin is said to be impoverished.

Impregna′tion. The act of fecundation.

Impres′sion. *Impres′sio.* A term applied in *Anatomy* and *Zoology* to the indentation made in one organ by the contact or attachment of another; in *Dental Mechanism,* to the process by which an accurate copy of parts of the mouth, &c., is obtained with a view to the application of artificial teeth or some other mechanical contrivance.

Impression Cup. A cup or tray of metal, porcelain, gutta-percha, or other substance, used for conveying to the mouth and holding in position the material for impressions. Those of Britannia ware are commonly used, and are of various and convenient sizes and shapes to suit the conditions required. Full and partial impression cups are required, some of which are adjustable to the size and shape of different mouths; others have posterior wings, or raised palatine edges. Some have a movable palate-plate for deep arches, and another form consists of a metallic portion with a canvas lining to adapt the impression-plaster to the roof of the mouth. Partial upper and lower cups are also used for obtaining impressions of one or more natural teeth for crown and bridge-work.

Impression Materials. The materials employed for obtaining impressions of the mouth are: beeswax, gutta-percha, modeling composition, and plaster of Paris. Perhaps no one of these can be wholly dispensed with, but some have more essential qualities than others. Modeling composition and plaster have the greatest number of desirable qualities. See MODELING COMPOSITION AND PLASTER OF PARIS.

Impressions of the Mouth in Plaster of Paris. In *Dental Mechanism,* a process by which an accurate copy, in reverse, of the alveolar ridge, teeth, hard and soft palates, is obtained, to be used in the construction of an artificial denture, a regulating plate, obturator, &c. Beeswax, plaster of Paris, gutta-percha, and various compounds of these and other substances, are used for this purpose. Plaster is used more commonly, perhaps, than any other substance. Drs. Westcott and Dunning were the first to employ it. For impressions only the finest plaster should be used, mixing it with tepid water, rather thinly than thickly. Its setting may be hastened by the addition in solution to the water of common salt, or sulphate of potash; and its insertion in the mouth should be delayed until the mixed plaster is set sufficiently to remain heaped up in the cup. The latter, with its contents, is then placed in position in the mouth, and sufficient pressure made upon the plastic material to force it in close contact with the surface to be copied. When set sufficiently to crumble stiffly in the bowl, it may usually be removed, though for a partial piece it may remain longer. Fracture of the impression in withdrawing it is immaterial, as the broken parts can be readily and accurately readjusted. In some cases it is well to detach the cup from the plaster, remove the latter in sections, and replace in the cup. It is thought that the expansion of plaster, incident to its setting, may be in part prevented by immersing the impression in water immediately after its removal from the mouth—this prevents the heating incident to the last stage of the setting of this substance.

Accurate impressions of plaster can also be taken by means of an impression cup made expressly for each case and struck up with dies prepared from a wax impression.

By a method proposed by Prof. Austen very accurate impressions of special full cases, and for all partial cases, can be obtained. His method is as follows: Take a wax impression, and make a model; in partial cases, brush over the teeth of the model one or two layers of thin plaster, to fill up all undercuts, and to make the plate fit loosely. Saturate the model with water, and mould over it a gutta-percha cup; it should be, on the inside, from one-fourth to one-half an inch thick, so as to be stiff and unyielding. The whole inside of the cup must be roughened up with a scaler or excavator in such a way that the plaster can take firm hold. In most partial cases the impression must be removed in sections, the inside remaining entire, but the outside and the parts between the teeth coming away separately. In very difficult cases it is necessary to partially cut through the cup so as to permit its removal in sections with the plaster adherent. These cups have no handle, but are removed by inserting a plugging instrument into a small hole previously made in the back part of the cup where it is thickest.

Impression of the Mouth in Wax. The manner of procuring a wax impression is as follows: Fill an impression cup with white or yellow wax, previously softened in warm water, or by a fire, until it is of the consistence of dough or soft putty, then put it in the mouth with the wax, facing the jaw from which a transfer is to be obtained, and press it carefully against it until a sufficiently deep indentation is made or until the entire alveolar ridge and remaining teeth are imbedded in it. The impression cup is held steadily in one hand, and the pressure applied equally with the other to every part of it. This done, the wax around the edges should be carefully pressed against the gum, and when applied to the upper jaw, to the roof of the mouth. The whole should now be removed, and in doing this, considerable care is necessary to prevent the shape of the impression from being altered by the corners of the mouth and teeth Care should be taken that a thin layer of wax is used—a thick layer will not copy accurately; that the impression is cooled while held firmly in contact with the parts to be copied, and that the material is not overheated in softening.

Impu′ber. *Impu′bis;* from *in,* not, and *pupertas,* puberty. Not of the age of puberty.

Im′pulse. From *impello,* to drive against. Any communicated force, or sudden spontaneous emotion of the mind, or influence acting upon it.

Impulse, Diastol′ic. Back stroke of the heart. The short stroke felt at the end of each pulsation.

Impul′sion. Onward flow of fluids.

I′mus Venter. The lowest part of the abdomen, between the umbilicus and pudenda.

Inanagen′esis. From ις, ινος, a fibre, and *anagenesis*, regeneration. Muscular regeneration, or reproduction of muscular fibre.

Inan′imate. From *in*, not, and *animus*, life. Dead, without life.

Inanit′ion. *Inanit′io;* from *inanire*, to empty. Exhaustion from want of food. Emptiness. Wasting of the body from want of food. Starvation.

Inappeten′tia. Anorexia. Dysorexia.

Inartic′ulate. Having no articulation. Also not having distinct utterance.

Inartic′ulate. Not jointed or articulated.

Incandes′cence. The bright light emitted by heated bodies.

Incandescent Electric Light. An electric light consisting of a film of carbon of high resistance, enclosed in a vacuous glass globe, a white light being emitted when the current passes through it.

Incarcera′tion. *Incarcera′tio;* from *in*, and *carcer*, prison. A term applied to hernia when the neck of the sac is so constricted as to prevent its easy reduction.

Incar′nan. A medicine which was supposed to promote the formation of flesh.

Incarna′tion. From *in*, and *caro*, flesh. Granulating; filling up with flesh.

Incen′dium. From *incendere*, to burn. A burning fever, or any burning heat, or inflammation.

Incernic′ulum. From *incernere*, to sift. A strainer or sieve. Also, the pelvis of the kidney.

Inciden′tia. From *incendere*, to cut. A term formerly applied to medicines which were supposed to *cut* the phlegm, and thus promote its discharge.

Incinera′tion. *Incinera′tio;* from *icinero*, to reduce to ashes. The reduction of any substance to ashes by combustion.

Incis′ed. Cut. Applied, in *Surgery*, to a wound made with a sharp-edged instrument.

Incised Wound. A clean cut made in soft parts by a sharp instrument.

Incis′ion. *Incis′io.* The methodical division of soft parts made with a sharp-edged instrument.

Incision, Simple. In *Surgery*, a single incision, whether straight or curved.

Incis′ions, Compound. In *Surgery*, incisions of various kinds, consisting of the intersection of one or more single incisions.

Incisi′vum Fora′men. *Foramen incisivum.* A canal single below and double above, a little behind the incisor teeth, opening on the median line.

Incis′ive. Pertaining to the incisor teeth. Having the quality of cutting.

Incisivus Infe′rior. Levator labii inferioris.

Incisivus Latera′lis. Levator labii superioris alæque nasi.

Incisivus Me′dius. Depressor labii superioris alæque nasi.

Inci′sor Teeth. *Dentes incisores; dentes acuti; dentes adversi; dentes tomici.* The four front teeth in each jaw are called *incisors*, from *incido*, to cut, because they cut the food. They occupy the central part of each maxillary arch. The crown or body of each is wedge-shaped; the anterior surface is convex and smooth; the posterior is concave, and presents a tubercle near the neck; the two surfaces come together forming a cutting edge. In a front view the edge is generally the widest part; diminishing towards the neck, it continues narrowing to the extremity of the root.

The root is single, of a conical shape; laterally, slightly flattened. The enamel is thicker before than behind, and behind than at the sides.

The incisors of the upper jaw are larger than those of the lower. The centrals are about one-third wider than the laterals. The lateral incisors of the lower jaw are generally a little wider than the centrals, though the difference in width is never so considerable as to be very perceptible.

Inciso′rium. A table on which a patient is placed for an operation. Also, a scalpel.

Incisu′ra. Incision; gash, or notch. Applied in *Anatomy* to the various notches in bones, *e. g.*, the notches of the posterior edge of the crest of the ilium.

In′clined Plane. An appliance employed for regulating teeth, which gives variable pressure. It is constructed of either metal or vulcanized rubber.

Incombust′ible. Incapable of being burned.

Incombustible Cloth. Cloth manufactured from the fibres of asbestos.

Incompat′ible. Substances which cannot be prescribed together, on account of having a chemical action on each other.

Incompressibil′ity. A term applied in *Physics* to the property which some bodies possess of resisting pressure without diminishing in volume under its influence.

Incon′tinence. *Incontinentia;* from *in*, and *contineo*, to contain. Inability to retain the natural evacuations. Abuse of the sexual appetite.

Incorpora′tion. *Incopora′tio;* from *in*, and *corpus*, a body. The thorough admixture of various substances so as to give them a uniform consistence.

Incrass′ans. *Incrassantia;* from *incrasso*, to make thick. Medicines which were formerly believed to have the property of thickening the fluids when too thin.

Increment′um. Augmentation; increase; growth.

Incrusta′tion. *Incrusta′tio;* from *in*, and *crusta*, a crust. The formation of a crust on the surface of a body, or over any substance. Also, the crust itself.

Incuba′tion. *Incuba′tio;* from *incubare*, to lie upon. In *Natural History*, the period a bird sits upon her eggs before the young are produced. In *Medicine*, the period that elapses from the time of the introduction of a morbific agent into the body before the invasion of disease.

In′cubus. From *incubare*, to lie upon. The nightmare; an oppressive sensation of the chest during sleep, accompanied by unpleasant dreams.

Incum′bent. *Incum′bens;* from *incumbo*, to lie down. A term applied in *Botany* to anthers of plants when the lower part is in contact with the filament, and in *Zoology*, to wings of insects when one lies over the other.

Incuneation. See Impaction.

Incu′rable. A term applied in *Pathology* to diseases not susceptible of cure.

Incur′ved. Bent inward.

In′cus. An anvil. The name of one of the bones of the ear.

Indenta′tion. From *in*, and *dens*, a tooth. A condition of being notched or serrated.

Indentation of the Tongue. The notches on the border of the tongue caused by the teeth, and apparent during inflammation of the tongue.

In′dex, gen. *Indicis;* from *indicare*, to point out. The forefinger.

India-Rubber. *Caoutchouc.* The milky concrete juice of several tropical plants, but is obtained chiefly from the Siphonia cahuca, growing in South America and Java. It is obtained by tapping the trees, and is at first of a yellowish-white color, but darkens rapidly on exposure. It derives its name, rubber, from having beeen used for more than fifty years only to erase pencil-marks. It is insoluble in water or alcohol. It melts at 248° Fahr., and remains fluid without change up to 500° Fahr. Combined with sulphur and colored with vermillion, it admits of being hardened by means of steam, and is used in *Mechanical Denistry* as a base for artificial teeth, &c. See Vulcanite.

In′dicant. *In′dicans;* from *indicare*, to point out. Pertaining to an indication.

Indicat′ing Days. Critical days.

Indica′tion. *Indica′tio.* The manifestation afforded by disease of what ought to be done.

Indica′tor. *Exten′sor pro′prius in′dicis.* An extensor muscle of the forefinger.

In′dicus Mor′bus. Venereal disease.

Indig′enous. *Indig′ena.* That which is peculiar to any country, in opposition to exotic.

Indiges′tion. Dyspepsia.

Indigita′tion. In *Anatomy*, a slip of muscle which is introduced in a cleft between two corresponding slips of another muscle.

Indignabun′dus. A term applied in *Anatomy* to the rectus internus oculi muscle, from the expression of anger or scorn imparted by its action.

Indigot′ic Acid. The nitranilic acid of Berzelius; a product of the action of diluted nitric acid on indigo.

Indisposi′tion. Slight disturbance of the healthy functions of the body, without manifest disease.

In′dol. A product of intestinal putrefaction. Also, formed when proteids are heated with alkalies or by superheating with water.

In′dolent. *Indolens;* from *in*, privative, and *dolere*, to be in pain. Without pain. Applied to tumors which are attended with but little pain.

In′doles. A natural disposition or character.

Induc′tion. *Inductio;* from *in*, and *ducere*, to lead. In *Philosophy*, the process of bringing forward individual facts for the purpose of establishing some general conclusion; in *Electricity*, an influence exerted by an electrified body through a non-conducting medium, without any apparent communication of a spark.

Indu′plicate. In *Botany*, a form of vernation in which the margins of the leaves are folded abruptly inward, while their external faces are applied to each other without any twisting.

Induran′tia. From *induro*, to harden. Medicines which are supposed to harden the parts to which they are applied.

Indura′tion. *Indurated. Indura′tio.* A hardened and thickened condition of a part, usually resulting from inflammation.

Ine′briants. Intoxicating substances.

Inequa′lis. Unequal; applied in *Pathology* to the pulsation of an artery, or respiratory efforts, when differing from each other; and in *Botany* to the parts or organs of plants which are not of equal size.

Inequal′ity. Unevenness; alternate rising and falling of a surface; applied in *Dental Surgery* to malformed teeth, and to decayed teeth which present an asperated surface.

Iner′mis. From *in*, privative, and *arma*, weapons. Unarmed.

Iner′tia. From *iners*, slothful. A passive condition of parts. Also, inactivity.

Inevap′orant or **Imper′meable Tis′sue.** A substance used to prevent the evaporation of the liquid in water dressing. Oiled silk, caoutchouc, &c., will answer the indication. See WATER DRESSING.

In′fancy. *Infan′tia;* from *in*, negative, and *fari*, to speak. Early childhood, generally including the age from birth to the seventh year.

Infan′ticide. From *infans*, a child, and *cædere*, to kill. The murder of a young child.

In′fantile Teeth. The temporary or milk teeth.

Infarc′tion. *Emphrax′is.* Engorgement of any of the tubes of the body. Stuffing; constipation.

Infec′tion. The introduction of a deleterious agent, as marsh miasm, or effluvia from patients crowded together, into the animal economy; or the propagation of disease by such agencies.

Infecund′ity. Sterility.

Inferior Longitu′dinal Si′nus. A vein of the dura mater, running along the lower margin of the falx cerebri.

Inferior Strait. In *Obstetrics*, the lower strait of the pelvis, formed by the rami of the os pubis, the tuberosities of the ischium, and the os coccygis.

Infero-Branchia′ta. An order of gastropods in which the gills are situated below the mouth.

Infibula′tio. An affection in which the retraction of the prepuce is prevented.

Infiltra′tion. *Infiltra′tio;* from *filtrare*, to filter. Effusion. The accumulation of a fluid in the cells of an organ or texture.

Infinites′imal. *In*, negative, and *fin′is*, a boundary. Infinitely small.

Infir′mary. *Infirma′rium.* A hospital. A charitable institution for the relief of the sick and for their accommodation during treatment.

Inflam′mable. *Inflammab′ilis;* from *inflammo*, to burn. Such bodies as inflame with facility; easily enkindled; susceptible of combustion.

Inflammable Air. Hydrogen gas.

Inflammable Air, Heavy. Carburetted hydrogen.

Inflamma′tion. *Inflamma′tio;* from *inflammare*, to set on fire. A state characterized by redness, heat, tension, swelling and pain, and terminating by *resolution*, *by formation of new tissue*, *by gangrene*, or *local death—necrosis.* The terminal *-itis*, added to the name of the organ or part affected, expresses this state; as *stomatitis*, inflammation of the mouth.

Inflammation of the Blad′der. Cystitis.

Inflammation of the Brain. Encephalitis.

Inflammation of the Breast. Mastitis.

Inflammation of the Choroid Membrane. Iritis.

Inflammation of the Eye. Ophthalmitis.

Inflammation of the Intes′tine. Enteritis.

Inflammation of the Iris. Iritis.

Inflammation of the Kid′ney. Nephritis.

Inflammation of the Lining Membrane of a Tooth. See ENDODONTITIS.

Inflammation of the Liver. Hepatitis.

Inflammation of the Lungs. Pneumonitis.

Inflammation of the Mouth. *Stomatitis.* See INFLAMMATION OF THE MOUTH, COMMON DIFFUSED.

Inflammation of the Mouth, Common Diffused. This is so fully and accurately described by Dr. Wood, in his treatise on the *Practice of Medicine*, that we shall quote his remarks upon the subject. He says: "It appears in reddened, somewhat elevated patches or occupies large portions of the surface, sometimes extending apparently over the whole mouth.

In some cases, it is superficial, with little or no swelling, and may be designated as *erythematous;* in others it occupies the whole thickness of the membrane, extending sometimes to the submucous tissue, and even to the neighboring structures, as the sublingual and submaxillary glands, and the absorbent glands of the neck, and occasions considerable tumefaction in all these parts. In the erythematous form it is characterized by redness, a sense of heat, and sometimes considerable tenderness, but is not usually attended with acute pain; when deeper in the tissue, it is often very painful. Portions of the epithelium sometimes become opaque, giving an appearance of whiteness in streaks or patches. Occasionally this coating is elevated in blisters, or even detached like the cuticle from the skin in scalds. Superficial ulcerations not unfrequently occur, which may spread over considerable portions of the membrane. In certain states of the constitution, the ulcerative tendency is very strong, and deep and extensive sores occur, which are sometimes attended with gangrene. There is often a copious flow of saliva; though, in some instances, this secretion, as well as that of the mucous follicles, is checked, and the mouth is clammy or dry. The sense of taste is usually more or less impaired, and speech and mastication are often difficult and painful. When the tongue is affected, its surface is in general first covered with a whitish fur, through which the red and swollen follicles may often be seen projecting. This fur sometimes breaks off, leaving the surface red, smooth and glossy, with here and there prominent follicles, and very sensitive to the contact of even mild substances; or the surface may be dry, hard and gashed with painful fissures. When the gums are involved, they swell and rise up between the teeth, around the necks of which they not unfrequently ulcerate. In some rare instances this ulceration is very obstinate, and does not cease until it has extended into the sockets and destroyed altogether the connections of the teeth, which become loosened and fall out, after which the gums will heal. Ordinary stomatitis is seldom so violent as to induce symptomatic fever. For causes and treatment, see *Harris's Prin. and Pract. of Dentistry.*

Inflammation of the Perios′teum of a Tooth. Periodontitis. Dental Periostitis. See ODONTALGIA, and PERIOSTITIS, DENTAL.

Inflammation of the Perito′neum. Peritonitis.

Inflammation of the Pleu′ra. Pleuritis.

Inflammation of the Pulp of a Tooth. Endodontitis. See ODONTALGIA; also PULPITIS.

Inflammation of the Ret′ina. Retinitis.

Inflammation of the Stom′ach. Gastritis.

Inflammation of the Tes′ticles. Orchitis.

Inflammation of the Ure′thra. Urethritis.

Inflammation of the U′terus. Hysteritis.

Inflammation of a Vein. Phlebitis.

Inflammatiun′cula. An insignificant inflammation, commonly superficial.

Inflam′matory. *Inflammato′rius.* Of the nature of inflammation; tending to excite heat and inflammation.

Inflammatory Crust. Buffy coat on the blood during pregnancy, inflammation, &c.

Inflammatory Fever. Synocha.

Infla′tion. From *inflo,* to blow into. Distension with air. In *Pathology,* a windy swelling, but usually applied to the stomach and bowels.

Infla′tus. Inflated.

Inflex′us. Bent inward.

Influen′za. The Italian word for influence. Epidemic catarrh is so termed because it was supposed to be the result of a peculiar atmospherical influence. Characterized by the suddenness of its attack, general depression, great heaviness over the eyes, and a very distressing fever. Called by its French name, *la grippe.*

Infra-Maxilla′ris. Submaxillary.

Infra-Max′illary. From *infra,* below, and *maxillum,* the jaw. Below or under the jaw.

Infra-Or′bitar. Sub-orbitar; beneath the orbit.

Infra-Orbitar Fora′men. A foramen immediately below the orbit.

Infra-Pu′bian Lig′ament. Triangular ligament.

Infra-Scapula′ris. The subscapularis muscle.

Infra-Spina′tus. From *infra,* beneath, and *spina,* a spine. A muscle of the humerus.

Infrac′tion. From *in,* and *fractio,* breaking. The incomplete fracture of a bone. Also, an indentation or driving inward.

Infundib′uliform. *Infundibuliformis;* from *infundibulum,* funnel, and *forma,* likeness. A term applied in *Anatomy* to the circular ligament of the atlas, and in *Botany* to organs of plants, funnel-shaped.

Infundib′ulum. From *in* and *fundere,* to pour out. A funnel. In *Anatomy*, a name given to parts which resemble a funnel. In *Surgery*, infundibula or funnels are used to direct steam or vapors, to conduct the actual cautery to certain morbid parts.

Infundibulum of the Brain. A depression or canal leading from the third ventricle to the pituitary gland.

Infundibulum of the Kidney. The small cup-like membranous canals, which surround the papillæ of the kidney, and open into its pelvis, whither they convey the urine.

Infu′sible. Not fusible; incapable of being reduced to the fluid state by heat.

Infu′sion. *Infusio;* from *infundere*, to pour in. In *Pharmacy*, the act of pouring a hot or cold fluid upon vegetable substances for the purpose of extracting their medicinal properties. Also, the product itself. In *Surgery*, the introduction of medical substances into the veins.

Infuso′ria. Animalculæ developed in infusions of animal or vegetable substances, and in stagnant waters.

Infu′sum. An infusion.

Inges′ta. From *ingero*, to carry in. The aliments introduced into the body.

Inglu′vies. Gluttony. Also, the crop of birds.

In′gluvin. A preparation obtained from the gizzard of the fowl, used as a substitute for pepsin and pancreatin. Efficient in indigestion and the sickness of pregnancy. Dose, gr. xx.

Ingot′. A bar of gold, silver, or other metal, cast in a mould.

Ingot Mould. A mould in which ingots are cast, usually made of iron, and composed of two pieces, or of soapstone, charcoal or compressed carbon.

Ingras′sias, Wings of. Two portions of the symmetrical halves of the sphenoid bone, termed the large and small wings.

Ingravida′tion. Pregnancy. Fecundation.

Ingre′dient. From *ingrediens*, entering into. That which enters into, or is a component part of, a compound or mixture; constituents of a compound. Applied to medicinal compounds.

In′guen. The groin.

In′guinal. *Inguina′lis;* from *inguen*, the groin. Belonging or pertaining to the groin.

Inguinal Ar′tery. The external iliac immediately beneath the crural arch.

Inguinal Canal. The canal for the spermatic cord, formed by the folding of the lower edge of the external oblique muscle.

In′guinal Glands. The lymphatic glands in the groin.

Inguinal Her′nia. Where part of the bowels protrude at the abdominal ring.

Inguinal Lig′ament. Poupart's ligament.

Ingula′tio. *In*, and *gu′la*, the throat. Introducing anything into the throat. Ingulation.

Inhala′tion. The act of drawing in vapors with the breath.

Inhalation of Chloroform. See Anæsthetic Agents.

Inhalation of Ether. See Anæsthetic Agents.

Inhale′. From *inhalo*, to draw in. To inspire air, or the vapor of anæsthetic or other agents into the lungs.

Inha′ler. An instrument used for the inhalation of ether, chloroform, and other vapors.

Inhaler, Nitrous Oxide. A breathing-tube for the inhalation of nitrous oxide gas: constructed of vulcanized rubber or metal. It consists of a tube and mouth-piece, the tube containing two valves, one valve upon the inside of the tube, allowing the gas to pass through to the mouth of the patient; the other upon the outside, which allows the exhalation to pass off and not be again inhaled.

Attached to the tube is a stop-cock to arrest the flow of gas when desired. A number of inhalers are in use, known by the names of their inventors. See Nitrous Oxide Apparatus.

Inhe′rent. That which belongs, adheres, or is united to a thing.

Inher′ited. From *inharreo*, to cleave to. Derived from an ancestor.

Inherited Disease. A disease transmitted to a child by its parents.

Inhibit. From *inhibeo*, to check. To restrain, suppress, or check.

Inhibi′tion. From *inhibeo.* The act of suppressing or checking.

Inhuma′tion. *Inhuma′tio;* from *inhumo*, I put into the ground. The burying of the dead.

In′iad. *Inial.* Towards the plane of the ridge of the occiput.

In′ial. The posterior aspect of the head.

In′ion. Nape of the neck. External protuberance of the occipital bone.

Ini′tis. Inflammation of fibrous membrane.

Injacula′tio. Acute pain of the stomach with rigidity and immobility of the body.

Injec′tion. *Injec′tio;* from *injicere*, to throw into. The introduction, by means of a syringe or other instrument, of a medicated liquor into a natural or preternatural cavity of the body. When thrown into the rectum, injections are called *enemata*. In *Anatomy*, filling of the vessels of the dead body with some bright substance, to exhibit their form or number to better advantage.

Inlaying Porcelain or Enamel and Gold. A method of filling cavities in teeth by the insertion of a disk of tooth-enamel or of porcelain, fitted to the form of the margins, but somewhat smaller to permit a fine line of gold or cement to surround the disk, and to connect it with the tooth. Its purpose is to avoid the unsightliness of large fillings on exposed surfaces.

In′nate. *Inna′tus;* from *in*, and *nascor*, to be born. Inborn; not acquired.

Innate Diseases. Diseases with which the infant is born. Congenital.

Innerva′tion. *Innerva′tio;* from *in*, and *nervus*, a nerve. The vital operation by which a part or organ is supplied with nervous influence.

Innomina′ta Arte′ria. The first branch given off by the arch of the aorta.

Innominata Car′tilago. Cricoid.

Innominata Cav′itas. A cavity in the outer ear, between the helix and anthelix.

Innominata Mino′ra Ossa. The three cuneiform bones of the tarsus.

Innomina′ti Nervi. The nerves of the fifth pair.

Innomina′tum For′amen. A foramen in the petrous portion of the temporal bone, through which the Vidian nerve passes.

Innominatum Os. A large, irregular bone, which forms the anterior and lateral walls of the pelvis. It is divided in the young subject into three portions, the ilium, ischium, and pubis, which join each other in the acetabulum.

Innomina′tus. *Innominatum.* From *in*, privative, and *nomen*, a name. Without a name. A term applied in *Anatomy* to the bone which, in early life, is divided into three parts, viz.: the *ilium*, *pubis*, and *ischium*. An artery, the fifth pair of nerves, and a foramen have also been thus designated. See Arteries. Nerves.

Inochondri′tis. Iς, ινος, a fibre, and χονδρος, a cartilage. Inflammation of tendons and cartilages.

Inocula′tion. *Inocula′tio.* The artificial introduction of a poison into any part of the body, especially the variolous or vaccine virus. Variolation.

Inoculation, Cow-Pox. Vaccination.

Inohymeni′tis. Initis.

Ino′ma. Iς, ινος, a fibre. A fibrous tumor.

Inorgan′ic. From *in*, without, and *organum*, an organ. Having no organs. No possibilities of development, growth, or life. In *Chemistry*, the mineral kingdom, with its variety of objects is thus distinguished; minerals and other bodies which are not derived from organic products.

Inosclero′ma. Induration of fibrous tissue.

Inoscula′tion. *Inoscula′tio;* from *in*, and *osculum*, a little mouth. The union of the extremities of vessels. Anastomosis.

Ino′sic Acid. A syrupy fluid obtained from juice of flesh after the separation of creatine.

Inosto′sis. An alternation of absorption and deposition of cementum in the case of roots of teeth which have for a long time been a source of slight irritation; the absorption being effected by the agency of polynucleated cells, which are derived from the formative bone cells.

Insalifi′able. *In*, and *salifiabilis;* capable of being formed into a salt. Applied to oxides which are not acids nor capable of neutralizing them.

Insaliva′tion. *Insaliva′tio.* The admixture of saliva with food during mastication. The process of mastication and the presence of food in the mouth increases the secretion of this fluid, as does also a desire for or the odor of savory alimentary substances. The salivary glands being liberally furnished with nerves and blood-vessels, are easily excited and readily provided with an abundant supply of viscous fluid, which flows in greater quantity when the food is acrid and stimulating than when it is of a less exciting nature. It is estimated that from five to six ounces are secreted at a meal. This, together with the fluid secreted by the labial, palatine and sublingual mucous glands, as well as the moisture from the exhalant arteries of the mouth, not only contribute to lubricate the buccal cavity, but mix with, dissolve and bring together the divided alimentary particles, assist in forming them into a pultaceous mass and produce on them the first change which they undergo in the process of digestion.

Insalu′brious. Unhealthy.

Insan′ity. *Insan′itas.* Madness; mental alienation. Insanity may result from the irritation occasioned by carious teeth, pulp-nodules, overcrowding of the teeth and exostosed roots of teeth.

Inscriptio′nes Tendineæ Musculo′rum. Tendinous fibres crossing muscles, especially on the abdomen.

Insensibil′ity. *Anæsthe′sia.* Loss or absence of sensation.

Inser′tion. *Inser′tio.* In *Anatomy* and *Botany*, the intimate connection of one part or organ to another, as the insertion of a ligament or muscle into a bone; of a corolla, stamen, pistil, leaf or ovary into any part of a plant. In *Dental Surgery*, the engrafting of an artificial tooth on the root of a natural one.

Insertion of an Artificial Tooth. See Pivot Tooth, Manner of Insertion, in *Harris's Prin. and Pract. of Dentistry.*

Insiden′tia. That which arises on the surface of urine.

Insid′ious. In *Pathology*, diseases which do not appear at first as formidable as they are, and which are apt to escape attention.

Insi′tio. Inoculation.

Insitio Dentis. Implantation of a tooth.

In si′tu. From *in*, and *situ*, position. A Latin term denoting *in a given or natural position.*

Insola′tion. *Insola′tio*; from *in*, and *sol*, the sun. Exposure to the direct rays of the sun, employed for drying *Pharmaceutical* substances and *Chemical* preparations and sometimes in *Therapeutics*, to excite cutaneous irritation or to rouse the vital powers when languid. *Coup de soleil.*

Insol′uble. *Insolubil′ity.* *Insolubil′itas.* The property of a solid which prevents it from dissolving when immersed in a fluid.

Insom′nia. From *in*, and *somnus*, sleep. Sleeplessness, usually a sign of disease.

Inspira′tion. *Inspira′tio*; from *in*, in, and *spiro*, I breathe. The act by which the air is drawn into the lungs.

Inspir′atory. A name given to certain muscles which, by their contraction, enlarge the chest and produce inspiration.

Inspis′sate. *Inspissa′tion.* From *in*, and *spissatus*, thickened. The evaporation of a juice or decoction to a thick consistence,

Instep′. The most elevated part of the top of the foot.

Instilla′tion. *Instilla′tio.* The act of pouring out a liquid drop by drop.

Instinct′. *Instinc′tus.* Inwardly moved. That power of the mind by which animals are spontaneously led or directed to do whatever is necessary for the preservation of the individual or the continuation of the species.

Instinc′tive. Spontaneous; caused by instinct; applied in *Physiology* to those involuntary actions which are excited immediately through the nerves, a part of the *reflex function.* Among these are the closure of the eyelids; the act of sucking; the act of swallowing; the closure of the glottis; the action of the sphincters; inspiration, sneezing, vomiting, &c.

In′stitutes of Med′icine. The theory and practice of medicine.

In′strument. *Instrumen′tum.* Any mechanical agent employed in the operations of any of the branches of manual medicine.

Instruments for Cleaning Teeth. The instruments employed for this purpose are constructed with variously shaped points, and are called "scalers," as they are used for the removal of salivary calculus. They consist essentially of steel blades, attached at various angles to shafts of steel, wood, ivory, &c., and are so constructed as to admit of easy application to the teeth upon which the deposit is found. Scalers are usually made in sets comprising from six to twelve instruments, and are known by the name of the designer, as "Abbott's Scalers," &c.

Instruments for Enlarging the Canal in the Root of a Tooth. The burr drill, flat drill and broach, or modifications of these, are the instruments usually employed for this purpose.

Instruments for Filling Teeth. Such as introducers, condensers, &c.

Instruments for Removing Dental Caries. Such as excavators; drills, burr and flat, enamel chisels, &c.

Instruments for the Extraction of Teeth. Those most commonly employed in this operation are forceps, the key of Garengeot, the punch, elevator, hook and conical screw.

Instruments, Nerve Cavity. For extracting pulps of teeth, excavating, cleaning and filling pulp canals.

Instruments, Exploring. For examining teeth to ascertain the work necessary to be done; more especially for determining the presence of caries of the teeth.

Insuffla′tion. *Insufflatio*; from *in*, and *sufflo*, to blow. The injection of a gaseous fluid into a cavity of the body.

Insula Cer′ebri. The intermediate lobe of the brain.

In′sulate. *Insula′tion.* From *insula*, an island. In *Electricity*, the state of a body when cut off from communication with surrounding objects by non-conductors.

In′teger. *In′tegrant.* Entire.

Inte′gral Par′ticles. From *integer*, entire. The smallest particles into which a body can be divided by mechanical means.

Integ′rity. *Integ′ritas;* from *integer*, entire. A term employed by the *French* to express a perfectly healthy state of the organic tissues or of the entire animal body.

Integ′ument. *Integumen′tum;* from *in*, and *tegere*, to cover. That which serves to cover or envelop. In *Anatomy*, the skin and cellular tissue constitute the common integument.

In′tellect. *Intellec′tus;* from *intelligere*, to understand. The aggregate of the faculties of the mind. Understanding.

Intem′perance. From *in*, negation, and *temperare*, to temper. Immoderate indulgence of the appetite, especially for alcoholic drinks.

Intemper′ies. Derangement or disorder, either in the atmosphere or in the body.

Inten′sity. Activity, violence; applied in *Pathology* to disease.

Inten′tion. *Inten′tio;* from *in*, and *tendere*, to stretch. In *Surgery*, union by the *first intention* is the cicatrization of a wound without suppuration; union by *second intention* is that which does not occur until the surfaces have suppurated.

Inter-. A prefix signifying between, intermediate.

Intera′nea. Entrails.

Interartic′ular. Anything between the articular extremities of bones.

Interca′dence. In *Pathology*, a supernumerary beat of the pulse.

Inter′calary Days. The days which occur between those that are critical. Also the days which intervene between the paroxysms of intermittent fever.

Intercel′lular. Between the cells.

Interclavic′ular. Applied to a ligament which passes from one clavicle to the other.

Intercos′tal. *Intercosta′lis.* Applied to muscles and vessels situated between the ribs.

Intercostal Arteries. The arteries which run between the ribs.

Intercostal Muscles. The muscles which extend from the inferior edge of each rib above to the superior edge of each rib below. They constitute eleven pair of double muscles, and are distinguished into *external* and *internal.*

Intercostal Nerve. Trisplanchnic nerve.

Intercostal Nerves. The great sympathetic, and twelve branches from the anterior branches of the dorsal nerves, which are distributed to the muscles of the walls of the thorax and abdomen.

Intercostal Spaces. The intervals between the ribs.

Intercostal Veins. The veins which accompany the intercostal arteries. The right superior intercostal vein is often wanting. When it exists, it opens into the posterior part of the subclavian.

Intercosto-Hu′meral. A term applied to the cutaneous branches of the second and third intercostal nerves.

Intercur′rent. *Intercurr′rens;* from *inter*, between, and *currere*, to run. A term applied in *Pathology* to diseases which occur at different seasons, or that do not belong to any particular season. Also a disease which occurs during the progress of another disease.

Intercuta′neous. Subcutaneous.

Interden′tal. *Interdentium;* from *inter*, between, and *dens*, a tooth. The spaces between the teeth.

Interdental Splint. An appliance used in the treatment of fractures of the maxillary bones, by which the fractured extremities are retained in close and perfect apposition, and the exact antagonism of the teeth maintained until provisional callus is thrown out and union is effected. Corné, a French surgeon, in 1855, invented a gutta-percha splint, which proved successful in a number of cases. Hamilton in his work on Fractures recommends a gutta-percha splint in connection with his bandage. The late Professor N. R. Smith was the inventor of a metallic splint, with impressions for the teeth, adjusted with a counter-splint and screws under the jaw. But it is only since vulcanized rubber has come into general use that interdental splits, constructed of this material, have fulfilled all the required indications in the treatment of fractures of the maxillary bones. Appliances of this kind, constructed of vulcanized india-rubber, are the inventions of Drs. T. B. Gunning and J. B.

Bean, and have proved successful in the treatment of the most complicated cases of fracture of the maxillary bones.

Interdig′ital. Between the fingers, applied to the spaces in that situation.

Interganglionic. Nervous cords connecting the ganglia.

Interglob′ular Spaces. Certain cavities or spaces in the dentine, which are said by Kölliker to be filled with a soft substance, resembling tooth cartilage. In the sections for microscopical observation this soft substance has dried up and cavities are formed which are called interglobular spaces. Their presence is supposed to be owing to a diseased condition of the dentine. See INTERTUBULAR TISSUE.

Interlob′ular. Between the lobules, as of the lungs or liver.

Intermax′illary. *Intermaxilla′ris;* from *inter*, between, and *maxilla*, a jaw. Situated between the jaws.

Intermaxillary Bone. A portion of bone wedged in between the superior maxillary bones of the human fœtus, found in the mammalia.

Interme′diary. From *inter*, between, and *medius*, middle. Lying between two bodies; in the middle; interposed.

Intermis′sion. *Intermis′sio;* from *inter*, between, and *mittere*, to put or send. The intervals which occur between two paroxysms of an intermittent fever, or other disease, or between two pains.

Intermit′tent. A disease in which there are intermissions, or one which ceases and returns after stated or uncertain intervals.

Intermittent Fever. A fever consisting of paroxysms which subside and return at regular periods. Called *Quotidian*, where the paroxysms return every day; *Tertian*, where they return every third day, that is, on alternate days; *Quartan*, where they return every fourth day, thus leaving two days between the paroxysms.

Intermus′cular. That which intervenes between two muscles.

In′terne. A house surgeon or physician.

Interno′dium. That which is between the knuckles. A phalanx.

Inter′nus Auris. The tensor tympani muscles of the ear.

Interos′sei Ma′nus. The small muscles situated between the metacarpal bones, extending from the bones of the carpus to the fingers.

Interossei Pe′dis. The small muscles situated between the metatarsal bones.

Interos′seous. From *inter*, between, and *os*, a bone. Situated between bones.

Interosseous Arteries. Small branches from the dorsalis carpi arteries, distributed to the interosseous ligament of the forearm and between the interosseous muscles.

Interosseous Nerve. A branch from the median nerve which passes over the interosseous ligament of the forearm.

Interpari′etal Bone. A bone lying in the situation of the upper angle of the os occipitis. It is supposed by Von Tschudi to be characteristic of the Peruvian race, but it has no ethnological importance whatever, as the same thing is occasionally found even in the adult skulls of all races.

Interrupt′ed. Broken in its regular form; disturbed in its normal arrangement.

Interrupted Suture. A suture formed by passing a needle, armed with a ligature, through the lips of the wound previously brought in contact; and then tying the extremities of the thread. The other stitches are made in the same manner. They are separate or interrupted.

Interscap′ular. *Interscapula′ris.* That which is between the shoulders.

Interscapu′lium. The spine of the scapula.

Intersep′tum. From *inter*, between, and *septum*, a partition. The septum narium; also, the uvula.

Interseptum Virginale. The hymen.

Interspi′nal. *Interspina′lis;* from *inter*, between, and *spina*, the spine. Applied to muscles, nerves, &c., situated between the spinous processes.

Interspina′les. The portions of muscles situated between the spinous processes of the *cervical*, *dorsal*, and *lumbar vertebræ*. They are distinguished by the names, *interspinales colli*, *interspinale*, *dorsi et lumborum*.

In′terstice. From *inter*, between, and *sto*, to stand. An interval; a space between two organs.

Intersti′tial. Relating to or containing interstices, as *interstitial matter*, *interstitial absorption*, &c. Applied to a substance occupying the interstices of contiguous cells. See ABSORPTION.

Intertransversa′les. The small quadrilateral muscles situated between the transverse processes of the vertebræ of the neck and loins.

Intertri′go. From *inter*, between, and *tero*, to rub. Excoriation or chafing of the skin about the anus, groins, and other parts of the body.

Intertub′ular Substance or **Tissue.** The intervening substance in the structure of dentine, situated between the dentinal tubuli; the connecting matrix. It contains the greater part of the earthy constituents of dentine. See DENTINAL TUBULI; also INTERGLOBULAR SPACES.

Interver′tebral. *Intervertebra′lis.* That which is situated between the vertebræ.

Intervertebral Cartilages. The cartilages between the vertebræ.

Intestab′ilis. *Intesta′tus.* Castrated.

Intes′tinal. Implicating or belonging to the intestines.

Intestina′lia. Intestinal worms.

Intes′tine. *Intestinum;* from *intus*, within. The convoluted membranous and muscular tube extending from the stomach to the anus. It is distinguished into small and large. The former include the *duodenum*, *jejunum*, and *ileum;* and the latter, the *cæcum*, *colon* and *rectum.*

In′timum Un′guis. Root of the nail.

Intol′erance. That condition of the body which indicates the impropriety of using certain remedies, as intolerance of bloodletting, &c.

Intoxica′tion. *Intoxica′tio;* from *in*, and *toxicum*, a poison. Ebriety; the effect of alcoholic liquor taken in excess.

Intralob′ular. Within a lobule. In *Hepatic Anatomy*, applied to the veins of the lobules, the radicles of the hepatic veins.

Intraver′tebrated. Animals having their osseous system within the body. Same as vertebrated.

Intrin′sic. *Intrin′secus;* from *intra*, within, and *secus*, towards. Inherent, not adventitious. In *Anatomy* and *Pathology*, organs and diseases situated internally.

Intro′itus. Entrance; act of entering.

Intromis′sion. *Intromis′sio;* from *intro*, within, and *mitto*, I send. The introduction of one body, or organ, into another.

Introrse. Turned inward.

Introsuscep′tion. *Introsuscep′tio.* See INTUSSUSCEPTION.

Intumes′cence. *Intumescentia;* from *intumescere*, to swell. Increase of size in a part. Swelling.

Intussuscep′tion. *Intussuscep′tio;* from *intus*, within, and *suscipio*, I receive. In *Physiology*, nutrition; the mode of increase peculiar to organized bodies. In *Pathology*, the introduction of a portion of intestine into that which precedes or follows it.

Inunc′tion. *Inunc′tio.* A liniment or ointment. Also, the act of anointing.

Inus′tion. Cauterization.

Invag′inated. *Invagina′tus;* from *in*, and *vagina*, a sheath. Applied to a part received into another. Intussusception.

Invagina′tion. Intussusception.

In′valid. Applied to those affected by sickness.

Inva′sion. *Inva′sio.* The period when a disease first makes its attack, or is developed.

Invermina′tion. *Helminthia′sis.* Verminous disease; that condition which gives rise to the presence of worms.

Inver′sio Palpebra′rum. See ENTROPION.

Inversio U′teri. Partial or complete inversion of the uterus.

Inver′sion. *Inver′sio.* Turned inside out.

Invertebra′ta. *Invertebra′tes.* Animals which have no vertebral column, or internal bony structure, a subdivision of the animal kingdom, comprehending *Mollusca*, *Articulata*, and *Zoophyta*, each of which comprises several classes.

Investing. Imbedding a denture in what is known as investing material, for the purpose of soldering the linings or backings ot the teeth to the plate.

Investing Material. Five parts of white beach sand, four parts of plaster, and one teaspoonful of pulverized asbestos.

Invisca′tio Oc′uli. Adhesion of the eyelids to one another, or to the globe of the eye.

Involucel′lum. A partial involucrum.

Involu′crum. From *in*, and *volvo*, to wrap up. A wrapper. In *Anatomy*, a membrane which surrounds a part. In *Botany*, the bractæ which surround the flowers of the umbelliferæ.

Involucrum Cordis. The pericardium.

Involu′te. *Involu′tus.* Rolled inward.

I′odate. *I′odas.* A genus of salts, formed by the union of iodic acid with a salifiable base.

Io′dic Acid. *Acidum iodicum.* A white, semi-transparent solid; a compound of iodine and oxygen, of an astringent and sour taste, destitute of odor.

I′odide. A compound of iodine with a simple body.

Iodide of Potassium. *Potassii Iodidum;* which see.

Io′dina. Iodine.

I′odine, or *Iodum, Io′dinum;* from ιωδης, violet-colored. Iodine is a non-metallic element obtained principally from the ashes of seaweed, and evolved in the form of vapor condensed under glass condensers. It is a soft, friable, opaque solid, of a bluish-black color and metallic lustre. Iodine and the iodides are used with great success in solution and tincture in goitre and some scrofulous affections. Dose, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ a grain. See TINCTURA IODINI.

Iodin′ium. Iodine.

Io′dinum. *Io′num.* Iodine.

Io′dism. The morbid effects of iodine.

Io′doform. *Iodoformum. Teriodide of Formyl. Tri-iodo-methane.* CHI_3. A crystalline substance of a saffron color, obtained by the action of chlorinated lime upon an alcoholic solution of iodide of potassium. It contains 91 per cent. of iodine. It is volatile; soft to the touch, of a sweet taste, and soluble in alcohol and ether, but insoluble in water. It is antiseptic and slightly anæsthetic when applied locally. It is frequently employed with great benefit as an application to wounds, abrasions, and indolent sores and ulcers. In small doses it is tonic, stimulant, and alterative; in large doses it is poisonous, causing convulsions. Dose, gr. j to v. As a remedy, in *Dental Practice,* it is said to possess the same alterative properties as iodine, but without its caustic effect, and proves a soothing application to inflamed parts; also useful in alveolar abscesses of long standing, neuralgic pain, and diseases of antrum. For dental application, &c., see *Gorgas' Dental Medicine.*

Iodo-Hydrar′gyrate of Potas′sium. A double salt of iodide of potassium and biniodide of mercury.

I′odol. Tetraiodopyral. C_4HNI_4. Obtained by the action of iodine on certain constituents of animal oil, the proportion of iodine being about 85 to 90 parts by weight. The disagreeable, penetrating and diffusive odor of iodoform is not apparent in iodol. Iodol is employed in all the conditions for which iodoform is employed. Iodol is in the form of an amorphous grayish-white powder, which becomes brown on exposure. It is soluble in ether and oil. For dental uses, see *Gorgas' Dental Medicine.*

Iodom′ethe. *Iodium,* iodine, and μεθη, drunkenness. The nervous state induced by too free use of iodine.

I′odum. See *Iodine.*

Iodoph′thisis. *Iodium,* and *phthis′is,* a wasting. Tabes, or wasting, caused by the abuse, or the excessive use of iodine.

Iodo′sis. Iodism. Morbid effects of iodine.

Iod′urets. Iodides.

I′on. From ιων, going. An element liberated by electrolysis and designated as an *anion* or *kation,* according as it is set free from the positive or negative pole. *Ion Migration* signifies the transference of an ion from one pole to another.

Ion′thus. From ιον, the violet, and ανθος, a flower. A small unsuppurative pimple on the face; a variety of acne. Also, the down on the face which precedes the beard.

Iotacis′mus. Defective articulation, in which the patient is unable to pronounce the palatals, J and G soft.

Ipecacuan′ha. The pharmacopœial name of the *Cephaelis ipecacuanha,* a South American plant. In large doses, it is emetic; in smaller, diaphoretic and expectorant. In dental practice ipecacuanha, combined with opium, is employed in the treatment of peridontitis. Dose, as an emetic, gr. x to xx; as an expectorant, gr. j to ij. Dose of the syrup, ℥j = 15 grains of Ipecac.

Ipecacuan′ha, Amer′ican. See EUPHORBIA IPECACUANHA.

Ipecacuanha, An′nulated. The root of the *Cephaelis ipecacuanha.*

Ipecacuanha, Black. The root of the *Psychotria emetica* of Peru.

Ipecacuanha, False Brazil′ian. The root of the *Ionidium ipecacuanha.*

Ipecacuanha, Un′dulated. Ipecacuanha, white.

Iracun′dus. The rectus externus oculi.

Iral′gia. *Iris,* and αλγος, pain. Pain of the iris.

Iridæ′mia. Hemorrhage from the iris.

Iridauxe′sis. Exudation of fibrin in the tissue of the iris.

Iridectomedial′ysis. From ιρις, iris, εκτομη, excision, and διαλυσις, separation. The formation of an artificial pupil, by excision and separation.

Iridec′tomus. An instrument, or kind of knife used for the operation of iridectomy.

Iridec′tomy. *Iris*, and εκτεμνω, to cut out. The operation of removing or cutting out a portion of the iris.

Iridenclei′sis. The strangulation of a detached portion of the iris.

Irides′cent. The property of shining with many colors.

Iridine′. Cathartic principle of iris versicolor.

Irid′ium. Symbol Ir. Atomic weight, 192.7. A gray, brittle, and very fusible metal, found with the ore of platinum. It is in the form of flattened metallic grains and scales nearly white in color, exceedingly hard, brittle, and fusible only by the oxyhydrogen blowpipe.

Ir′idocele. *Iris*, and κηλη, a tumor. Hernia, in which a portion of the iris is protruded.

Irido-Dial′ysis. Operation for artificial pupil by *separation.*

Iridomala′cia. Softening of the iris.

Iridonco′sis. Tumefaction or thickening of the iris.

Iridople′gia. From ιρις, and πλεγε, a stroke. Paralysis of the sphincter of the iris of the eye. Diseased conditions of the teeth may be an exciting cause of this affection.

Iridot′omy. *Iridoto′mia.* The operation for artificial pupil by incision.

Irin. A camphor obtained from *Iris Florentine.*

Iris. In *Anatomy*, a flat and circular partition between the anterior and posterior chambers of the eye, perforated in the centre by a round orifice called the pupil. In *Botany* a genus of plants of the order *Iridaceæ.*

Iris Florentina. Florentine orris; orris root. The fresh root is acrid, but when dry has an agreeable odor, and is used in dentifrices.

Irish Moss. The Chondrus crispus.

Iri′tis. Inflammation of the iris.

Iron. *Ferrum.* Symbol, Fe. Atomic weight, 56. A metal of a bluish-gray color, fibrous or granular texture, and brilliant fracture. *Cast iron* contains the greatest amount of carbon, is the most fusible, hard and brittle, its fractured surface presenting a whitish or grayish color, and a texture which is granular or crystalline. It fuses at about 12,000 c. and does not soften when passing from the solid to the liquid state, and therefore cannot be welded or forged. Wrought iron is the purest form of iron used in commerce, and contains the least amount of carbon. It is manufactured from cast iron by eliminating nearly all of its carbon and other impurities. Intermediate between cast and wrought iron in its chemical composition is *steel*, which possesses the property of becoming very hard and brittle when suddenly cooled after it is heated to redness.

Iron, Dialized. A solution of the peroxide of iron freed of its acid, by the separating process, which consists in placing certain salts of iron in solution in a dialyzing apparatus, and the latter floated upon distilled water, when the most of the acid passes through the membrane, which covers the lower end, and escapes into the water; there remains in the apparatus the dialized iron (peroxide). This dialized iron is free from any styptic taste, and tendency to produce disturbance of digestion, or of the nervous system. It is moreover almost tasteless, and will not blacken the teeth, as most other ferruginous preparations do. It is also an antidote to arsenic.

Iron, Hydrated Perox′ide of. Hydrated sesquioxide of iron. See SESQUIOXIDE OF IRON.

Iron, Perchlo′ride of A valuable styptic applied to bleeding surfaces, clear or diluted with an equal quantity of water.

Iron, Persul′phate of. Monsel's solution of persulphate of iron acts topically as a powerful astringent and mild caustic. It is prepared by rubbing nitric acid with the sulphate of iron, and gradually adding water. For the arrest of hemorrhage, it may be applied clear, or diluted with an equal quantity of water. It combines with albumen to form a pale-yellow compound, and on this property depends its chemical action on the tissues of the body.

Iron, Preparations of. See FERRI ACETAS, &c.

Iron, Sesquichlor′ide. Chloride of Iron, Perchloride of Iron. Crystallized, possesess the same properties as the persulphate, and is used in the same manner.

Iron, Subsul′phate. Monsel's powder. Possesses the same properties as the persulphate. Many prefer this solid preparation as being more convenient for use. A pellet of cotton may be saturated with sandarac varnish, the powder taken up on this, and applied to the bleeding cavity, in cases of hemorrhage after the extraction of teeth.

Irra′diating. To emit rays of light in every direction. Radiating from a centre, as a pain from a definite focus of irritation.

Irredu′cible. Applied to fractures, dislocations, hernia, &c., which are not capable of being restored to their natural position.

Irreg′ular. *Irregula′ris.* Applied to the types of diseases, and to the pulse, when its beats are separated by unequal intervals. Also, to the teeth when one or more is out of the dental arch.

Irregular′ity. Deviation from an established rule or straight line.

Irregularity of the Teeth. Deviation of the teeth from their natural arrangement is of frequent occurrence, and is dependent upon a variety of causes. The following are among the most frequent: 1. Want of simultaneous action between the destruction of the roots of the temporary teeth and the growth of the permanent; 2. The premature removal of one or more of the temporary; 3. Disproportion between the size of the alveolar arch and the teeth; 4. Supernumerary teeth; and lastly, malformation of the jaws.

The deviations of the teeth from the natural arrangement are exceedingly variable. Mr. Fox enumerated four varieties of irregularity in the front teeth. 1. The appearance of one of the permanent central incisors of the upper jaw behind the corresponding temporary tooth, so that at each occlusion of jaws, the lower incisors come before it, causing great deformity and preventing the deviating tooth from acquiring its proper position. 2. The appearance of both of the upper permanent central incisors behind the corresponding temporary teeth, while the laterals occupy their proper position. 3. The appearance of the upper lateral incisors behind the temporary, while the centrals are in their proper place. 4. The appearance of all the upper permanent incisors behind the temporary teeth, the lower incisors shutting in front of them. The cuspid teeth sometimes present a similar variety of deviation from the natural position.

Various other varieties of deviation are met with in the upper incisors. One sometimes overlaps another, or is turned upon its axis, giving the crown an oblique or transverse direction across the alveolar ridge. At other times one or more come out in front of the circle of the other teeth.

Irregularity in the arrangement of the lower incisors, though less frequent in its occurrence, is also met with, and their deviations from their proper positions are similar to those of the upper. When the upper cuspidati take a wrong position, it is generally in front of the circle of the other teeth, projecting sometimes so as to raise and very seriously annoy the upper lip, causing great deformity. They do, however, occasionally come out behind the arch, and at other times, though in their proper position, they are turned upon their axis.

The temporary molars being larger than the bicuspids, it rarely happens that the latter are prevented from acquiring their proper position. Examples, however, of irregularity of arrangement, even of these teeth, are occasionally met with.

The molar teeth, with the exception of the *dentes sapientiæ*, which frequently take a wrong direction in their growth, deviate still less frequently from their proper position.

With regard to the means for the prevention of irregularity, and the appliances necessary to correct it, the reader is referred to *Harris's Prin. and Pract. of Dentistry.*

Irriga′tion. In *Pathology*, the application of water to the affected part so as to keep it constantly wet; the uniform flow of liquids over tissues.

Irritabil′ity. *Irritabilitas;* from *irrito,* I provoke. The susceptibility, possessed by all living organic tissues, of being acted upon by certain stimuli.

Ir′ritant. *Irritans.* That which causes irritation, or inflammation.

Irrita′tion. *Irrita′tio.* The condition of an organ or tissue, in which there exists an excess of vital action. An inflamed state, or what leads to it.

Irrita′tive Fever. That violent derangement of the system excited by great irritation, as from wounds, ulcers, &c.

Ischæ′mia. From *ισχω*, I retain, and *αιμα*, blood. A morbid suppression of a customary discharge of blood.

Ischæ′mon. Any medicine which arrests or restrains bleeding.

Ischiag′ra. From *ισχιον*, the hip, and *αγρα*, a seizure. Ischiatic gout. Also, femoro-popliteal neuralgia.

Ischial′gia. From *ισχιον*, and *αγλος*, pain. Pain in the hip.

Is′chias. Hip-gout, or rheumatism of the hip-joint.

Ischiat′ic. *Ischiadic.* A term applied in *Anatomy* to parts belonging to, or connected with, the ischium, as the *ischiatic foramen* or *notch,* and *artery,* which escapes from the pelvis through it.

Is′chio-Caverno′sus. A muscle attached to the ischium and to the corpus cavernosum, called from its office the *erector penis.*

Ischio-Clito′rian Artery. A branch of the internal pudic artery, which supplies the two arteries of the clitoris.

Ischio-Clitorian Nerve. A branch of the pudic nerve distributed to the clitoris.

Ischio-Clitoria′nus. Belonging to the ischium and clitoris.

Ischio-Clitoride′us. The erector clitoridis.

Ischio-Coccyge′us. The coccygeus muscle.

Ischio-Femora′lis. The adductor magnus femoris.

Ischio-Fem′oro-Perone′us. The biceps femoris muscle.

Ischio-Perinea′lis. The transversus perinæi.

Ischio-Prostati′cus. The transversus prostatæ.

Ischio-Trochanteria′ni. Gemelli muscles.

Ischioce′le. From *ισχιον*, the ischium, and *κηλη*, a tumor. Ischiatic hernia.

Ischioph′thisis. From *ischium*, hip, and *φθισις*, a wasting. A wasting of the hip-joint. Hip-joint disease.

Ischio′sis. Sciatica. Femoro-popliteal neuralgia.

Is′chium. *Ischion.* From *ισχις*, the loin. The lower part of the os innominatum. In the fœtus, one of the three bones of the os innominatum.

Ischnopho′nia. From *ισχνος*, slender, and *φωνη*, voice. Shrillness of voice; also, impeded utterance.

Ischno′tes. *Ισχνοτης*, thinness; leanness. Emaciation.

Ischoceno′sis. From *ισχω*, to restrain, and *κενωσις*, evacuation. A term applied in *Pathology* to a suppression of a natural evacuation.

Ischocho′lia. From *ισχω*, and *χολη*, bile. Suppression of the biliary secretion.

Ischolo′chia. From *ισχω*, and *λοχεια*, the lochial discharge. Suppression of the lochia.

Ischome′nia. From *ισχω*, and *μηνες*, the menses. Suppression of the menses.

Ischuret′ic. Remedies which relieve a suppression of the urine.

Ischu′ria. From *ισχω*, to restrain, and *ουρον*, the urine. Retention of the urine.

Ischuria Spasmod′ica. Retention of urine from spasmodic contraction of the sphincter of the bladder.

Ischuria Spu′ria. A retention of urine occasioned by some disease of the kidney or uterus, which prevents the urine from reaching the bladder.

Is′inglass. *Ichthyocol′la.* A very pure form of gelatine.

Isinglass Plaster. A neat and unirritating substitute for adhesive plaster.

I′sis Nob′ilis. Red coral.

Iso-. From *ισος*, equal. A prefix denoting equality, or similarity.

Isochromat′ic. From *ισος*, and *χρωμα*, color. Having the same color.

Isoch′ronous. From *ισος*, equal, and *χρωνος*, time. Applied to two or more actions performed in an equal length of time, as the pulsations of the arteries in different parts of the body.

Is′olated. Insulated; standing by itself.

Isol′ogous. From *ισος*, equal, and *λογος*, word. Identical with a series of the essential oils, all of which have the composition $C_{10}H_{16}$.

Isom′eric. From *ισος* equal, and *μερος*, a part. In *Chemistry*, compounds which agree in composition, but differ in properties. The cyanic and fulminic acids are isomeric compounds of nitrogen, oxygen, and carbon.

Isom′erism. The state of an isomeric compound.

Isomor′phism. State of being isomorphous.

Isomor′phous. A term applied in *Chemistry* to different bodies which have the same crystalline forms, though composed of different elements.

Isop′athy. *Isopathia.* Ισος, equal, like, and *ποθος*, an affection. A branch of Homœopathy which recommends the administration of virus as a remedy, in the same disease by which it is produced.

I′sopyre. From *ισος*, and *πυρ*, fire. A black, amorphous mineral, sometimes variegated with gray or red spots; a silicate of alumina, lime, and peroxide of iron.

Isother′mal. From *ισος*, equal, and *ϑερμη*, heat. Applied to different bodies and places which have the same average temperature; corresponding in temperature.

Is′sue. An artificial ulcer or sore, kept open by inserting a pea or other small body, with a view to relieve irritation or morbid action in a neighboring part.

Isth′mion. *Isth′mus.* The fauces.

Isthmi′tis. Inflammation of the fauces.

Isthmodyn′ia. Pain in the fauces.

Isth′mus. Ισθμος. In common language, a narrow neck of land, but in *Anatomy*, the narrow strait which divides the cavity of the mouth from the pharynx; the fauces.

Isthmus Hep′atis. The anterior point of the right lobe of the liver, called *Lobulus anonymus*.

Isthmus of the Thyroid Gland. A band of fibres uniting the two divisions of the thyroid gland.

Isthmus Vieusse′nii. The ridge surrounding the remains of the foramen ovale, in the right auricle of the heart.

Itch. The vulgar name for a disease of the skin, consisting of an eruption of small itching vesicles. See PSORA.

Itch, Baker's. A variety of *Psoriasis*, consisting of rough, fissured, reddish patches on the back of the forearm, hand, and fingers.

Itch, Barber's. See SYCOSIS.

Itch, Grocer's. Arising from the irritation of sugar upon the skin.

Itch Insect. The Acarus Scabiei, or wheal worm; a minute animacule, said to be found in or near the pustules of the itch.

I′ter. A passage.

Iter ad Infundib′ulum. The foramen commune anterius of the brain.

Iter a Pa′lato ad Au′rem. The Eustachian tube.

Iter a Ter′tio ad Quar′tum Ventric′ulum. A passage from the third to the fourth ventricle of the brain.

Iter Den′tis. A name given by Delabarre to the alveo-dental canal, a small foramen immediately behind each of the six front temporary teeth communicating with the cells of the corresponding permanent teeth.

Itinera′rium. A conductor; a director; also a catheter.

Itis. From ιτης, bold, rash. A suffix denoting inflammation, as odontitis, periostitis, stomatitis, etc.

Ivory. The tusk of the male elephant. It is of a uniform, close texture, and under the microscope exhibits a structural arrangement similar to that of dentine. According to Retzius, it is of a tubular structure, but it has also been shown to be cellular. It contains about 66 per cent. of phosphate of lime, with a small trace of carbonate of lime, and 34 of animal matter. It was at one time much used for artificial teeth, but at present is seldom employed for that purpose.

Ivory Black. Animal charcoal.

Ix′ia. A varix. Also, Viscum Album, which see.

Ixyomyeli′tis. Inflammation of the spinal cord in the lumbar region.

Ix′ys. The region of the ilia, flanks, or loins.

J.

Jaborandi. See PILOCAR-PUS.

Ja′ca In′dica. *Thymus mastichina.* The common herb mastich.

Jack-Screw. An instrument of a diminutive form, employed for regulating teeth. They are either single or double, made of steel plated with silver or nickel. They are also employed in connection with slotted vulcanite plates, to expand the arch of the jaw.

Jacob's Mem′brane. *Jacobi Membrana.* A thin membrane covering the retina.

Ja′cobson's Nerve. The tympanic branch of the petrous ganglion.

Jactita′tion. *Jactita′tio. Jacta′tion.* Inquietude; restlessness.

Jal′ap. *Jalapa. Convolvulus jalapa.* The root of the *Ipomœa jalapa*, a valuable purgative. Dose, gr. x, with calomel gr. x.

Jala′pa Alba. White jalap.

Jal′apin. A substance which composes about nine-tenths of jalap resin. The other tenth is *jalapic* acid.

Jama′ica Bark. Caribbean bark; one of the false cinchona barks.

Jamaica Kino. An astringent extract prepared from the bark of the *Cocoloba uvifera*.

Jamaica Pepper. The fruit of the *Eugenia pimenta;* allspice.

Jamaica Spirit. Rum.

James's Powder. A fever powder, supposed to be the same as the antimonial powder.

Ja′mesonite. A steel-gray ore of antimony and lead, named after Professor Jameson.

Jamestown Weed. A plant of the genus *Datura;* the Datura Stramonium.

Jan′itor. The pylorus. Also, a door-keeper; college-keeper.

Janitrix. The vena portæ.

Japan Earth. Catechu, an extract from the *Acacia catechu*, a tree of India; also called *Terra japonica*, from its being supposed to be a mineral production.

Japon′ic Acid. An acid resulting from the absorption of oxygen from the air by catechu when alkalies or alkaline carbonates are present.

Jas′minum. A genus of plants of the order *Jasmineæ*.

Jaspacha′tes. Agate jasper.

Jas′per. A silicious mineral of various colors; a species of quartz.

Ja′tropha Elas′tic. Caoutchouc.

Jaun′dice. A disease arising from hepatic obstruction. See Icterus.

Jaundice, Black. See Melæna.

Jaw. Maxilla.

Jaw-Jerk. A tendon reflex obtained by suddenly depressing the lower jaw.

Jaw, Lower, Anchylosis of. See Anchylosis of Lower Jaw.

Jaw, Lower, Dislocation of. See Dislocation of Lower Jaw.

Jaw, Lower, Fractures of. See Fractures of Maxillary Bones.

Jaw, Lower, Immobility of. This may result from anchylosis, or from inflammation and adhesion of the gums and cheeks, or from contraction of the muscles. It is particularly liable to occur after mercurial salivation, which has resulted in necrosis and exfoliation of the alveolar processes.

Jaws. The maxillary bones; which see.

Jaws, Morbid Growths of. Both the upper and lower jaws are subject to a variety of morbid growths, depending, says Mr. Linton, for their differences of structure, "somewhat" upon the tissue in which they originate, "as the gum, the membranes of the teeth, the periosteum of the alveoli, the surface or the internal structure of the bones, or the membranes lining their cavities." All these different parts, from external injury, or, according to Dr. Koecker, from some "accidental excitement or peculiar irritation," may become the seat of tumors of every size and consistency, both small and large, hard, soft, benign and malignant, and many of them have their origin traceable to dental irritation arising either from disease, irregularity of, or badly performed operations on the teeth.

The most common of these morbid growths are *epulis, fibrous, fibro-cartilaginous, sarcomatous, osteo-sarcomatous* and *fungous tumors*.

Jectiga′tio. A species of epilepsy or convulsion.

Je′cur. The liver.

Jef′fersonite. A species of pyroxene found in New Jersey.

Jeju′nitas. Hunger.

Jejuni′tis. Inflammation of the jejunum.

Jeju′num. From *jejunus*, empty. *Jejunum intestinum.* That portion of the small intestine comprised between the duodenum and ileum. So called because it is found empty, or nearly so, in the dead body.

Jel′ly. A solution of gelatine when cold. Also, various compounds resembling this.

Jelly, Vegetable. The recently expressed juice of certain fruits, as the currant boiled with sugar.

Jer′vin. A base discovered in the rhizoma of *Veratrum album.*

Jes′samine. The popular name of certain species of *Jessaminum*, a genus of plants.

Jesuit's Bark. Cinchona bark. Peruvian bark.

Jet. A mineral; a variety of lignite of a jet-black color.

Jew′elers' Putty. A polishing composition consisting of ignited and finely powdered oxide of tin.

Jewell's Calomel. Calomel washed from corrosive sublimate by causing it, in a state of vapor, to come in contact with steam in a large receiver.

Jig′ger. Chique.

Johan′nite. Called so in honor of the Archduke John of Austria. A green mineral occurring in minute crystals; an anhydrous sulphate of uranium mixed with sulphur and copper.

Joint. Articulation.

Joint, Contraction of; Joint, Stiffened. Anchylosis.

Joint′ed. Articulated.

Jo′vis Flos. Crocus.

Jovis Glans. Juglans.

Judicato′rii Dies. Critical days.

Ju′gal Process. The zygomatic process.

Juga′le Os. The cheek-bone.

Juga′lis. From *jugum*, a yoke. Jugal. Belonging or relating to the cheek.

Jugalis Sutu′ra. The suture which unites the malar bone with the maxillary. Also, the sagittal suture.

Jug′ular. *Jugula′ris;* from *jugulum*, the throat. Relating to the throat.

Jugular Fossa. A depression in the petrous portion of the temporal bone, lodging the origin of the jugular vein.

Jugular Notch. A smooth, semi-circular concavity in the occipital bone, and forming, by its articulation with the temporal bone, the posterior lacerated foramen.

Jugular Veins. Two veins, an *external* and *internal*, situated on the lateral part of the neck. The two unite, and form, with the subclavian vein, the superior vena cava.

Ju′gulum. The throat.

Juice. The sap of vegetables; also the fluid part of animal substances.

Ju′lep. A name formerly applied in *Pharmacy* to medicinal mixtures, as the camphor julep, *mistura camphoræ*, &c.

Ju′lus. *Julos.* Ιουλος. The down upon the chin of youths, preceding the beard.

Jun′gle Fever. A malignant remittent fever occurring in the jungle districts of India.

Ju′niper. See Juniperus Communis.

Juniper Berries. The fruit of the *Juniperus communis.* The berries have a sweetish, terebinthinate taste and aromatic odor, and possesses diuretic properties. They are used in the manufacture of gin.

Juniper Resin. A resinous substance which exudes from the *Juniperus communis.* It was supposed to be identical with sandarach.

Junipe′rum Vi′num. Wine impregnated with juniper berries.

Junip′erus. Juniper. The berries of *Juniperus communis.* Also, a genus of plants of the order *Pinaceæ.*

Juniperus Commu′nis. The Juniper tree. Juniper fruits and tops. Diuretic, carminative, and diaphoretic. Dose, ℈j to ℥ss. Dose of the oil, gtt. v to xv.

Juniperus Oxyced′rus. A European tree from which is obtained by destructive distillation, a liquid tar, the *empyreumatic juniper oil*, which is used extensively in various chronic diseases of the skin.

Junip′erus Sabina. The savin tree; an evergreen shrub, indigenous in the south of Europe and Asiatic Russia. A volatile oil is obtained from the tips of the branches and investing leaves by distillation, powerfully stimulant and supposed to act specially upon the uterus. Dose, gr. v to x of the powder, of the infusion f℥j; of the oil, two to five drops.

Ju′piter. Tin.

Jurispru′dence, Medical. *Jurispruden′tia medicalis;* from *jus*, *juris*, law, and *prudentia*, knowledge. Sometimes erroneously used as synonymous with *forensic medicine;* but at present generally restricted to a knowledge of the laws which regulate medical education and practice.

Jus. Animal broth. Soup.

Jus Bovi′num. Beef tea.

Jus Coagula′tum. Jelly.

Juvans. *Juvan′tia;* from *juvo*, to assist. Means, medicinal or otherwise, which contribute to the relief or cure of a disease. An auxiliary remedy.

Juvenes′cent. From *juvenis*, young, becoming young.

Juven′tus. From *juvenis*, young. Adolescence.

Juxtaposit′ion. From *juxta*, near to, and *ponere*, *positum*, to place. Placed near to, or in contiguity, as the parts of a substance; application to the exterior; accretion, a mode of increase peculiar to minerals, which consists in the successive application of new molecules upon those that constitute the primitive nucleus.

K.

K. Symbol for potassium; also for Kathode and Kalium.

K.*, or *Ka. The abbreviation for *Kathode*, or of *Kathodic.*

Kaire′ne. An artificial alkaloid obtained from chinoline. It is a powerful antipyretic. Dose, gr. iij-xxx.

Kairoli′na. An antipyretic resembling Kairene, but less efficient.

Kajeput. Cajeput; a vegetable oil.

Kako′dyle. *Kak′odule;* from κακος, bad, and οδυλη, smell. In *Chemistry*, a compound radical body. It is a clear liquid, but when cooled, it crystallizes into large square prisms, having the appearance of ice. It has an insupportably offensive smell, and emits a highly poisonous vapor. $C_4H_6As_2$-Kd.

Kakodyle, Chloride of. A volatile and exceedingly fœtid liquid, emitting a strong irritating vapor, obtained by heating a compound of oxide of kakodyle and bichloride of mercury with hydrochloric acid. Kd Cl-$C_4H_6As_2$, Cl_4-Kd Cl.

Kakodyle, Protoxide of. When pure, a limpid ethereal liquid, crystallizing in white scales of a satin lustre. It has a nauseous taste and offensive smell. $C_4H_6As_2$, O KdO.

Kakodyl′ic Acid. An inodorous, brittle, crystalline substance of a glossy lustre, formed by the gradual oxidation of the protoxide of kakodyle. Kd O_3-C_4 H_6 As_2, O_3.

Kakos′mia. From, κακος, foul, and οσμη, smell. Having a foul smell.

Kakox′ene. See Cacoxene.

Ka′lium. A synonym for Potassium.

Ka′li. The Arabic name of a plant, a species of *Salsola* or glasswort, the ashes of which are used in making glass; hence the word *alkali*, which originally signified the residuum obtained by lixiviating the ashes of that plant, but now used to designate potash, soda, and ammonia.

Kali Aceta′tum. Acetate of potash.

Kali Aera′tum. Carbonate of potash.

Kali Arsenica′tum. Arseniate of potash.

Kali Citra′tum. Citrate of potash.

Kali Præpara′tum. Subcarbonate of potash.

Kali Pu′rum. Potassa fusa.

Kali Sulphura′tum. Sulphuretum potassii.

Kali Tartariza′tum. Tartrate of potash.

Kali Vitriola′tum. Sulphate of potassa.

Kalium Hydras. Caustic potash.

Kalium Ioda′tum. Iodide of potassium.

Kam′phur. Camphor.

Kan′dol. A volatile constituent of tar. Its rapid evaporation, like that of rhigolene and absolute ether, produces congelation of the surface tissue; hence it is recommended as a local anæsthetic. For dental uses. See *Gorgas' Dental Medicines.*

Ka′olin. The Chinese name for porcelain clay. It is disintegrated and decomposed felspar, and consists of nearly equal proportions of alumina and silica. It is of a yellowish, or reddish-white color, infusible in the porcelain kiln, and found in the United States, at Fairmount, Philadelphia; near Wilmington, Del.; at Montonk, Vt., and at Washington, Ct. It gives a plastic quality to the body of a porcelain tooth, which enables the manufacturer to work and mould the mass to any required shape. See Porcelain Teeth.

Kap′nomar. *Capnomor.* A transparent, colorless, oily liquid, with the odor of rum, obtained from the heavy oil of tar resulting from the destructive distillation of wood.

Karyoly′sis. The segmentation of the nucleus of the cell.

Kar′pholite. From καρφος, straw, and λιθος, a stone. A mineral of a yellowish color occurring in stellated crystals, and consisting of silica, alumina and oxide of magnesia.

Karphosi′derite. A term applied in *Mineralogy* to hydrated phosphate of iron of Labrador.

Kas′su. A black, astringent extract prepared from the seeds of the *Areca catechu.*

Katab′olism. From κατα, and βαλλω, to thrust down. The change in cells whereby their molecule is rendered less complex, and contains less force.

Kat′aplasm. See Poultice.

Kath′ode. From κατα, οδος, path. The negative pole of a galvanic battery.

Kathod′ic. Pertaining to the cathode.

Kathodic Closure Contraction. The muscular contraction resulting when the circuit is closed with the rheophore on the motor point.

Kathodic Opening Contraction. The same when the circuit is opened.

Kau′ri Resin. Cowdie gum.

Ka′va-Ka′va. *Ava-Kava.* The root of the *Piper methysticum*, a South American and South Sea Island shrub. It is diuretic and motor depressant; it is also a local anæsthetic.

K. C. Abbreviation for Kathodal Closing in Electrotherapeutics.

K. C. C. Abbreviation for Kathodal Closing Contraction in Electrotherapeutics.

K. D. Abbreviation for Kathodal Duration.

Keel. A term applied in *Botany* to the petals of a papilionaceous corolla from their resemblance to the keel of a ship; in *Conchology*, to the longitudinal prominence in the shell of the *Argonauta;* and in *Entomology*, a sharp longitudinal elevation upon the inferior surface of the insect.

Ke′loid. A connective tissue neoplasm, characterized by irregular, smooth, elastic cicatrice-like lesions.

Kéloide. *Kalo′ed.* Κηλη, a tumor, and ειδος, a form. French name for a disease resembling cancer or scirrhus, also termed cancroide or scirrhoide.

Kelp. Impure soda obtained from wood.

Ker′ates. From κερας, horn. A term applied in *Mineralogy* to an order of earthy minerals which have a horny appearance.

Kerati′asis. *Ceratia′sis;* from κερας, horn. A term applied in *Pathology* to a horn-like excrescence, sometimes developed on the forehead or temples.

Kerat′onyxis, or **Cerat′onyxis.** Κερας, a horn, and νυσσω, to puncture. An operation by which the crystalline is depressed by a needle passed through the cornea.

Kerat′ophyte. From κερας, a horn, and φυτον, a plant. A horny zoöphyte.

Keratoplas′ty. Κερας, a horn or the cornea, and πλασσω, to form. An operation by which the cornea has been excised and reapplied, or a new one from another animal put in its place. Also written Ceratoplasty or Ceratoplastica.

Kerato′sis. Skin diseases characterized by thickened epidermis scales and warts.

Keratot′ome. From κερας, a horn, and τεμνω, I cut. An instrument for dividing the cornea in the operation for the extraction of cataract. See Ceratotomus.

Kerec′tomy. Κερας, and εκτεμνω, to cut off. Excising the outward layers of the cornea, by which a clear aperture in the middle of an opaque cornea may be obtained.

Ker′mes. An insect found in many parts of Asia and the south of Europe, the *Coccus ili′sis*. They were for a long time mistaken for the seeds of the tree on which they live, and hence were called *grains* of *kermes*.

Kermes Mineral. Precipitated sulphuret of antimony.

Ker′nel. In *Botany*, the edible substance contained in the shell of a nut; also the end of a pulpy fruit, or anything contained in the husk or integument, as a grain of corn or wheat. In *Pathology*, a hard concretion in the flesh.

Ker′osene. An oil obtained from bituminous coal.

Ker′osolene. A liquid product of the destructive distillation of coal, of very low specific gravity, .6346. It has anæsthetic properties, but is difficult to manage.

Ke′lone. An organic compound, a derivative of secondary alcohol.

Keup′er. In *Geology*, the upper portion of the new red sandstone.

Key Forceps, Elliot's. Two instruments invented by Dr. W. H. Elliot, of Montreal, one having beaks of forceps and the handle of a key, for the extraction of teeth; the other is designed for the extraction of roots of teeth that present but one side above the alveolus. This resembles a pair of forceps, one beak serving as a hook, while the other is represented by a movable fulcrum. It is now but little used.

Key of Garengeot. An instrument invented by Garengeot in the early part of the eighteenth century for the extraction of teeth, an improvement on the ancient pelican. It is composed of a movable hook attached transversely to a fulcrum or bolster, situated at the extremity of a steel shaft. To the other extremity of this shaft a handle is fixed transversely. This instrument, says Dr. Arnott, "may be regarded in the light of a wheel and axle; the hand of the operator acting on two spokes of the wheel to move it, while the tooth is fixed to the axle by the claw, and is drawn out as the axle turns. The gums and alveolar process of the jaw form the support on which the axle rolls." It also forms a lever of the first kind, as the tooth, which is the resistance, is situated between the fulcrum and the point of the hook, while the hand grasping the handle is the power.

Since the time of Garengeot the key has undergone a number of improvements. In fact, almost every dentist in former times felt the necessity of modifying the instrument in order to obviate the objections to which it is liable, but, notwithstanding the ingenuity which has been displayed in the various improvements which have been made on it, they still exist, and it is considered an unreliable instrument.

Kias′ter. *Chias′ter.* A bandage having the form of the letter X, used by the ancients in fractures of the patella.

Kibes. Chilblains.

Kid′ney. The organ which secretes the urine. There are two, situated in the upper and back part of the abdomen in the lumbar region.

Kidney, Bright's Disease of the. See Bright's Disease.

Kidney, Inflammation of the. Nephritis.

Kidney-shaped. Hollowed at one side and rounded at the ends; reniform.

Ki′estein or **Kies′tin.** A peculiar substance which forms on the urine of pregnant females after the third month of gestation.

Ki′ka. The castor-oil plant.

Kil′linite. A mineral; a variety of Spodumene found at Killiney, near Dublin, and consisting of silica, alumina, potash and oxide of iron.

Kil′ogramme. From χιλιοι, a thousand, and γραμμα, a gramme. The weight of one thousand grammes, or two pounds eight ounces one drachm and twenty-four grains, troy.

Kiloli′tre. From χιλιοι, a thousand, and λιτρα, a litre. A measure containing one thousand litres.

Kilome′tre. Χιλιοι, a thousand, and *metre*. A French measure of a thousand metres, or four furlongs two hundred and thirteen yards one foot and 10.2 inches.

Kina Kina. Cinchona.

Ki′nate. A salt formed by the union of kinic acid with a base.

Kinesip′athy or **Kinesopathy.** A system of athletic feats adopted as a means of curing disease.

Kinesod′ie. Relating to nerve fibres conveying motor influences; also the motor tracts of the nerve system.

King′dom. In *Natural History* a division; as the animal, vegetable and mineral *kingdoms*.

King's Evil. Scrofula.

Ki′nic Acid. *Acidum kinicum.* Cinchonic acid.

Kinki′na. Cinchona.

Ki′no. A gum-resin obtained from different African and Indian plants, of a reddish-brown or blackish color, of a bitterish taste, but without odor, and powerfully astringent. Dose gr. x to xxx.

Ki′otome. *Kiot′omus;* from κιον, a pillar, and τεμνειν, to cut. An instrument invented by Dessault for dividing pseudo-membranous bands in the rectum and bladder, and afterwards employed for the removal of the tonsils.

Ki′rate. A weight of four grains.

Kirk's Crown. An artificial crown of all-porcelain engrafted upon roots of frail single-rooted teeth by means of a screw as a dowel; to the crown a collar of gold is attached, which encircles the root, and the attachment is made by a cement.

Kirron′ese. Discolored, as if by jaundice.

Kist. A weight of fourteen grains.

Klopema′nia. *Kleptoma′nia;* from κλεπτο, I steal, and μανια, mania. Monomania, with an irresistible desire to steal.

Knapp's Compound Blow-pipe. An appliance in which the ordinary illuminating gas flame is combined with a current of nitrous oxide gas furnished from the cylinder of the condensed gas, giving a carbo-oxyhydrogen flame.

Knead′ing. *Pétissaje.* Shampooing, working one substance with another.

Kneb′elite. A grayish mineral, spotted with green, brown, red, and dirty white, composed of silica, protoxide of iron, and protoxide of manganese.

Knee. The articulation of the femur with the tibia.

Knee, Housemaid's. Inflammation and swelling of the knee, occasioned by kneeling; a form of capsular rheumatism.

Knee Joint. The articulation of the condyle of the femur with the upper extremity of the tibia and posterior surface of the patella. A hinge-joint.

Knee Pan. The patella.

Knife. A cutting instrument employed in *Surgery*, usually larger than the bistoury and scalpel.

Knife, Amputa′ting. A large, straight knife used for the division of the soft parts in the amputation of a limb.

Knife, Cataract. A knife used for making the section of the transparent cornea, in the operation for cataract. Various knives have been invented for this purpose.

Knife, Cheselden's. A knife with a concave edge and convex back, employed by Cheselden in the operation of lithotomy.

Knife, Double-edged. A catling. A straight, double-edged knife.

Knit′ted. Knit′ting. The union of a fracture. That stage in the union of fractured bones in which a certain degree of firmness is attained.

Knop′pern. The German name for gallnut, an excrescence formed by the puncture of an insect in several species of oak.

Knot. In *Botany*, a node or swelling joint.

Knot Grass. A plant of the genus *Polygonum*.

Knot Root. See Collinsonia Canadensis.

Knot, Surgeon's. A double knot made by passing the ends of the ligature twice through the same noose; a double knot.

Koino Miasma′ta. Malaria, marsh effluvia.

Kol′lyrete. A variety of pure white clay.

Kom′enates. Salts formed by the union of komenic acid with a salifiable base.

Komen′ic Acid. A bibasic acid, produced by the decomposition of meconic acid.

Kore. Χορη. The pupil of the eye.

Koreto′mia. Operation by incision for artificial pupil.

Kou′miss. *Kamiss.* A vinous liquid, made in Tartary, by fomenting the whey of milk, principally from that of mares.

Kouph′olite. From κουφος, light, and λιθος, a stone. A species of zoolite of a pearly lustre, and of a yellowish or green color, found in the Pyrenees.

Kous′so, Koos′so, or **Cus′so.** The flowers of the Brayera anthelmintica, used as a remedy against Tænia, or tapeworm.

Krame′ria. A genus of plants of the order *Polygalaceæ.* Rhatany.

Krameria Ix′ina. A species found in the West Indies and Brazil, said to possess the same properties as rhatany.

Krameria Trian′dra. Rhatany, a powerful astringent tonic, also diuretic and detergent. Dose, ℈ss to ʒj, in powder.

Krame′ric Acid. An acid obtained from the root of the rhatany.

Kre′asote. Creasote.

Kre′atin. An extract or constituent of muscular and other tissues.

Krea′tive. See Creative.

Krin′osin. A nitrogenized fatty substance found in the brain, in the form of long filamentary crystals.

Kry′olite. See Cryolite.

Ku′myss. A food for phthisical patients, composed of fermenting cow's milk ℥xxix, with yeast ℥ss, and grape sugar ℥ij. An excellent food for general debility, &c.

Kun′dah Oil. *Tallicoonah oil.* An oil procured from the seeds of the *Carapa Toulouconna.*

Kup′fernickel. A German name for an ore of nickel of a copper color; sulphuret of nickel.

Ky′anite. From κυανος, blue. A mineral occurring in long radiating crystals of a clear blue or bluish-white color, and consisting of silica and alumina.

Kyes′tein, or **Kies′teine.** Κυεω, to be pregnant, and εσθης, a covering. An albuminoid substance floating as a pellicle on the urine of pregnant women; connected also with the lacteal secretion. With other symptoms, it is considered a valuable aid in the diagnosis of pregnancy.

Kyllo′sis. From κυλλος, crooked. Club-feet.

Kymograph′ion. An instrument which shows the relation between the pulse-wave and the undulations produced by respiration.

Kynanche. Cynanche.

Kyst. Cyst.

Kysthi′tis. Inflammation of the vagina.

Kys′thos. The vagina.

Kystot′ome. See Cystotome.

L.

L. The symbol for lithium; also abbreviation of *Left,* and of *Libra,* a pound.

Labarraque's Solution. *Liquor Sodæ Chlorina′tæ.* A disinfecting liquid, consisting chiefly of a solution of chloride of soda, as it is commonly called. It consists of chloride of lime, ℔j, carbonate of soda, ℔ij, water Cong., iss. Used in the same cases as chloride of lime. Internally, 10 drops to a fluid drachm, for a dose. Diluted with water, it is an excitant and disinfectant. In *Dental Surgery,* it is used to bleach discolored teeth.

Label′lum. A little lip.

La′bia. The plural of *labium,* a lip. In *Anatomy,* the lips; also applied to lip-like structure, and to the edges of incised wounds.

Labia Leporina. Hare lips.

Labia Puden′di Majora. The lips of the vulva.

Labia Pudendi Mino′ra. The nymphæ.

La′bial. *Labialis.* Pertaining to the lips.

Labial Ar′teries. The coronary arteries of the lips.

Labial Glands. The muciparous follicles on the inner surfaces of the lips beneath the mucous membrane. These glands are of two kinds —mucous and sebaceous. The mucous glands are small, round, or compound tubular glands, about the size of small peas, and are located between the mucous membrane and the orbicularis oris muscle, with ducts opening on the mucous membrane. The sebaceous glands are small, and located on the outer part of the red margin of the lip.

Labia′lis. The orbicularis oris.

Labials. From *labia,* lip. The consonant sounds which are mainly formed by the lips.

Labia′tæ. A natural order of plants, characterized by a two-lipped monopetalous corolla. The species of nearly all the genera are herbs or shrubs, generally fragrant and aromatic, as mint, thyme, lavender, sage, &c.

La′biate. *Labiatus.* Having lips.

Labidom′eter. Λαβις, a forceps, and

μετρον, a measure. An instrument for ascertaining the dimensions of the child's head in the pelvis, &c.

La′bile. From *labor*, to glide. Easily falling off. In electrotherapeutics, the passing of the negative electrode along and in contact with the skin over the track of a nerve.

La′bio-Den′tal. Pertaining to the lips and teeth.

Labio-glos′so-larynge′al Paralysis. Paralysis of the facial muscles about the mouth, and also those of pharynx, tongue and larynx, called also *Bulb′ar.*

Labio-glosso-pharyngeal. Pertaining conjointly to the lips, tongue, and gullet.

La′bis. Forceps.

La′bium. In *Anatomy*, the lip of animals. In *Entomology*, applied only to the lower lip. The lip.

Labium Lepori′num. Hare-lip.

Labium Puden′di. The side of the orifice of the vagina, exterior to the nymphæ.

La′bor. Parturition.

Lab′oratory. *Laborato′rium; laborare*, to work. A room or place for performing chemical and pharmaceutical and dental operations.

Laboratory, Dental. See Dental Laboratory.

Labo′rious Labor. An obstetrical term denoting a parturition attended with more than usual difficulty and pain.

Lab′rador Fel′spar. A beautiful variety of richly iridescent felspar found on the coast of Africa.

La′brum. The extremities of the lip, but applied only in *Entomology* to the upper lip.

Lab′yrinth. *Labyrinth′us.* In *Anatomy*, an assemblage of parts, consisting of several cavities, which constitute the internal ear; second cavity of the ear.

Lac. Milk. Also, a resinous substance which exudes from the twigs or extreme branches of several trees in the East Indies, in the form of a milky fluid, in consequence of the punctures made by an insect of the genus *Coccus.* The varieties known in commmerce are *stick lac, seed lac,* and *shell lac.*

Lac Ammoni′aci. Ammoniac mixture.

Lac Amyg′dalæ. Almond emulsion.

Lac Asafœt′idæ. Asafœtida mixture.

Lac A′vis. See Albumen Ovi.

Lac Dye. *Lac lake; cake lac.* The coloring matter extracted from stick lac.

Lac Guaiaci. Guaiac mixture.

Lac Lunæ. A white substance resembling chalk, consisting almost wholly of alumina saturated with carbonic acid.

Lac, Seed. The small irregular particles broken from the twigs of the East Indian trees, the *Croton Lacciferum, Ficus Indica,* and *Ficus religiosa,* which afford gum-lac.

Lac, Shell. Seed or stick lack, deprived of its soluble coloring matter, melted, strained, and poured upon a smooth, flat surface to harden. It is of a slight or dark-brown color, inclining slightly to red or yellow; hard, brittle, inodorous; insoluble in alcohol, but soluble in water.

Lac, Stick. The resin in its natural state as taken from the tree, incrusting the small twigs around which it was concreted.

Lac Sul′phuris. Sulphur præcipitatum milk of sulphur.

Lac Vacci′num. Cow's milk.

Lac′ca. See Coccus Lacca.

Lac′cic Acid. A peculiar acid obtained by Dr. John from stick lack.

Lac′cine. A substance intermediate between wax and resin, recently discovered in shell lac.

Lacera′ted. Torn.

Lacera′tion. *Lacera′tio.* The act of being lacerated or torn; also, the appearance of being lacerated.

Lacer′ti Cordis. Columnæ carneæ.

Lacer′tim. Like a lizard.

Lac′erum. Foramina in the skull.

Lacerum Fora′men. Plural, *Lac′era Foram′ina.* Two irregular openings between the occipital and temporal bones.

Lachnan′thes. A genus of plants of the order *Hæmodoraceæ.*

Lachnanthes Tincto′ria. *Gyrothe′ca tinctoria.* This plant has a red root possessing mild, astringent and tonic properties.

Lach′ryma. A tear.

Lachry′mal. *Lachryma′lis;* from *lachryma*, a tear. Belonging or pertaining to tears.

Lachrymal Appara′tus. The organs which secrete and conduct the tears, as the lachrymal gland, the puncta lachrymalia, ducts, &c.

Lachrymal Ar′tery. A branch of the ophthalmic artery distributed to the lachrymal gland.

Lachrymal Bone. The os unguis.

Lachrymal Canal. A canal in the outer wall of the nasal fossæ, lined by a continuation of mucous membrane from the lachrymal sac, and serving to convey the tears into the nasal fossæ.

Lachrymal Carun′cle. Caruncula lachrymalis.

Lachrymal Duct. The excretory duct of the lachrymal gland.

Lachrymal Fos′sa. A depression at the upper part of the organ which serves to lodge the lachrymal gland.

Lachrymal Gland. A glomerate gland situated in the lachrymal fossa, which secretes the tears.

Lachrymal Groove. A bony channel situated at the anterior part of the orbit, and serving as a lodgment for the lachrymal sac.

Lachrymal Her′nia. A tumor of the sac, which prevents the tears from entering the canal.

Lachrymal Nerve. A branch of the ophthalmic nerve distributed to the lachrymal gland and upper eyelid.

Lachrymal Puncta. Two small orifices situated just within the ciliary margins of the eyelids, and continuous with the lachrymal ducts.

Lachryma′tion. *Lachryma′tio.* Involuntary discharge of tears. Also, profuse weeping.

Lacinia′ted. *Lacinia′tus.* Jagged; fringed.

Lac′mus. Litmus.

Lacon′icum. A stove or sweating room; a vapor bath.

Lac′quer. A yellow varnish, used on brass and other metals, consisting of a solution of lac in alcohol, colored with gamboge, saffron, and other coloring matters.

Lac′tate. A salt formed by the union of lactic acid with a salifiable base.

Lacta′tion. From *lacteo*, to suckle, to give milk. The suckling of a young child or animal; also the period of suckling.

Lac′teal. *Lac′teus;* from *lac*, milk. A chyliferous vessel; absorbent vessels of the lymphatic system. Pertaining to milk.

Lac′teine. Same as *Lactoline.*

Lac′ten. Solidified milk.

Lactes′cence. Milkiness; applied in *Botany* to the white or yellowish juice which flows from a plant when wounded.

Lac′teus. Milky; appertaining to milk. Milk-white.

Lac′tic. *Lacteus.* Applied to an acid obtained from milk.

Lactic Acid. An organic acid of great physiological importance. It is found in the muscles, the blood, the intestines, and the gastric juice. By many chemists it is regarded as the active portion of this last-named secretion, and has been recommended as a therapeutical agent in atonic dyspepsia on this ground. It plays an important part in organic metamorphoses. It is a syrupy, nearly transparent liquid, of a pale wine color, and a very sour taste. Its specific gravity is 1.212. It is usually obtained by decomposing the lactate of iron by alcohol.

Lactide. A crystalline substance obtained by heating lactic acid.

Lactif′erous. From *lac*, milk, and *fero*, to carry. That which conveys milk, as the lactiferous vessels of the mamma.

Lactiferous Swelling. Tumefaction of the breast from obstruction of one or more of the lactiferous vessels.

Lactif′uga. Medicines which dry up the secretion of milk.

Lactig′enous. From *lac*, milk, and γεναω, to produce, milk-producing.

Lactin, Lactine. Sugar of milk.

Lac′tinated. Containing sugar of milk.

Lac′tis. Pertaining to milk.

Lac′tocele. *Lac*, milk, and κηλη, a tumor. A collection of a milk-like fluid, also termed Galactocele.

Lac′toline. Condensed milk.

Lactom′eter. From *lac*, milk, and μετρον, a measure. An instrument for ascertaining the proportion which the cream bears to the milk. It is a graduated glass tube filled with milk. See Galactometer.

Lac′tone. An aromatic, colorless fluid from lactic acid.

Lacto-pepsin. A mixture containing pepsin, diastase, and pancreatin, acidulated with lactic and hydrochloric acids.

Lac′tose. Sugar of milk.

Lac′tuca. From *lac*, milk, called so from its milky juice. Lettuce. Garden lettuce. Also, a genus of plants of the order *Asteraceæ.*

Lactuca Sati′va. Garden Lettuce. It is used as an article of food, and is aperient and anodyne. See Lactucarium.

Lactuca Viro′sa. *Lactuca graveolens.* The strong-scented lettuce.

Lactuca′rium. The inspissated juice of *Lactuca sativa*, or garden lettuce. It resembles opium in its action, but is milder. Dose, gr. j to x, or more, in pill or syrup.

Lactucel′la. A plant of the genus *Sonchus.*

Lactu′cic Acid. A peculiar acid discovered in the milky juice of the *Lactuca virosa.*

Lactu′men. *Lactum′ina. Lactucim′ina.* From *lac,* milk. Infantile thrush has been so termed from the supposition that it was caused by a vitiated condition of the milk.

Lac′tyl. The hypothetical radical of lactic acid. Its formula is $C_6H_5O_2$. The addition of three parts of oxygen converts it into *lactic acid.*

Lacu′na. From *lacus,* a channel. In *Anatomy,* the mouth of the excretory duct of a mucous gland; in *Botany,* an air-cell in the vegetable tissue.

Lacuna Mag′na, A small opening or hollow, larger than the rest, situated near the fossa navicularis of the male urethra.

Lacu′næ. Ducts from small glands. A small hollow space. A mucous or lymphatic follicle. The irregular cavities in bones arranged concentrically around the Haversian canals.

Lacu′nar. Pertaining to lacunæ.

Lacunar Orbitæ. Roof of the orbit of the eye.

Lacunar Spaces. Irregular fissures between the fasciculi of connective tissue. The beginnings of the lymphatic vessels.

Lacuno′sus. Dotted; pitted.

La′cus. A small hollow cavity in a tissue.

La′cus Lachryma′lis. The lachrymal sac.

Lacus Lachryma′rum. The small space in the inner angle of the eye toward which the tears flow.

La′dle. In *Mechanical Dentistry,* a large iron spoon or cup, with a long handle, used in melting zinc, tin, lead, &c., for casting metallic dies and counter-dies, used in striking up or swaging bases of gold, silver, or platina for artificial teeth.

Lady-Bird. *Lady-Bug. Coccinella septempunctata.* This insect was at one time supposed, in Germany, to possess powerful antiodontalgic virtues; it was highly recommended for this purpose by Dr. Frederick Hirsch, dentist to several German courts. His method of applying them consisted in crushing them between the thumb and forefinger, rubbing them until a warmth is felt; then with the finger and thumb, when thus prepared, rubbing the tooth and gum around it.

Læmoparal′ysis. Paralysis of the organs of deglutition.

Læ′mos. Pharynx.

Læmoschir′rus. Cancer of the pharynx or œsophagus.

Læmosteno′sis. Constriction of the œsophagus.

Læ′sis. See Lesion.

Læ′vis. Smooth; even; level.

Laga′rous. From λαγαρος, lax. Lax, loose, or soft.

Lagne′sis. From λαγνυς, lustful. Nymphomania and satyriasis.

Lagochei′lus. Hare-lip.

Lagophthal′mia. *Lagophthalmus.* From λαγως, a hare, and οφθαλμος, an eye. The hare's eye. An affection of the upper eyelid, which prevents it from covering the globe of the eye during sleep. This affection has been relieved by the removal of diseased teeth.

Lagos′toma. From λαγως, a hare, and στομα, mouth. Hare-lip.

Lake. A term applied to certain insoluble compounds, formed by precipitating the coloring matter of certain vegetable and animal substances with aluminous earth.

Lalla′tion. *Lalla′tio.* Imperfect pronunciation of the letter *l,* in which it is rendered unduly liquid, or substituted for *r.*

Laloneuro′ses. From λαλος, babbling, and νευρον, nerve. An impairment of speech from spasmodic action of the nerves, such as stammering.

Lalop′athy. From λαλος, and παφος, suffering. Any disorder of the speech. Also aphasia.

Lambdacis′mus. The Greek name for that affection of speech which consists in the imperfect pronunciation of the letter *l.* Lallation.

Lamb′doid or **Lambdoi′dal.** From *lamb′da,* and ειδος, a form. Resembling the Greek Λ, or *lambda.*

Lambdoi′dal Suture. *Sutura lambdoidalis.* The suture formed by the parietal and the occipital bones is so-called from its resemblance to the Greek letter Λ. The occipito-parietal suture.

Lambdoi′des. From the Greek letter Λ, and ειδος, a form. The same as Lambdoid.

Lambdoides Os. The os hyoides, so called from its resembling the Greek letter Λ.

Lam′da. The junction of the sagittal and lambdoidal sutures of the skull.

Lamel′la. Diminutive of *lamina.* A thin plate.

Lamella of Bone. The concentric rings surrounding the Haversian canals.

Lam′ellar or **Lamellate.** From *lamella,* a thin plate. Composed of flat plates;

having lamellæ. Any thin, osseous or membranous tissue.

Lamel′liform. Having the form of a thin plate or scale.

Lam′ina, plural **Laminæ.** From ελαω, to beat off. A layer or plate, as a lamina or flattened portion of bone or membrane.

Lamina Ciliaris. The ciliary zone.

Lamina Cinerea. The thin layer of gray substance which forms the anterior part of the inferior boundary of the third ventricle of the brain.

Lamina Cribro′sa. That portion of the sclerotic coat of the eye through which the branches of the ophthalmic nerve and artery pass.

Lamina Spira′lis. The spiral plate of bone which winds round the modiolus of the cochlea.

Lamina′ria. A genus of maritime plants or sea-weeds of the order *Fucaceæ*. Two species, the *Laminaria digitata*, and *Laminaria saccharina*, called tangle, are edible.

Lamina′ted. Lamellar; applied to parts that consist of thin layers; composed of laminæ; foliated structure, as of bones.

Lamp′black. The soot obtained from the imperfect combustion of resin of turpentine.

Lamp of Safety. A lamp invented by Sir Humphrey Davy, to be used in coal mines to prevent the explosion of inflammable air.

Lamp for Soldering. The lamp most commonly employed for this purpose consists of a tin or copper vessel, about four inches in diameter and five or six in length, with an opening in the top large enough to receive the oil or alcohol, according as the one or the other is used, closed with a cap, with a spout at the side, three or four inches long, and about three-fourths of an inch in diameter, filled with a cotton wick. See Blow-pipe, Self-acting. Also, Blow-pipe, Compound Self-acting.

Lampropho′nia. A clear and sonorous state of the voice.

La′na. Wool. A hairy pubescence like wool; flannel.

Lana Philosopho′rum. Oxide of zinc.

La′nate. See Lanatus.

Lana′tus. *Lanate.* Woolly; having a pubescence like wool.

Lanceolate′. *Lanceolatus.* Lance-shaped; spear-shaped.

Lan′cet. *Lancetta.* A lancet. A two-edged surgical instrument used for bleeding and other purposes.

Lancet, Gum. See Gum Lancet.

Lan′ciform. *Lancea*, a lance. Having the form of a lance; applied to teeth, &c.

Lan′cinating. *Lanci′nans;* from *lancinare*, to strike or thrust through. A sharp, darting pain, similar to that which would be produced by thrusting a lance into the part.

Lanci′si, Nerves of. Some filaments on the anterior portion of the corpus callosum are so termed.

Land Scurvy. See Purpura Hemorrhagica.

Land's Method. A method of constructing partial porcelain crowns, to restore the lost part of the natural crown of a tooth. A dovetail cavity is first formed in the central portion of the section to be restored and contoured, and a thin piece of platinum plate or platinum foil is adapted to the cavity and surface of the part, by means of a burnisher, and a pellet of cotton on the end of an instrument. The platinum is then removed from the cavity, and on its surface porcelain body of the proper size and form is baked in the muffle of a furnace when it is trimmed and formed with a corundum-wheel. The platinum is then removed from the porcelain section, and the latter secured in the cavity with oxyphosphate cement.

Lan′guor. Depression or debility; a species of atony.

Lania′res. *Dentes laniarii;* from *lanio*, to rend. The cuspid teeth, but applied more particularly to those of carnivorous animals.

Laniar′iform. Shaped like the canine teeth of carnivora.

Lan′olin. A preparation of the natural fat of wool. It is employed as a vehicle for remedies which are to be absorbed through the skin.

Lantha′nium. *Lantha′num.* A metal discovered by Mosander in cerite. It also exists in some other minerals. Its chemical symbol is La.

Lanu′go. Soft wool; down.

Lapa′ra. The flank.

Laparoce′le. From λαπαρα, the lumbar region, and κηλη, a tumor. A rupture through the side of the abdomen. Lumbar hernia.

Laparosco′pia. Λαπαρα, the loins, and σκοπεω, to examine. Examination of the side or loins by a stethoscope, pleximeter, &c.

Laparotom′ia. *Laparo-enterotomia*, from λαπαρα, the lumbar region, the abdomen, υστερα, womb, and τεμνω, to cut. The operation of opening the abdomen and intestinal canal.

Laparot′omus. An instrument for performing laparotomy.

Lapid′eus. *Lapis*, a stone. Stony.

Lapidil′lum. A scoop formerly used for the removal of stones from the bladder.

Lapil′lus. Diminutive of *lapis*, a stone. A little stone. Applied to the earthy concretions found in the cray-fish.

La′pis. A stone; also, a calculus.

Lapis Bez′oar. Bezoar.

Lapis Cœru′leus. See LAPIS LAZULI.

Lapis Calca′reus. Carbonate of lime.

Lapis Calamina′ris. Calamine.

Lapis Den′tium. Tartar of the teeth; salivary calculus.

Lapis Hœmati′tes. Hæmatites.

Lapis Hiber′nicus. Irish slate.

Lapis Hys′tricis. Bezoar hystricis.

Lapis Inferna′lis. An old name for caustic potash.

Lapis La′zuli. Azure stone.

Lapis Lyd′ius. Lydian stone.

Lapis Philosopho′rum. The philosopher's stone.

Lapis Sim′iœ. The bezoar from the monkey.

Lapis Specula′ris. Selenite.

Lapis Syderi′tis. The magnet.

Lappa. Burdock. See ARCTIUM LAPPA.

Lap′pula Hepat′ica. Agrimony.

Laque′ar Vaginæ. Fundus vaginæ.

La′queus. Literally, a noosed cord. Applied to any looped bandage. Also, to a band of nervous matter in the brain, behind the *brachium posterius*, marking the course of the superior division of the fasciculus olivaris.

Laqueus Gutturis. Inflammation of the tonsils, with a sense of suffocation.

Larch. See PINUS LARIX.

Lard. *Adeps suillus.* The fat of the *Sus scrofa*, or hog.

Larda′ceine. An animal proteid, an indigestible amyloid substance, chiefly occurring as a pathological infiltration into the spleen, liver, &c.

Larda′ceus. Of the nature or consistence of lard. Applied to morbid alterations in textures of parts which resemble, or are of the consistence of, lard.

Larme. See LACHRYMA.

Lar′va. A mask. Also, a metabolian insect in its first stage after extrusion from the egg, and certain reptiles which undergo a similar change, when at a corresponding state of existence.

Lar′val. Diseases in which the skin of the face is disfigured, as if covered by a mask.

Larva′lis. Belonging or pertaining to larvæ.

Larvip′ara. Insects which bring forth larvæ instead of eggs.

Larynge′al. *Larynge′us.* Belonging to the larynx.

Laryngeal Arteries. The branches of the thyroid arteries distributed to the larynx.

Laryngeal Nerves. These are two in number, a *superior* and *inferior*. The former is given off from the *pneumogastric*, in the upper part of the neck, and the latter from the *pneumogastric*, within the thorax.

Larynge′che. The laryngeal sound heard by applying the stethoscope over the larynx. It is used alike for the sounds of breathing and speaking.

Laryngis′mus. Laryngic suffocation; a genus of disease in the class *Pneumatica*, of Dr. Good, often confounded with spasmodic croup. Spasm of the muscles closing the larynx.

Laryngis′mus Strid′ulus. Spasmodic laryngismus, or stridulous constriction of the larynx, a species treated of by some writers under the name of spasmodic asthma, but more nearly approaching croup.

Laryngi′tis. Inflammation of the larynx.

Laryngocatar′rhus. Catarrh affecting chiefly the larynx and trachea.

Laryngog′raphy. *Laryngogra′phia*; from *λαρυγξ*, the larynx, and *γραφη*, a description. A description of the larynx.

Laryngol′ogy. From *λαρυγξ*, the larynx, and *λογος*, a treatise. A treatise on the larynx.

Laryngoph′ony. *Laryngopho′nia*; from *λαρυγξ*, the larynx, and *φωνη*, the voice. The sound of the voice in health, as heard through the stethoscope when placed over the larynx.

Laryngoph′thisis. *Λαρυγξ*, the larynx, and *φθισις*, a wasting. A disease of the larynx connected with pulmonary consumption; laryngeal phthisis.

Laryngorrhœ′a. *Λαρυγξ*, the larynx, and *ρεω*, to flow. A pituitous or serous flow from the larynx.

Laryn′goscope. An instrument on the same principle as the ophthalmoscope, which, by means of a mirror, enables the larynx to be inspected.

Lar′yngoscopy. From *laryngo*, and *σκοπεω*, to view. Inspection of the larynx.

Laryngot′omus. An instrument for performing laryngotomy.

Laryngot′omy. *Laryngotom′ia;* from λαρυγξ, the larynx and τεμνειν, to cut. Bronchotomy. Tracheotomy. An operation which consists in opening the larynx for the removal of a foreign body or an obstruction of the glottis.

Laryn′go-Trachei′tis. Cynanche trachealis.

Lar′ynx. A short tube of an hour-glass shape, situated at the fore part of the neck between the base of the tongue and trachea. It is composed of cartilages, ligaments, muscles, nerves, blood-vessels, and mucous membrane, and constitutes the apparatus of voice in the higher vertebrata. The cartilages of the larynx are the *thyroid,* the *cricoid,* two *arytenoid,* and the *epiglottis.*

The ligaments of the larynx are numerous and serve as bonds of union to the cartilages.

The muscles are the *crico-thyroid,* the *crico arytenoideus posticus,* the *thyro-arytenoideus,* and the *arytenoideus.*

The opening into the larynx is triangular and bounded in front by the epiglottis, behind by the arytenoideus muscle, and on each side by a fold of mucous membrane, extending from the side of the epiglottis to the point of the arytenoid cartilage. The larynx is divided into two parts. The upper portion is broad above and narrow below; the lower portion is narrow above and broad below.

The larynx is lined by mucous membrane, which forms in its ventricles a cœcal pouch, called the *sacculus laryngis.*

The larynx is supplied with arteries from the superior and inferior thyroids, and the nerves which go to it are derived from the superior laryngeal and recurrent laryngeal branches of the pneumogastric.

Las′er. A gum resin, supposed to be asafœtida, held in high esteem by the ancients. It is believed, and upon what seems to be good authority, to be the product of the *Thapsia silphion,* an umbelliferous plant of Cyrene.

Laserpit′ium. A genus of plants of the order of *Umbelliferæ.*

Lascerpitium Latifo′lium. White gentian, the root of which is bitter and tonic.

Lascerpitium Siler. Heart-wort, the seeds and roots of which are aromatic.

Las′situde. *Lassitudo.* Languor; weariness; debility.

La′tent. *Latens;* from *latere,* to lie hid, lying hid, concealed. Hidden; not appreciable to the touch, as *latent heat, latent period, &c.* Latency is the condition of being latent.

Latent Period. The period before a disease, which is lurking in the system, manifests itself by any morbid phenomena.

Lat′eral. Toward the lateral aspect; belonging to the side.

Lateral Opera′tion. The lateral division of the prostate gland and neck of the bladder in the operation of lithotomy.

Lat′eral Sinuses. Two veins of the dura mater; the right and left lateral sinuses running along the crucial spine of the occipital bone.

Lateri′tious. *Lateri′tius;* from *later,* a brick. A name applied to a red sediment resembling brick-dust, which is sometimes deposited in the urine.

La′tex. In *Botany,* the proper or hidden juice of a plant, which circulates in anastomosing vessels, called the *laticiferous* tissue, or *cinenchyma.* It is supposed to be analogous to the blood in cold-blooded animals.

Lathe. A machine by which instruments of wood, ivory, or metal are turned and cut smooth and round; used in *Mechanical Dentistry* for rotating grinding-wheels and polishing-brushes.

Lathes, Dental. Portable dental foot lathes made of iron. They are about three feet eight inches in height, have a chuck for grind-stones and brush-wheels, which ship or unship at each end of the mandril, to which burrs of various sizes for filing off superfluous solder, and circular saws for cutting off linings, can be fitted.

Latib′ulum. From *lateo,* to lie hid. The hidden matter of infectious diseases.

Lat′ica. A quotidian remittent with long paroxysms.

Latis′simus Col′li. The platysma myoides.

Lotissimus Dor′si. A broad, flat muscle covering the lower part of the back and loins. It arises from the spinous process of the seven inferior dorsal vertebræ, from all the lumbar and sacral spinous processes, a portion of the crest of the ilium, and the three lower ribs, and ascending is inserted in the bicipital groove of the os humeri.

Latro′bite. A translucent mineral of a rose-red or pink color, consisting of silica, alumina, lime, potash and oxide of manganese.

Lat′ten. Brass or bronze.

Lat′tice-Work. Cancellated tissue.

La′tus. Broad.

Latus Ani. The levator ani.

Laud′able Pus. See Healthy Pus.

Laud′anin. An alkaloid of opium.

Laud′anum. Thought to be from *laus*, gen. *laudis*, praise, from its valuable properties. Tincture of opium. Composed of opii, pulv., ℥ ijss; alcohol, dilut., Oij. Macerate for 14 days, express and filter. Prepared also by displacement. Ph. U. S. Properties those of opium. Nineteen minims equal to about one grain of opium. Dose, gtt. xx to lx. It has the same dental uses as Vinum Opii (which see), but is not so pleasant to the mouth as this latter.

Laudanum Liq′uidum Sydenhami. Wine of opium. Sydenham's laudanum.

Laudanum Opia′tum. Extract of opium.

Laughing Gas. Nitrous oxide, or protoxide of nitrogen. See Nitrous Oxide.

Lau′monite. A variety of zeolite, consisting of silica, alumina and lime, with 16 per cent. of water.

Laura′ceæ. The cinnamon tribe of dicotyledonous plants.

Lau′rel. See Laurus.

Lau′rine. An acrid, fatty matter contained in the berries of the laurel.

Laurocera′sus. See Prunus Laurocerasus.

Lau′rus. The Laurus nobilis. Also, a genus of plants of the order *Lauraceæ*. Bay berries. The leaves, berries and oil possess exciting and narcotic properties. It is sometimes employed as a fomentation and in glysters.

Laurus Cam′phora. See Camphora Officinarum.

Laurus Cas′sia. The wild cinnamon tree.

Laurus Cinnamo′mum. Cinnamomum zeylanicum, the tree from which the cinnamon bark is obtained.

Lautis′sima Vina. Wines strongly impregnated with myrrh.

Lav′ament. *Lavo*, to wash. A clyster or injection.

Lava′tion. Washing or sponging the body.

Lav′ender. A small shrub of two or three feet in height, the flowers of which have a strong fragrant odor, and an aromatic, pungent, bitterish taste.

Laven′dula. Lavender. Also, a genus of plants of the order *Lamiaceæ.*

Lavendula Spi′ca. *Lavendula vera.* The common lavender.

Lavendula Stœ′chas. French lavender.

La′ver. The brook lime. Also, a seaweed, the *Ulva lactua*, which is used as an article of food.

Lavipe′dium. From *lavo*, to wash, and *pes*, the foot. A foot bath.

Lavoisium. A new metal found in iron pyrites and many other minerals.

Lawrence's Portable Blow-pipe. An apparatus consisting of a double bellows, with a treadle for the foot fixed horizontally over it, with a hinge attached to one end, while the other is rendered stationary by a small hasp and staple. The bellows is made to rise and fall by the application of the foot to the treadle, and by means of two spiral brass springs attached to the machine. The air escapes through a long flexible tube, with a brass jet attachment, by means of which the flame may be managed with great facility.

Lax. Loose, not tense.

Lax′ative. *Laxati′vus;* from *laxare*, to loosen. A mild purgative.

Lax′ator Tym′pani. Laxator auris internus, a muscle of the internal ear.

Laxator Tympani Minor. A very small muscle extending from the upper part of the meatus auditorius externus to the handle of the malleus.

Lax′ity. *Laxitas.* Atony. A relaxed condition.

Lax′us. Loose; diffused. Applied to a condition of animal fibre.

Lazaret′to. From *lazzaro*, a leper. A solitary building in most large sea-ports, used for the disinfection of men and goods.

Laz′ulite. A mineral of a pale indigo blue color, occurring in small masses, or crystallized in oblique, four-sided prisms, consisting of phosphoric acid, alumina and magnesia.

Lead. *Plumbum.* Symbol, Pb. Atomic weight, 206.4. A metal of a bluish-gray color, very soft, flexible and inelastic, slightly malleable and ductile, but possessed of little tenacity. Fuses at 617° F. In *Mechanical Dentistry*, it is employed for counter-dies, patterns for plates, as an ingredient of fusible alloys.

Lead, Black. Plumbago.

Lead, Pois′oning. Morbid phenomena consequent upon the introduction of lead into the system. The symptoms of lead-poisoning are anæmia, disturbed nutrition, the dark gingival line, lead colic, constipation, pains in the limbs, local muscular paralysis, wasting, etc.

Lead, Red. See MINIUM.

Lead, Sugar of. See PLUMBI ACETAS.

Lead, White. See PLUMBI CARBONAS.

Lead′wort. A plant of the genus *Plumbago.*

Leaf. Folium.

Leaf′stalk. The petiole.

Lean′ness. Emaciation.

Leap′ing Ague. A disease said to be peculiar to Scotland, and characterized by preternatural activity of both mind and body.

Leath′er. Tanno-gelatine. The tanned skins of animals.

Leav′en. *Yeast.* A substance possessing the power of causing fermentation in other substances.

Lecano′ra. A genus of lichens of the order *Parmeliaceæ.*

Lecanora Tartare′a. The *Litmus* and *Cudbear,* used as tests for acids and alkalies, and employed as a dye, are prepared from this and the *Lecanora parellus.*

Lecano′rin. A white crystalline substance obtained from *Lecanora tartarea.*

Lec′tus. A bed or couch.

Ledoy′en's Disinfect′ing Liq′uid. A solution of nitrate of lead in water, in the proportion of a drachm to an ounce.

Leech. A red-blooded aquatic anellidan of the genus *Hirudo,* used for topical bleeding. They are best applied to the gums by placing the leech in a small glass vessel, open at both ends, one of the ends being so contracted that the head of the leech alone protrudes, its body being confined in the larger part of the vessel. As a general rule, six American leeches draw a fluid ounce of blood. A single foreign leech will draw from a half to one ounce. They should not be applied to parts liable to infiltration of blood and discoloration, as the eyelids, scrotum, prepuce, or where a wound would disfigure, as their bites sometimes leave scars, nor over the track of a superficial vein. To make them adhere to a part, a little milk or blood rubbed on will answer. When removed, the parts may be fomented to increase the flow; if it is desired to stop the blood, the parts may be sprinkled with flour, starch or other absorbing material; if the flow continues, astringents are used, such as tannic acid, or the persulphate of iron.

Leech Crown. An artificial crown inserted on the natural root of a tooth, and which consists of a plate tooth gold-backed, with a hollow pivot which fits into the enlarged canal of the root, the root end of the pivot being slit perpendicularly in three or four places, for about two-thirds of its length. A thin sheet of softened gutta-percha is placed on the base of the crown around the tube, and the whole pressed into place. Gold or tin is then packed into the hollow pivot, and so condensed that the slit end will spread and tightly fill the end of the hole in the root, which is flared in its preparation.

Leel′ite. A variety of feldspar tinged with oxide of manganese.

Leg. *Crus.* The portion of the lower extremity extending from the knee to the foot.

Le′gal Med′icine. *Medical jurisprudence.* The application of medical knowledge to the preservation of the human species and the administration of justice.

Leg′na. From λεγνον, a fringed edge. The orifice of the pudendum muliebre.

Leg′umen. *Legune.* From *lego,* to gather. In *Botany,* a pericarp or seed-vessel with two valves, by which the seeds are fixed to one suture only. In popular language, a legumen is a pod. In the plural, pulse, pease, beans, &c.

Legu′min. A protein substance found in plants of the bean kind, commonly called vegetable casein.

Legu′minous. Pertaining to a legume; applied to plants which have a legume for pericarp.

Leim′ma. Λειπω, to leave. The residue, or what is left of a substance.

Leiphæ′ma. Deficiency of blood.

Leipoder′mos. One who wants a part of his skin, especially the prepuce.

Leipothym′ia. Λειπω, to fail, and θυμος, the mind. Syncope. The sensation of sinking or fainting.

Leipyr′ias. From λειπω, I want, and πυρ, fire or heat. A malignant fever, with great internal heat and coldness of the extremities.

Lem′on. The fruit of the *Citrus medica.*

Lemon, Acid. Citric acid.

Lem′onade. Lemon juice diluted with water and sweetened with sugar. It forms a pleasant, refrigerant and acidulated beverage.

Lemonade, Magne'sian. Citrate of magnesia.

Lemons, Salts of. Oxalic acid with a small quantity of potash.

Lenien'tia. *Lenio,* to allay. Medicines allaying irritation.

Len'itive. *Leniti'vus;* from *lenis,* gentle. An assuaging medicine, or medicine which operates mildly.

Lens. In *Physics,* a piece of glass, or other transparent substance, so shaped as to be capable of converging or diverging the rays of light. In *Anatomy,* the crystalline humor of the eye, transparent in health.

Lentic'ula. Diminutive of *lens,* a lentil. A freckle; an ephelis. Also, a surgical instrument for removing sharp points of bone from the edge of a perforation, made with a trephine in the cranium.

Lenticula Marina. See LENTIL.

Lentic'ular. *Lenticu'laris.* Shaped like a lens.

Lenticular Bone. Os obiculare of the ear.

Lenticular Cat'aract. A cataract of the lens.

Lenticular Gan'glion. The ophthalmic ganglion.

Lenticular Papil'læ. The papillæ on the posterior part of the tongue.

Len'tiform. Lenticular.

Len'tigo. A freckle; ephelis.

Len'til. A plant of the genus *Ervum.*

Lentil, Sea. See FUCUS NATANS.

Len'tor. From *lentus,* clammy. Viscidity of any fluid.

Len'zinite. From *Lenzius,* a German mineralogist. A hydrated silicate of alumina.

Leono'tis Leonu'rus. A South African plant, said to be narcotic, cathartic, alterative, and emmenagogue.

Leonti'asis. A lepra of the face.

Leop'ard's Bane. See ARNICA MONTANA.

Lep'idolite. From λεπις, a scale, and λιθος, a stone. A mineral of a foliated texture, of a lilac or rose-violet color, containing lithia.

Lepidoplas'tus. Λεπις, a scale, and πλασσω, to form. Forming scales.

Lepidosar'coma. From λεπις, a scale, and σαρκωμα, a fleshy tumor. A fleshy tumor covered with scales.

Lepido'sis. Scaly skin. Scaly diseases.

Lep'idote. Covered with scales.

Lep'ocyte. A nucleated cell.

Lepo'ridæ. The hare tribe of Rodents.

Lepori'num La'bium. Hare-lip.

Leporinum Rostrum. Hare-lip.

Lep'ra. From λεπρος, scaly. Leprosy; a term often applied to two distinct diseases, the scaly, or proper leprosy, and the tuberculated, or elephantiasis; the former characterized by scaly patches on the skin of different sizes, and the latter by shining tubercles of a dusky red or livid color, and a thickened, rugous condition of the skin.

Lepra Arabum. Tubercular elephantiasis.

Lepra Juda'ica. Leprosy of Jews.

Lepra Mercuria'le. See ECZEMA MERCURIALE.

Lepra Nig'ricans. A disease differing but little from lepra vulgaris.

Lepra Vulga'ris. A disease characterized by red, shining elevations upon the skin, which continue to enlarge until they attain the size of a dollar, covered with a prominent scaly crust.

Lepria'sis. Leprosy.

Lep'rosy. Lepra.

Lep'rous. Affected with leprosy.

Le'thal. From ληθη, forgetting. Deadly. Pertaining to or causing death.

Leptochro'a. Fineness or delicacy of skin.

Leptothrix. From λεπτος, thin, and θριξ, a hair. A genus of the family Bacteriaceës, whose elements form straight filaments, often of great length.

Lepto'thrix Buc'calis. A fungoid growth, supposed by Leber and Rottenstein to be an active agent in dental caries, whose presence may be detected in the mouth, and the dentinal tubuli some distance beyond the zone of softened dentine.

These authors describe the *leptothrix,* as seen under the microscope, to be "a gray, finely-granular mass, whose elements form straight, then filaments delicate and stiff, of various lengths, which erect themselves above the surface of this granular substance, so as to resemble an uneven turf." This fungus attains its greatest size in the interstices of the teeth, when nothing is done to check its development. Leber and Rottenstein, while they do not altogether reject the agency of acids in producing dental caries, consider that when once a surface of enamel or dentine has been softened by acids, the fungoid growth, *leptothrix buccalis,* thrives upon it, and effects the destruction of tooth substance far more rapidly than the mere solvent action of the acid could alone have done They conclude, therefore, that there are two principal agencies at work in dental caries; the one, the action of acids, the other, the rapid development of the parasite *leptothrix.*

Leptys′mus. Emaciation.

Le′pus. A hare.

Lere′ma. Dotage.

Le′sion. From *læsus*, hurt, injured. An injury. Any alteration in the structure or functions of an organ. Any injury, hurt, or wound in any part of the body.

Lesion of Continuity. A division or break in any part that is normally continuous.

Lesion of Nutrition. A term for those pathological alterations which originate in the capillary system, consisting of any excess or deficiency of the particles of blood in the process of assimilation and absorption, &c.

Lesso′nia. A genus of maritime plants or sea-weeds of the order *Fucaceæ.*

Lessonia Fusces′cens. A sea-weed growing from twenty-five to thirty feet. It furnishes, in common with other sea weeds, *kelp* or *soda.*

Le′thal. *Letha′lis.* Mortal. Pertaining to death.

Lethar′gic. *Lethar′gicus.* Pertaining to lethargy.

Leth′argy. *Lethar′gus;* from *ληθη*, forgetfulness. Excessive drowsiness; a constant sleep from which it is almost impossible to arouse the individual.

Lethe′a. From *ληθη*, oblivion. Papaver.

Le′theon. Ether or chloroform when inhaled.

Le′thum. Death.

Let′tuce. See Lactuca.

Lettuce Opium. See Lactucarium.

Leucæmia. See Leuchæmia.

Leu′ce. From *λευκος*, white. A variety of leprosy.

Leucoses. From *λευκος*, white. Diseases of the lymphatic system.

Leuco′sis. From *λευκος*, white. Development and progress of leucoma; also abnormal whiteness of the skin.

Leu′coblast. See Leucocyte.

Leu′cocyte. From *λευκος*, white, and *κυτος*, cell. The colorless or white corpuscles of the blood, supposed to be derived from the lymph glands. They average about $\frac{1}{2500}$ of an inch in diameter. They are divided into two kinds, *leucoblasts* and *erythroblasts*, the latter being transformed into colorless blood corpuscles, in the marrow of bone, and in the spleen.

Leucocytogen′esis. From *λευκος*, white, and *γενναω*, to beget. The formation of white corpuscles in the blood.

Leucocyto′sis. From *λευκος*, and *κυτος*, a hollow. A transient increase in the number of white corpuscles in the blood, not accompanied by glandular or splenic enlargement or disease of bone marrow.

Leuchæ′mia. *Λευκος*, white, and *αιμα*, the blood. A morbid condition of the blood, in which there is a continued increase in the colorless corpuscles, so that their number in some cases is almost equal to the red ones.

Leu′cic Acid. An acid formed by the oxidation of leucine.

Leu′cin. A white substance resulting from the action of potash on a protein compound. Obtained from beef fibre.

Leucocythæ′mia. A peculiar condition of the blood characterized by excess of the white corpuscles.

Leu′col. A basic substance found in the naphtha of coal gas.

Leuco′ma. From *λευκος*, white. A white speck on the eye, caused by the healing of a wound in the cornea.

Leu′comaines. Basic substances in the living tissues, the result of products of fermentation changes or of retrograde metamorphosis.

Leuconecro′sis. From *λευκος*, white, and *νεκρωσις*, death. A dry gangrene of a light, or almost natural color.

Leucopath′ia. The condition of an Albino. A disease affecting negroes, by which they become white.

Leucophlegma′sia. From *λευκος*, white, and *φλεγμα*, phlegm. A tendency to dropsy, characterized by paleness of the skin and a flabby state of the solids, resulting from a redundancy in the serum of the blood.

Leucophlegmat′ic. Having a tendency to, or affected with, leucophlegmasia.

Leucopi′per. The piper album, or white pepper. See Piper.

Leucopy′ria. Hectic fever.

Leucorrhœ′a. From *λευκος*, white, and *ρεω*, to flow. Fluor albus. The discharge of a whitish mucus from the vagina, arising from debility or inflammatory action. The whites.

Leucothe′mia. Predominence of white corpuscles in the blood.

Leucotu′ric Acid. An acid produced by the metamorphosis of alloxan.

Leu′sin. A crystalline body in brain-tissue.

Leva′tor. From *levo*, to lift up. Applied to muscles which will lift the parts to which they are attached.

Levator An′guli O′ris. A muscle which arises from the canine fossa of the superior maxillary bone, below the infra orbitar foramen, and is inserted into the angle of the mouth.

Levator A′ni. A muscle of the rectum.

Levator Ani Par′vus. The transversus perinæi muscle.

Levator Coc′cygis. The coccygeus muscle.

Levator Lab′ii Inferio′ris. A muscle of the lower lip. It arises from the alveolar processes of the incisor teeth of the lower jaw, and is inserted into the lower lip and chin.

Levator Labii Superio′ris Alæque Nasi. This muscle arises by two heads; first, from the nasal process of the superior maxillary bone; second, from the edge of the orbit above the infra orbitar foramen, and is inserted narrow into the angle of the mouth.

Levator Labii Superio′ris Pro′prius. A thin quadrilateral muscle, which arises from the lower edge of the orbit, and is inserted into the upper lip.

Levator Men′ti. Levator labii inferioris; which see.

Levator Oc′uli. Rectus superior oculi; a muscle of the eye.

Levator Pala′ti. A muscle of the soft palate. It arises from the point of the petrous bone and adjoining portion of the Eustachian tube, and is spread out in the structure of the soft palate.

Levator Pal′pebræ Superio′ris. A muscle of the upper eyelid, which it opens by drawing it upward.

Levator Scapulæ. Levator proprius scapulæ, a muscle situated on the posterior part of the neck.

Le′ver. From *levare*, to lift up. One of the simplest of the mechanical powers, consisting of an inflexible rod or bar, supported on and movable round a fixed point, called a *fulcrum*. The fulcrum is the support of the lever, and constitutes the axis around which it turns. The force which moves the lever is called the *power*, and the weight to be raised the *resistance*. When the *fulcrum* is placed between the *power* and the *resistance*, it is called a *lever* of the *first kind;* when the *resistance* or *weight* to be raised is between the *fulcrum* and the *power*, it is called a *lever* of the *second kind*. A *lever* of the *third kind* has the *power* between the *fulcrum* and *resistance*.

Leviga′tion. *Leviga′tio;* from *levigare*, to polish. The reduction of a hard substance to a very fine powder.

Lexiphar′maca. See Alexipharmic.

Ley. See Lye.

Ley′den Jar. *Leyden Phial.* A glass jar or bottle, coated inside and outside with tin foil nearly to the top, used for collecting electricity.

Liba′dium. The lesser centaury.

Libano′tis. Rosemary.

Lib′anus. *Juniperus lycia.* The cedar of Lebanon.

Li′ber. In *Botany*, the inner bark of a tree or plant next the alburnum.

Libi′do. Desire. Necessity.

Li′bra. A pound weight of 12 oz.; a pint.

Li′chanus. The index or fore-finger.

Li′chen. Λειχην, or λιχην, lichen. In *Pathology*, a cutaneous affection, or eruption of papulæ, terminating in scurf, and giving to the skin the aspect of a vegetable lichen. There are several varieties of the disease.

Lichen A′grius. A disease characterized by clusters of papulæ of a red color, which appear on the arms, neck, back, face, upper part of the breast, and sides of the abdomen, attended with inflammation, itching, and a painful tingling sensation.

Lichen Circumscrip′tus. An eruption characterized by patches of papulæ with a well-defined margin, and an irregular circular form; sometimes continuing for several weeks.

Lichen Islandi′cus. *Cetraria Islandica.* Iceland moss.

Lichen Liv′idus. An eruption of a dark-red color, or livid papulæ.

Lichen Pila′ris. A papular eruption which makes its appearance about the roots of the hair.

Lichen Sim′plex. An eruption of red papulæ on the face or arms, and sometimes extending over the body, accompanied by an unpleasant sensation.

Lichen Trop′icus. Prickly heat.

Lichen′ic Ac′id. An acid discovered in the Cetraria Islandica.

Lichen′oid of the Tongue. A chronic spreading rash of the tongue in the form of light crescentic bands.

Lieberkuhn's Fol′licles or **Glands.**

Follicles abundant in the small intestine, supposed to secrete the intestinal juice.

Lie′big's Beef Tea. A soluble extract of lean meat. Prepared by macerating a pound of *lean* meat, cut into small pieces, in a pint of cold water, in which ℥xxx of hydrochloric acid and gr. xl of sodium chloride have been dissolved. The liquid is expressed and strained.

Li′en. From λειος, soft or smooth. In *Anatomy*, the spleen.

Lien′culus. Diminutive of *lien.* A supernumerary spleen.

Lieni′tis. Splenitis.

Lienomala′cia. Λιεν, the spleen, and μαλακια, a softening. Morbid softening of the spleen.

Lieno′sus. Splenic.

Li′entery. From λειος, smooth, and εντερον, intense. A diarrhœa; frequent evacuations of half-digested food.

Life. Βιος; *vita.* The exhibition of those phenomena which characterize organized beings from inanimate or inorganic bodies.

Lig′ament. *Ligamentum; from ligare,* to bind. A fibrous cord or elastic and strong membrane which serves to connect bones and to form articulations. Ligaments are of a dense white structure, and they are divided into *capsular* and *connecting.* The former surround joints like a bag, and prevent the escape of the synovial fluid; the latter strengthen the union of movable bones.

Ligament, Capsular. Attached to glenoid cavity and inferior maxillary bone.

Ligament, External Lateral. Attached to the zygoma and neck of inferior maxillary.

Ligament, Internal Lateral. Attached to sphenoid and inferior maxillary bones.

Ligament, Poupart's. The crural arch, or lower border of the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle.

Ligament, Stylo-Maxillary. Attached to temporal and inferior maxillary bones.

Ligamen′ta Ala′ria. Alar ligament. Two short and thick ligaments of the knee-joint.

Ligamenta Interspina′lia. The interspinous ligaments of the vertebræ.

Ligamenta Intertransversa′lia. Intertransverse ligaments of the vertebræ.

Ligamenta Radia′ta. The ligaments which pass between the inner extremity of the clavicle and the sternum, and those which pass from the extremities of the cartilages of the ribs over the sternum.

Ligamenta Subfla′va. *Yellow ligaments,* which occupy the intervals between the vertebræ.

Lig′aments, An′nular. Ring-shaped ligaments of the ankle and wrist.

Ligaments, Cru′cial. Two ligaments of the knee-joint,—the *anterior* or *external,* and the *posterior* or *internal.*

Ligaments, Lat′eral. The ligaments at the side of a joint.

Ligamen′tum Arterio′sum. The ductus arteriosus, which assumes the nature of a ligament after birth.

Ligamentum Brachio-Cubita′le. The brachio-cubital ligament.

Ligamentum Brachio-Radia′le. The brachio-radial ligament.

Ligamentum Capsula′re. A ligament which surrounds a joint like a bag.

Ligamentum Cilia′re. The bond of union between the external and internal tunics of the eye-ball. See CILIARY LIGAMENT.

Ligamentum Conoi′des. The coraco-clavicular ligament.

Ligamentum Coracoi′deum. Coracoid ligament, extending from the coracoid process across the notch of the scapula.

Ligamentum Deltoi′des. The internal ligament of the ankle.

Ligamentum Denticula′tum. A ligament, extending the whole length of the spinal marrow.

Ligamentum Den′tis. A name given by Mr. Caldwell to that portion of the gum which is attached to the neck of a tooth. See GUMS.

Ligamentum Interclavicula′re. A cord like band extending from the extremity of one clavicle to the other.

Ligamentum Interosse′um. The ligaments which unite the radius and ulna, and the tibia and fibula.

Ligamentum La′tum. The suspensory ligament of the liver and that of the uterus.

Ligamentum Nu′chœ. The cervical ligament.

Ligamentum Orbicula′re. The ligament which connects the neck of the radius to the ulna.

Ligamentum Ova′rii. A round cord of muscular fibres derived from the uterus.

Ligamentum Pos′ticum Winslow′ii. A broad expansion of ligamentous covering of the knee-joint.

Ligamentum Poupar′tii. Poupart's ligament. See LIGAMENT, POUPART'S.

Ligamentum Rhomboi′des. The ligament which binds the clavicle to the first rib.

Ligamentum Rotun′dum. The round ligament of the uterus.

Ligamentum Te′res. The round ligament of the hip-joint.

Ligamentum Trapezoi′des. The coraco-clavicular ligament.

Ligamentum Triangula′re. A ligament of the scapula.

Liga′tion. Securing an artery by ligature; tying an artery.

Lig′ature. *Ligatu′ra;* from *ligo*, to bind. A thread of silk used for tying arteries, removing tumors, uniting the edges of a wound, &c. For some purposes, fine gold or silver wire is used as a substitute for silk. Ligatures have also been employed for the retention of artificial teeth in the mouth; at present, however, they are not used for this purpose.

Ligature, Animal. One made from the sinews of various animals. Sheep or catgut.

Ligature, Antiseptic. A ligature rendered free from infection by soaking and cleansing in a germicidal solution.

Ligature, Metallic. A ligature made of silver or other metal.

Light. *Lux. Lumen.* The agent which produces vision, or a perception of other bodies, by depicting their image on the retina of the eye.

Light, Carburet′ted Hy′drogen. Carburetted hydrogen gas.

Lig′neous. *Ligne′us.* Woody.

Lig′nin. *Lignine;* from *lignum*, wood. The fibres of wood divested of all impurities.

Lig′nite. From *lignum*, wood. Mineral coal retaining the appearance of the wood from which it was formed, and giving out an empyreumatic odor while burning.

Lig′num. Wood.

Lignum Al′oes. Aloes Wood.

Lignum Brazilien′se. Cæsalpina. The Brazil woods used in dyeing.

Lignum Calam′bac. Lignum aloes.

Lignum Campe′chianum. The log-wood tree. Hæmatoxylon.

Lignum Colub′rinum. The wood of a tree of India, the *Strychnos colubrina.* Aristolochia serpentaria.

Lignum In′dicum. The wood of the Hæmatoxylon Campechianum.

Lignum Moluccen′se. Croton tiglium.

Lignum Nephrit′icum. Guilandina.

Lignum San′tali Rubri. Pterocarpus.

Lignum Serpenti′num. Ophioxylum.

Lignum Vi′tæ. The wood of the Guaiacum officinale.

Li′gula. In *Anatomy*, the clavicle; also, the glottis. In *Botany*, the membranous appendage at the top of the sheath of the leaves of grasses, and the long and narrow band at the termination of the tube of the corolla of certain plants. In *Zoology*, the labium of insects.

Lig′ulate. Strap-shaped.

Lig′ulite. A mineral occurring in yellow-green crystals, resembling chrysolite.

Ligus′trum. A genus of plants of the order *Alcaceæ.*

Ligustrum Vulga′re. Privet, the leaves of which are astringent, and have been used for ulcers of the mouth and throat.

Lilia′ceæ. A family of endogenous plants, including the lilies, hyacinths, aloes, squills, &c.

Lilia′cine. The bitter, crystallizable principle of the lilac.

Lim. *Limones.* Lemons.

Li′ma Denta′ria. *Scal′prum Dentarium.* A dental file. See FILES, DENTAL.

Lima′tio. From *lima*, a file. Filing. See FILING TEETH.

Limatu′ra. From *lima*, a file. File dust; filings of a metal.

Limatura Ferri. Iron filings.

Limatura Stanni. Tin filings.

Li′max. From *limus*, slime. The slug, or snail.

Limb. A member.

Limbus Alveola′ris. The alveolar border.

Limbus Lu′teus. The yellow halo surrounding the foramen of Soemmering, as observed in animals having the axis of the eye-balls parallel with each other.

Lime. Citrus limetta; a fruit like a small lemon.

Lime. *Calx.* The oxide of calcium, CaO quick lime, and calcium hydrate, Ca(HO).

Lime, Car′bonate of. Creta.

Lime, Chlo′ride of. A compound of lime and chlorine. Used as a disinfectant; for such purpose one pound may be dissolved in six gallons of water. In *Dental Practice*, chloride of lime is used in cancrum oris in the dry form, and in scorbutic and other ulcerations of the mouth, and in ptyalism, in the form of a gargle. It has also been employed in cases of suppurating dental pulps as a disinfectant. Also used as a bleaching preparation for teeth which have lost their vitality and become decolorized. Chloride of lime is also one of the best antidotes for poisoning by hydrocyanic acid. For other dental uses, see *Gorgas' Dental Medicine.*

Lime Water. Calcis, Liquor; which see.

Limestone. Carbonate of lime.

Limifor'mis. Having the appearance of a file.

Limnomephi'tis. Marsh miasm.

Limocton'ia. From λιμος, hunger, and κτονος, death. Abstinence to death. Death or suicide from hunger.

Lim'on. Lemon.

Limona'da. Lemonade.

Limo'nia. The bitter principle of lemon and orange seeds.

Limonia Malus. The lemon.

Limo'nis Cortex. Lemon peel, or the rind of lemon.

Limonis Suc'cus. Juice of lemon.

Limo'sis. From λιμος, hunger. A morbid appetite. Also, a genus of disease in the class *Cœliaca*, order *Enterica*, of Dr. Good, characterized by excessive or depraved appetite.

Limosis A'vens. Insatiable appetite.

Limosis Ex'pers. Anorexia.

Limosis Hellu'onum. Gluttony.

Limosis Pi'ca. See Malacia.

Limotherapei'a. From λιμος, hunger, and θεραπεια, treatment. The cure of disease by fasting, or abstinence from food.

Lim'pid. *Limpi'dus;* from λαμπω, to shine. Clear; pure; transparent.

Li'mus. From λιμος, hunger. Hunger.

Linamen'tum. From *linum*, linen. Lint. A tent for a wound.

Linc'tus. From *lingo*, to lick. In *Pharmacy*, applied to a soft substance like honey, which may be licked from a spoon.

Lin'den Tree. A tree of the genus *Tilia.*

Line. *Linea.* That which has length without breadth or thickness. Also the twelfth part of an inch. An elevation extending some distance along the surface of a bone, a prominent border.

Line, Facial. The line joining the most prominent part of the forehead with the alveolar process of the upper jaw.

Line, Me'dian, of the Body. An imaginary line, beginning at the top of the head, and falling between the feet, dividing the body vertically into two equal parts.

Line, Thompson's. A red line of vascular tissue along the margin of the gums, common in phthisis.

Lin'ea. From *linum*, a thread. A line. In *Anatomy*, applied to parts which have a line-like appearance.

Linea Al'ba. A tendinous cord or line, extending from the ensiform cartilage of the sternum to the navel, and from thence to the symphysis pubis.

Linea As'pera. The rough projection along the posterior surface of the femur.

Linea Ilio-Pectine'a. A sharp ridge on the lateral edge of the brim of the pelvis, called also *linea innominata.*

Linea Innom'inata. See Linea Ilio-Pectinea.

Lin'eæ Albicantes. Certain shining, reddish and whitish lines on the abdomen, extending from the groin and pubes to the navel; sometimes occurring in women during the first three or four days after delivery.

Lineæ Semiluna'res. The lines on the outer margins of the recti muscles of the abdomen.

Lineæ Transver'sæ or *Transversales.* The lines that cross the recti muscles of the abdomen.

Lin'eament. *Lineamen'tum;* from *linea*, a line. A feature; the form or outline which marks the particular character of the countenance, and distinguishes the features of the face of one person from another.

Lin'ear. *Linea'ris.* A line. In *Surgery*, fractures which exhibit the appearance of a line.

Linear Fractures. Those in which the fragments are scarcely separated.

Linea'tus. Lineate; streaked; having lines.

Line'ola. Diminutive of *linea*, a line. A small line.

Lin'gua. From *lingo*, to lick up. The tongue.

Lingua-Dental. Pertaining to the tongue and teeth; as articulate sounds formed or uttered by them.

Lin'gual. *Lingua'lis.* Pertaining or belonging to the tongue.

Lingual Artery. A branch of the external carotid artery.

Lingual Glands. Small salivary glands situated underneath the tongue, on the posterior portion of the upper surface of the tongue near the circumvallate papillæ and foramen cæcum, several of their ducts opening into the foramen. Those which open near the circumvallate papillæ secrete, instead of mucus, a watery fluid. The lingual glands are also found on the borders of the tongue.

Lingual Nerve. The hyoglossus nerve. Also, a branch of the inferior maxillary.

Lingua′lis. *Basio-glossus muscle.* A long, small muscle, passing from the root to the tip of the tongue.

Linguet′ta Lamino′sa. A thin process of gray substance, extending from the gray substance of the cerebellum upon the valve of Vieussens.

Lin′gula. See LIGULA.

Lingula Fistulæ. Epiglottis.

Lingula Mandibularis. The prominent, thin scale of bone partly surrounding the large foramen of the lower jaws, and which serves for attachment of the spheno-mandibular ligament.

Lin′gulate. *Lingula′tus;* from *lingua*, tongue. Tongue-shaped.

Li′ni Fari′na. Flaxseed meal.

Lin′iment. See LINIMENTUM.

Liniment, An′odyne. See LINIMENTUM OPII.

Liniment of Mercury. See LINIMENTUM HYDRARGYRI COMPOSITUM.

Liniment, Vol′atile. See LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ.

Linimen′tum. From *linire*, to anoint. A liniment; an unctuous medicine, to be applied externally by means of friction.

Linimentum Ammo′niæ. U. S. Liniment of ammonia. Volatile liniment.

Linimentum Ammoniæ Compos′itum. Ph. E. Compound liniment of ammonia.

Linimentum Ammoniæ Sesquicarbona′tis. Ph. L. Liniment of sesquicarbonate of ammonia.

Linimentum Calcis. U. S. Liniment of lime.

Linimentum Cam′phoræ. Ph. U. S. and L. Camphor liniment.

Linimentum Camphoræ Compos′itum. Ph. L. Compound camphor liniment.

Linimentum Canthar′idis. U. S. Liniment of Spanish flies.

Linimen′tum Chlorofor′mi. Chloroform liniment.

Linimentum Hydrar′gyri Compos′itum. Ph. L. Compound liniment of mercury.

Linimentum O′pii. Ph. L. Liniment of opium. Anodyne liniment.

Linimentum Sapo′nis Camphora′tum. Ph. U. S. Camphorated soap liniment.

Linimentum Simplex. Ph. E. Simple liniment.

Linimentum Terebin′thinæ. U. S. Liniment of turpentine.

Linnæ′an System. The sexual system of plants, so called from the name of the founder, Linnæus. Classification of plants by the number and position of their stamens and pistils.

Linseed′. Flaxseed; the seeds of *Linum usitatissimum.*

Lint. *Linteum. Charpie.* A soft, flocculent substance, made by scraping old linen cloth or rags. It is used for dressing wounds. It is now found in the shops as "patent" lint, having one surface fleecy. Lint is arranged into different forms for special purposes, such as the compress, pledget, and tent, which see.

Li′num. Linseed. Also, a genus of plants of the order *Linaceæ.*

Linum Usitatis′simum. Common flax. The seeds contain a large quantity of oil, and by infusion yield a large proportion of mucilage, used as an emollient and demulcent.

Lip. See LABIUM; also, LIPS.

Lipa′ra. Plasters containing much oil or fat.

Lipa′ria. Obesity.

Liparocele′. From λιπαρος, fat, and κηλη, a tumor. A fatty tumor, especially in the scrotum.

Lipar′odes. Full of fat; obese.

Liparotrich′ia. Too great oiliness of the hair.

Lip′arous. Obese. Fat.

Lipas′ma. A fattening medicine.

Lipo′ma. From λιπος, fat. An encysted fatty tumor.

Lipoids. The non-saponifiable fats.

Liposphyx′ia. Absence, or cessation, of the pulse.

Lipoth′ymy. *Lipothym′ia;* from λειπω, to fail, and θυμος, soul. Syncope.

Lippitude′. *Lippitudo.* From *lippus*, blear-eyed. Bleared eyes. A chronic inflammation of the tarsal edges of the eyelids and a discharge of puriform matter.

Lips. *Labia.* The fleshy folds surrounding the orifice of the mouth, which consists of the two muscular veils which circumscribe the anterior opening distinguished into *upper* and *lower* lips. In *Surgery*, the edges of an incised wound.

Lips, Characteristics of. "The lips," says Delabarre, "present marked differences in different constitutions. They are thick, red, rosy, or pale, according to the qualities of the arterial blood that circulates through their arteries."

Firmness of the lips, and a pale rose color of the mucous membrane that covers them, are, according to Laforgue, indicative of pure blood, and, as a consequence, of a good constitution. Redness of the lips, deeper than that of the pale rose, is mentioned by him as one of the signs of sanguino-serous blood. Soft pale lips are indicative of lymphatico-serous dispositions. In these subjects the lips are almost entirely without color. When there is a sufficiency of blood the lips are firm, though variable in color, according to the predominancy of the red or serous parts of this fluid.

Anæmia is indicated by want of color and softness of the lips, and general paleness of the mucous membrane of the whole mouth.

"The fluids contained in the vessels," says Laforgue, "in the three foregoing forms of anæmia, yield to the slightest pressure, and leave nothing between the fingers but the skin and cellular tissue."

In remarking upon the signs of the different qualities of the blood, the above-mentioned author asserts that the constitution of children, about the age of six years, cannot, by a universal characteristic, be distinguished, but that the lips, as well as all other parts of the mouth, constantly betoken the "quality of the blood and that of the flesh;" and "consequently they proclaim health or disease, or the approach of asthenic and adynamic disorders, which the blood either causes or aggravates." *

"The secretion of the lips," says Professor Schill, "has a similar diagnostic and prognostic import to that of the tongue and gums. They become dry in all fevers and in spasmodic paroxysms. A mucous white coating is a sign of irritation or inflammation of the intestinal canal; accordingly, this coating is found in mucous obstructions, in gastric intermittent fever, and before the gouty paroxysms. A dry brown coating of the lips is a sign of colliquation in consequence of typhus affection; it is accordingly observed in typhus, in putrid fever, in acute inflammations which have become nervous."†

The appearance of the lips, however, does not present so great a variety as those of other parts of the mouth, for the reason that they are not as subject to local diseases, but their general pathognomonic indications are, perhaps, quite as decided.

Li′pyl. The hypothetical radical of the basis of the fats. Thus, *margarin* is a *margarate* of *oxide of lipyl*, not a *margarate of glycerine*, as formerly supposed.

Lipyr′ia. *Leipyr′ia;* from λειπω, to fail, and πυρ, heat. A fever with great coldness of the surface, particularly of the extremities and heat in the interior of the body.

Liquamu′mia. Human fat.

Liqua′tion. In *Metallurgy*, the separation of tin, lead, &c., by melting.

Liquefa′cient. *Liquefa′ciens;* from *liquidus*, a liquid, and *facere*, to make. That which has the property of liquefying solids, as mercury, iodine, &c.

Liquefac′tion. *Liqua′tio; liquefica′tio.* The conversion of a solid into a liquid by the agency of heat; applied particularly to metals, resin, wax, and fatty substances.

Liqueur′. A strong, aromatic preparation of distilled spirits.

Liq′uid. *Liq′uidum.* A flowing substance; a feebly elastic fluid.

Liquid Silex. See Silex.

Liquidam′bar. A genus of plants of the order *Altingiaceæ.* Also, a resinous juice which flows from the *Liquidambar styraciflua*, and some other species when wounded. It is of a yellow color, and about the consistence of turpentine, but hardens by age and becomes brittle. It is sometimes called Copaline balsam. The *Liquid styrax* is obtained from this plant by boiling.

Liquidam′bar Styracif′lua. The tree which affords the liquidambar and liquid styrax.

Liq′uor. From *liqueo*, to become liquid. A name given to many compound fluid medicinal preparations.

Liquor Æthere′us Oleo′sus. Ethereal oil; heavy oil of wine; sulphate of ether and etherine.

Liquor Æthere′us Sulphu′ricus. Sulphuric ethereal liquor. Unrectified sulphuric ether.

Liquor Alu′minis Compos′itus. Ph. L. Compound solution of alum. A powerful astringent used on foul ulcers, &c.

Liquor Ammo′niæ. Water of ammonia. Stimulant, antacid, and rubefacient. Dose, gtt. v to xxx, diluted with water or milk.

Liquor Ammoniæ Aceta′tis. Solution of acetate of ammonia. Sudorific; externally cooling and astringent. Dose, ʒ ij to ʒ xij.

Liquor Ammoniæ Sesquicarbona′tis. Water of carbonate of ammonia.

Liquor Am′nii. The liquor of the Amnios. See Amnios, Liquor of.

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* Vide *Semeiologie Buccale et Buccamancie.*

† Vide *Pathological Semeiology*, p. 135.

Liquor Argenti Nitra'tis. Ph. L. Solution of nitrate of silver.

Liquor Arsenica'lis. See Liquor Potassæ Arsenitis. Fowler's solution. Dose, ♏iv to x.

Liquor Arsenici et Hydrargyri Iodidi. Donovan's solution; which see.

Liquor Barii Chlo'ridi. U. S. Solution of chloride of barium. Solution of muriate of baryta. Dose, gtt. v.

Liquor Cal'cii Chloridi. Solution of chloride of calcium. Solution of muriate of lime. Dose, ♏xl to ʒij.

Liquor Cal'cis. Lime water. Take of lime four ounces, of distilled water one gallon. Pour the water on the lime and stir. Let it stand in a covered vessel three hours, boil the lime and water, and use the clear solution. It is astringent, tonic, and antacid, and is used in diarrhœa, diabetes, heartburn, &c., and as a lotion to foul ulcers. Dose, f℥ij, to Oss in milk.

Liquor Cu'pri Ammo'nio-Sulpha'tis. Ph. L. Solution of Ammoniated copper.

Liquor Ferri Io'didi. U. S. Solution of iodide of iron. Syrup of iodide of iron.

Liquor Ferri Persulpha'tis. Solution of Persulphate of Iron. See Iron, Persulphate of.

Liquor Ferri Ternitra'tis. Solution of ternitrate of iron.

Liquor Gutta-Perchæ. Solution of gutta-percha in chloroform. It consists of gutta-percha ℥jss, and chloroform ℥xvij. An excellent application for the temporary relief of odontalgia.

Liquor Hydrargyri Bichlo'ridi. Solution of bichloride of mercury.

Liquor Iodini Composi'tus. Compound solution of iodine. Dose, ♏ij to vj.

Liquor Magnesiæ Citratis. Solution of citrate of magnesia, a cooling cathartic. Dose, as a full purge, is about f℥xij.

Liquor Morphiæ Sulpha'tis. Solution of sulphate of morphia. Dose, ʒj to ʒij.

Liquor Opii Sedati'vus. Battley's solution. An aqueous solution of opium.

Liquor Plumbi Diaceta'tis. See Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis.

Liquor Plumbi Subaceta'tis. Solution of subacetate of lead. It is used externally as a cooling astringent and discutient, when diluted with distilled water.

Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis Dilutus. Properties same as the last, but feebler.

Liquor Potas'sæ. Solution of potassa. Made by boiling potash in lime. Dose, ♏x to ʒj.

Liquor Potassæ Arseni'tis. U. S. Solution of arsenite of potassa. Arsenical solution. Fowler's solution; which see.

Liquor Potassæ Carbona'tis. U. S. Solution of carbonate of potassa. Antacid and diuretic. Dose, gtt. x to ʒj.

Liquor Potassæ Chlorina'tæ. Solution of chlorate of potassa.

Liquor Potassæ Citra'tis. U. S. Solution of citrate of potassa. Neutral mixture.

Liquor Potassæ Effervescens. Ph. L. Effervescing solution of potassa.

Liquor Potassii Iodidi Composi'tus. Ph. L. Compound solution of iodine.

Liq'uor San'guinis. *Plasma; intercellular fluid.* Coagulable lymph; plastic lymph, a clear, colorless fluid—one of the constituents of the blood—the one in which the red globules are suspended during life. On coagulation it separates into two parts—the *serum* and *fibrin*—previously held in solution. The fibrin, coagulating, incloses within it the red particles, while the serum retains the albumen in solution.

Liquor Sodæ Chlorina'tæ. U. S. Solution of chlorinated soda. Labarraque's disinfecting soda liquid; which see.

Liquor Sodæ Efferves'cens. Effervescing solution of soda.

Liquor Tartari Emet'ici. Antimonial wine.

Liq'uorice. The root of the *Glycyrrhiza glabra.*

Liquorice Sugar. Glycyrrhizin. The sweet principle of liquorice.

Lisp'ing. A species of defective utterance commonly called speaking through the teeth.

Lister'ine. A valuable antiseptic, disinfectant and deodorizer. It is composed of benzo-boracic acid, thyme, eucalyptus, baptisia, gaultheria and menthoavensis. Each fluid drachm contains two grains of benzo-boracic acid. For dental uses see *Gorgas' Dental Medicine.*

Lister'ian Method of Dressing Wounds. The best is an antiseptic dressing which consists in the application of gauze impregnated with a solution of a double cyanide of zinc and mercury. Said to be non-volatile, unirritating and insoluble in water.

List'erism. A general name for the antiseptic and aseptic treatment of wounds as first suggested by Lister.

Lithago'gue. *Lithago'gus;* from λιϑος, a stone, and αγω, to bring away. Medicines supposed to have the power of expelling urinary calculi.

Lith'arge. See LITHARGYRUM.

Litharge Plaster. Lead plaster made of semivitrified oxide of lead, olive oil and water.

Lithar'gyrum. From λιϑος, a stone, and αργυρος, silver. Litharge. *Plumbi oxidum semivitreum.* Semivitrified protoxide of lead. When white it is called litharge of silver, and when red, litharge of gold.

Lith'ate. Urate; composed of lithic acid.

Lithec'tasy. From λιϑος, a stone, and εκτασις, dilatation. An operation for the removal of stone from the bladder, by dilating the neck of the organ, after having made an incision in the perineum and opened the membranous portion of the urethra.

Lith'ia. *Litha.* A rare alkaline substance, differing from potash and soda, by the difficult solubility of its carbonate. It is the oxide of lithium.

Lith'iæ Carbo'nas. Carbonate of Lithia. A white powder sparingly soluble in water, with a feeble alkaline taste. Used in calculous diseases.

Lithi'asis. From λιϑος, a stone. A term applied in *Pathology* to the formation of stone in the bladder; also, to a disease of the eyelids, in which their margins are beset with stone-like concretions.

Lith'ic. *Lith'icus.* Relating to lithic or uric acid, or to stone.

Lithic Acid. Ulric acid.

Lith'ium. A white metal obtained from lithia by means of galvanism. The principal salts of lithium are the carbonate and citras, and they produce effects analogous to those of potassium and sodium. The lithium treatment is employed in dental practice to counteract the effects of the gouty diathesis upon the teeth and the peridental membrane, the carbonate of lithium being the agent employed.

Lithoceno'sis. Λιθος, a stone, κενωσις, an evacuation. The removal of fragments of a calculus in the operation of lithotrity.

Lith'oclast. An instrument used for reducing calculi in the bladder to small fragments; introduced through the urethra.

Lithoden'dron. From λιϑος, a stone. and δενδρον, tree. Coral has been so termed from its resemblance to a petrified branch of a tree.

Litho'deon. From λιϑος, a stone, and ειδος, likeness. A name given to an amalgam with which finely pulverized pumice, glass, or some vitreous substance is incorporated, and used as a substitute for gold by some dentists in filling teeth. See AMALGAM.

Litho'des. Full of calculi, or of the nature of calculi.

Lithodia'lia. A dissolving of stone, or calculus in the bladder.

Lithofell'ic Acid. An acid forming the chief ingredient in bezoars.

Lith'oid. *Lithoides.* *Lithous.* Of the nature of, or resembling, stone or calculi.

Lithol'abum. From λιϑος, a stone, and λαμβανω, I seize. An instrument for grasping and extracting the stone from the bladder.

Lithol'ein. From λιϑος, stone, and *oleum*, oil. A substance like vaseline, and also antiseptic and antiparasitic. It has no smell or taste, and is oily.

Lithol'ogy. *Litholog'ia.* From λιϑος, a stone, and λογος, a discourse. A treatise on calculous concretions.

Lithome'tra. Bony or other concretions of the uterus.

Lithontrip'tic. *Lithontripticus;* from λιϑος, a stone, and τριβω, to wear away. A remedy supposed to be capable of dissolving urinary calculi.

Lithontrip'tor. An instrument for breaking calculi in the bladder into small pieces, so that they may be washed away by the urine. Variously formed instruments have been invented for this purpose.

Lithosco'pium. Λιθος, a stone, and σκοπεω, to examine. An instrument for ascertaining the size and form of a calculus; a lithoscope.

Lithotereth'rum. Lithotrite.

Lithot'omist. One who devotes himself to the operation of lithotomy.

Lithot'omy. *Lithotom'ia;* from λιϑος, a stone, and τομη, to cut. Cutting into the bladder for the extraction of stone.

Lith'otripsy. Operation of rubbing down calculi in the bladder by means of a lithotriptor.

Lithotrip'tic. A medicine which counteracts the formation of calculi, or has the power of dissolving calculous concretions by acting on the substance which serves as a bond of union to the saline or acid particles composing the stone.

Lithotrip'tor. An instrument for breaking or bruising stone in the bladder. See Lithotrity.

Lithotrite′. An instrument for crushing the calculus in the bladder.

Lithot′rity. *Lithotri′tia;* from λιϑος, a stone, and τριβω, to break. The operation of breaking or bruising the stone into small pieces, so that it may be discharged with the urine.

Lithoxidu′ria. The discharge of urine containing xanthic oxide.

Lithu′ria. From λιϑος, a stone, and ουρον, urine. Urine containing uric acid and urates. The Lithic, or Lithic Acid Diathesis.

Lit′mus. Turnsole. A blue coloring matter obtained from *archil,* a lichen, the *Roccella tinctoria,* and is employed either in infusion or in the form of litmus paper as a test for acids and alkalies. Blue litmus paper is unsized paper steeped in a solution of litmus; red litmus paper is unsized paper steeped in a solution of litmus and colored red with acid.

It is useful for determining the nature of the oral fluids, to detect the presence of acids, which turn it red. Blue litmus paper turns red in contact with acid solutions; red litmus paper turns blue in contact with alkaline solutions.

Littig's Method. A method of restoring the lost part of the crown of a natural tooth by means of a porcelain cap made from a plate tooth, the pins of which are bent outward, and the plate tooth ground down to the proper size and shape, and secured to the crown of the natural tooth by holes drilled to accommodate the pins of the porcelain cap, which are secured by zinc phosphate. Another method is to first cap the lost part of the natural crown with platinum, allowing the pins, which are soldered with pure gold, to project below the cap. Porcelain body of the desired form for the tip is baked in a furnace on the cap, the porcelain partial crown or tip being secured to the platinum forming the cap, by the platinum pins embodied in it when it is made.

Li′tra. Λιτρα. A pound weight.

Li′tre. A French measure containing 2.1135 English pints.

Liv′er. *Hepar.* The largest gland in the body, weighing from three to four pounds, and measuring, in its transverse diameter, from ten to twelve inches; from six to seven in its antero-posterior; and is about three inches thick at the back part of the right lobe. It is of a brownish-red color, and situated under the diaphragm, occupying the whole hypochondriac region, and part of the epigastric. It is the organ of the biliary secretion.

Liver, Gran′ulated. A disease of the liver in which this organ becomes tuberculated, and assumes a rusty yellow color, on which account it is termed *cirrhosis.* The disease is variously designated by different authors.

Liver, Hob′nail. Granulated liver.

Liver, Inflammation of. Hepatitis.

Liver, Nutmeg. Granulated liver.

Liver of Sul′phur. Sulphuret of potassium.

Liver Spot. *Chloas′ma Pityria′sis versico′lor;* an affection of the skin characterized by irregularly shaped yellowish-brown patches.

Liverwort′. See Marchantia Polymorphia.

Liverwort, Iceland. See Cetraria Islandica.

Liv′id. Purplish discoloration of the skin.

Livid′ity. Darkness of color.

Li′vor. From *liveo,* to be black and blue. Lividity; suggillation; mark of a blow.

Lix. Ashes. Wood ashes. Also, ley or lye.

Lixivia′tion. *Lixiviatio.* The act of treating permeable bodies with water for the purpose of dissolving the alkaline salts which they contain.

Lixiv′ium. Any solution containing soda or potassa in excess. Lye.

Load′stone. The native magnet, an ore of iron of an intermediate state of oxidation, possessing the peculiar property of attraction, and of turning towards the north pole when freely suspended.

Loam. A mixture of sand and clay with oxide of iron.

Loath′ing. Disgust.

Lo′bate. *Loba′tus.* Lobed. Having lobes.

Lobe. *Lobus.* In *Anatomy,* a round projecting part of an organ.

Lobe′lia. A genus of plants of the order *Lobeliaceæ.*

Lobelia Cardina′lis. Cardinal flower. Cardinal plant. The root is said to possess vermifuge properties.

Lobelia Infla′ta. Indian tobacco; emetic weed; bladder-podded lobelia. A plant possessing properties similar to those of tobacco, acting in small doses as a diaphoretic, and in large doses as a dangerous emetic. Dose as an emetic, gr. iv to xx.

Lobe′lin. *Lobeline.* A peculiar substance obtained from *Lobelia inflata*, resembling narcotine.

Lob′ular. *Lobulus*, or *lobule*, belonging to a lobule; shaped like a lobe or lobule.

Lob′ulus. Diminutive of *lobus*, a tube. A small lobe.

Lobulus Accesso′rius, or ***Lobulus Quadratus.*** A small lobe or under-surface of the liver.

Lob′ulus Au′ris. The lobe or lower part of the ear.

Lobulus Cauda′tus. A tail-like process of the liver, stretching downward from the middle of the great right lobe to the Lobulus Spigelii.

Lobulus Pneumogas′tricus. A small lobe of the cerebellum near the origin of the eighth pair of nerves.

Lobulus Spige′lii. The inferior or smallest lobe of the liver.

Lo′bus. A lobe. Any round, well-defined part.

Lo′cal. *Loca′lis.* In *Pathology*, applied to a disease affecting a part without implicating the whole system; confined to a part.

Loca′les. Plural of *localis.* In Cullen's Nosology, the fourth class, comprising local diseases or morbid affections that are partial.

Lo′chia. From λοχευω, to bring forth. The discharge from the uterus which takes place and continues some days after parturition.

Lochiorrhœ′a. Profuse flow of the lochia.

Lochopy′ra. Λοχος, confinement, and πυρ, a fever. Puerperal fever.

Locked Jaw. A spasmodic contraction of the muscles of the jaw by which its motion is prevented. See Trismus and Tetanus.

Locomo′tion. *Locomo′tio;* from *locus*, a place, and *movere*, to move. The process by which animals of the higher classes move from place to place.

Loc′ulament. *Loculus*, a cell. A cell of an ovary.

Lo′cus Ni′ger. The dark matter in the centre of the peduncle of the brain.

Locus Perfora′tus. See Pons Tarini.

Logan Crown. An artificial crown the base of which is deeply recessed, leaving a thin border to be fitted to the natural root. One end of the dowel is baked into the crown during its manufacture. The concavity of the base facilitates the adjustment of the crown to the end of the root, and gives the cement holding the dowel or post, a more reliable form.

Log′wood. *Campeachy wood.* The popular name of *Hæmatoxylon Compechianum.* Astringent. Dose of powder, gr. x to gr. xxx.

Loi′mia. Λοιμος, the plague. The plague, or other epidemic disease.

Loi′mic. *Loim′icus;* from λοιμος, a pestilence. Pertaining to the pestilence.

Loins. The lumbar region of the back.

Longan′on. The rectum.

Longev′ity. *Longevi′tas.* The prolongation of life to an advanced age.

Long′ing. A common phrase for the craving or preternatural appetites of women during uterine gestation.

Longis′simus Dorsi. A long muscle of the back.

Longissimus Fem′oris. The sartorius muscle.

Longissimus Ma′nus. The flexor tertii internodii pollicis.

Longissimus Oc′uli. The obliquus superior oculi.

Longitudinal. *Longitudina′lis.* In *Anatomy*, applied to parts which have a lengthwise direction.

Longitudinal Sinus. A triangular canal of the dura mater, proceeding from the crista galli to the tentorium.

Long-Sighted′ness. See Presbyopia.

Lon′gus Colli. A muscle situated on the anterior face of the vertebræ of the neck.

Loose′ness. Diarrhœa.

Looseness of the Teeth. *Odontosei′sis; odontoseis′mus.* This results from disease in the gums and the gradual destruction of the alveolar processes.

Loquac′ity. *Garru′litas;* from *loquor*, to speak. Volubility; sometimes a symptom of disease.

Loque′la. Articulate speech.

Loquela Abolita. See Aphonia.

Lordo′sis. From λορδος, curved, bent. A term applied in *Pathology* to curvature of spine anteriorly.

Lor′ica. A kind of lute with which vessels are coated before they are put in the fire.

Lo′rus. Hydrargyrum.

Lotio. A lotion.

Lotio Acidi Pyrolig′nei. Lotion of pyroligneous acid.

Lotio Alu′minis. Alum lotion.

Lotio Ammo′niæ Aceta′tis. Lotion of acetate of ammonia.

Lotio Ammoniæ Hydrochlora′tis. Lotion of muriate of ammonia.

Lotio Ammoniæ Muriatis cum Aceto. Lotion of muriate of ammonia and vinegar.

Lotio Ammoniæ Opia′ta. Lotion of ammonia and opium.

Lotio Bora′cis. Lotion of borax.

Lotio Calcis Compos′ita. Black wash.

Lotio Fla′va. Yellow wash.

Lotio Gal′læ. Lotion of gall-nuts.

Lotio Hellebo′ri Al′ba. Lotion of veratrum album.

Lotio Hydrar′gyri Amygdali′na. Amygdaline lotion of corrosive sublimate.

Lotio Hydrargyri Oxymuria′tis. Lotion of corrosive sublimate.

Lotio Hydrargyri Oxymuriatis Compos′ita. Compound lotion of corrosive sublimate.

Lotio Ni′gra. Black wash.

Lotio Opii. Opium lotion.

Lotio Picis. Compound lotion of tar.

Lotio Plumbi Aceta′tis. Lotion of acetate of lead.

Lotio Potas′sii Sulphure′ti. Lotion of sulphuret of potassium.

Lotio Zin′ci Sulpha′tis. Lotion of sulphate of zinc.

Lo′tion. *Lotio;* from *lavere*, *lotum*, to wash. A liquid preparation or wash to be applied to the body externally. Any medicinal solution used externally.

Lot′ium. Urine.

Louse. The popular name of a genus of parasitical insects, termed *Pediculus*.

Low Crown. An artificial crown inserted into the natural root of a tooth, which consists of a gold backed porcelain facing, to which is attached a combined post and cap, which is called a "step-plug," from its peculiar form, and which fits into an enlarged root-canal of a similar form.

Low Spirits. Hypochondriasis.

Lower, Tubercle of. *Tuber′culum Loweri.* A muscular thickening causing a projection between the two venæ cavæ.

Loxar′thros. From λοξος, oblique, and αρθρον, a joint. Obliquity or wrong position of parts forming a joint.

Lox′ia. From λοξος, twisted. Wry neck.

Loxocye′sia. An oblique position of the gravid uterus.

Loxot′ome. Λοξος, oblique, and τεμνω, to cut. An oblique section or cutting; a peculiar method of amputation; loxotomy.

Loz′enge. See Trochiscus.

Lu′bricate. To oil a part.

Lu′cid. *Lu′cidus.* Clear; transparent; quiet; shining; bright. In *Medicine*, intervals of reason in mental affections.

Lucumoria′nus. Continuing for several days.

Lu′es. From λυω, to dissolve. Pestilence. Poison. Also, syphilis.

Lues Gut′turis Epidem′ica. Cynanche maligna.

Lues Neuro′des. A typhus fever.

Lues Vene′rea. Syphilis.

Lugol's Solution. A preparation of iodine 5, iodide of potassium 10, and water 85 parts. Dose ♏j to x diluted, employed as a caustic, rubefacient, and stimulant.

Lumba′go. From *lumbi*, the loins. Rheumatism affecting the muscles about the loins.

Lum′bar. *Lumba′lis.* Belonging or relating to the loins.

Lumbar Abscess. Psoas abscess; a collection of pus in the cellular substance of the loins in the course of the psoas muscle.

Lumbar Arteries. Four or five arteries on each side which curve around the lumbar vertebræ beneath the psoas muscle, giving off the spinal, anterior, posterior, and external muscular branches.

Lumbar Nerves. Five pairs of nerves which issue from the vertebral column, by the spinal foramina of the loins.

Lumbar Plexus. A plexus, situated between the transverse processes of the lumbar vertebræ and the quadratus lumborum behind, and the psoas magnus muscle before, and formed by the anterior branches of the first four lumbar nerves.

Lumbar Region. The loins.

Lumba′ris Exter′nus. The quadratus lumborum muscle.

Lumbaris Internus. The psoas magnus muscle.

Lum′bi. The loins; the lumbar region.

Lumbo-Sa′cral. Belonging to the lumbar and sacral regions.

Lumbrica′les Ma′nus. The small flexor muscles of the fingers.

Lumbricales Pedis. Four muscles of the foot similar to those of the hand.

Lumbrical′is. From *lumbricus*, the earthworm. A name given to certain muscles, from their resemblance to the earth-worm.

Lum′bricus. The common earth-worm. Also, the long, round worm found in the intestines of man and other animals.

Lu′na. The moon. Also, silver.

Luna Cor′nea. Chloride of silver.

Luna Fixa′ta. Oxide of zinc.

Lu′nar Caus′tic. Nitrate of silver; which see.

Luna′re Os. One of the bones of the carpus.

Luna′ria. A genus of plants of the order *Cruciferæ.*

Lunaria Redivi′va. Bulbonach; satin flower; a plant formerly valued as a diuretic.

Lu′nate. From *luna,* the moon. Crescentiform; half moon-like.

Lu′natic. *Lunaticus;* from *luna,* the moon. Moon-struck. Applied to diseases which are supposed to be influenced by the changes of the moon. Generally, however, restricted to mental alienation.

Lung. *Pulmo.* The right lung is divided into three lobes, and the left into two. The lungs, in man and many other animals, are the organs of respiration.

Lu′nula Scap′ulæ. The notch of the scapula.

Lunula Un′guium. The white semilunar space at the base of the nails.

Lu′pia. Encysted tumors, with contents of a pultaceous consistence.

Lu′pulin. *Lupuline.* The yellow aromatic matter of hops. Lupulin is the powder obtained by rubbing up and sifting the strobiles. Dose, gr. vj to xij in tincture or infusion. It is narcotic, anodyne, and diuretic.

Lu′pulus. The hop-plant.

Lu′pus. *Lup′ia.* From *lupus* wolf. *Noli me tangere;* a malignant disease of the face, consisting of ragged tubercular excrescences, and spreading ulcerations, particularly about the lips and nose.

Lupus Cancro′sus. Cancer.

Lupus Vo′rax. See Herpes Exedens.

Lupoid. Having the name of *Lupus.*

Lu′rid. *Luri′dus.* Ghastly. Also, a pale-yellowish purple color.

Lu′sus Nat′uræ. A freak of nature; a deformed or unnatual production.

Lute. See Lutum.

Lu′teus. Yellow.

Lu′tum. In *Chemistry,* a composition for covering chemical vessels and for closing their joinings. Lutes are divided into classes according to the temperature to which they are to be exposed. *Fire-lutes* are various plastic substances becoming hard when heated, used to close the joints of apparatus designed to resist high furnace heats.

Lux. Light.

Luxa′tio. Luxation.

Luxa′tion. *Luxatio;* from *luxare,* to put out of place. Displacement of the articular extremity of a bone from its proper place or cavity. Dislocation.

Luxation of Teeth. The displacement of one or more teeth from their sockets. This may be partial or complete, simple or complicated. When partial, the tooth is only slightly raised in its socket, and the connection between the two not entirely destroyed. When complete, the tooth has entirely left the socket. The luxation may be said to be simple, when the alveolus sustains no other injury than that which is inflicted by the mere evulsion of the organ; and complicated, when the gum is bruised and lacerated, or the alveolus fractured.

The cause of the luxation of a tooth is generally external violence, as that of a blow or a fall, though it sometimes results from careless or awkward attempts at extraction, in not using the precautions necessary in the performance of this operation. See Extraction of Teeth. Partial luxation is sometimes produced from improper methods of procedure in the treatment of irregularity of the teeth, sometimes by the action of an antagonizing tooth, and occasionally by the filling up of the socket with a deposition of bony matter.

When the luxation is only partial and produced by external violence, as a blow or fall, or by the extraction of an adjoining tooth, the partially displaced organ should be at once forced back into its socket, and if violent inflammation supervene, two or three leeches may be applied to the gum, and the mouth gargled several times a day with some cooling and astringent lotion. The patient, in the meantime, should be restricted to a light and soft diet.

Although, under certain circumstances, it may be advisable to replace a tooth after it has been forced entirely from the socket, it seldom happens that a sufficiently perfect connection is re-established to prevent a tooth thus replaced from exercising a morbid influence upon the parts which immediately surround it. But when the replacement of a luxated tooth is determined on, it should be done immediately. The coagulated blood, however, should be first removed from the socket, and if the tooth has become cold, or there be any dirt adhering to it, it should be washed in warm water (some prefer cold water), and then immediately replaced, and confined to the adjoining teeth with a ligature of silk. If a union takes place, it is by an effusion of coagulable lymph, and the formation of an imperfectly organized membranous investment for the root, an operation of the economy to shield the surrounding living parts from the noxious effects which the root would otherwise exert. But, even in the most favorable cases, teeth thus replaced are apt to become sensitive to the touch, and occasionally to give rise to more or less tumefaction or turgidity of the surrounding guns. When complicated with fracture of the alveolus, the replacement of a luxated tooth should never be attempted. See REPLANTATION.

Lycan′che. *Lycanchis;* from λυκος, a wolf, and αγχω, to strangle. Hydrophobia.

Lycoi′des. A species of cynanche.

Lycopo′dium. Spores of *L. clavatum.* Common club moss. The powder is employed to prevent adhesion in sand moulding of dies.

Lycorex′ia. Morbid appetite.

Lye or **Ley.** A solution of alkaline salts, imbibed from the ashes of wood.

Lyg′mus. *Singultus.* Hiccough.

Ly′ma. Lochia; also, filth or sordes.

Lymph. *Lympha.* The colorless or yellowish fluid which circulates in the lymphatics. It is tinged with red when blood corpuscles happen to be mixed with it. It is sometimes transparent; at other times slightly turbid; has a spermatic odor, a faintly saline taste, and usually an alkaline reaction. It coagulates soon after its discharge, forming a colorless, trembling, gelatinous clot.

Lymph, Coag′ulable. Fibrin. Liquor sanguinis.

Lymph Globules. The globules of the lymph.

Lymph, Plas′tic. *Fibrinous lymph.* The lymph forming embryonic tissue.

Lympha′den. From lympha, and αδην, a gland. A lymphatic gland.

Lymphadeni′tis. From *lympha*, lymph, and *adenitis*, inflammation of a gland. Inflammation of a lymphatic gland.

Lymphan′gia. From *lympha*, and αγγειον, a vessel. Lymphatic vessels.

Lymphangon′cus. *Lymphon′cus;* from *lymph*, αγγειον, a vessel, and ογκος, a tumor. Swelling of the lymphatics.

Lymphat′ic. Plural *Lymphatics. Lymphati′cus;* from *lympha*, lymph. The capillary tubes throughout the body taking up the lymph, and forming the principal part of the absorbent system. Of the nature of lymph.

Lymphatic Gland. A gland into which lymphatics enter, and from which they go out, as the *mesenteric*, *lumbar*, &c.

Lymphatic Veins. The absorbents. See LYMPHATIC VESSELS.

Lymphatic Vessels. *Venæ lymphaticæ. Ductos serosi.* These are very numerous, and arise at the surface of membranes, and in the tissue of organs, and carry into the veins the lymph from those parts. They are found in almost every part, and are of two orders, superficial and deep-seated.

Lymphiza′tion. The effusion of coagulable lymph.

Lymphoche′zia. From *lympha*, lymph, and χεζω, to go to stool. Serous diarrhœa.

Lymph′oid. From *lympha*, and ειδος, form. Possessing the character or appearance of lymph.

Lympho′sis. The elaboration of lymph.

Lymphot′omy. From *lympha*, lymph, and τεμνω, to cut. The dissection of the lymphatics.

Lypema′nia. Melancholy.

Ly′ra. From λυρα, a lyre. *Psalteri′um corpus psalloi′des.* The transverse lines upon the posterior part of the under surface of the fornix, between the diverging corpora fimbriata, are so called, from their fancied resemblance to the strings of a harp.

Lyrate. Lyre-shaped.

Lys′ol. A new antiseptic brought into notice by Dr. Gerlach. It is obtained by boiling coal tar, alkali fat, resinous acid and resin, and contains no phenol, but principally cresol. It is easily soluble in water, and, it is claimed, is superior to carbolic acid and creolin as a bacteriacide. For the treatment of wounds a 1 per cent. solution is employed. For internal washing ½ per cent. solutions are recommended.

Lys′sa Cani′na. Hydrophobia.

Lyssodec′tus. From λυσσα, canine madness, and δακνω, to bite. One laboring under hydrophobia.

Lyt′ta. The former name of a genus of vesicating insects, the *Cantharis;* which see.

Lytta Vesicato′ria. *Cantharis.* Spanish flies.

Lytta Vitta′ta. *Cantharis Vittata.* Potato fly, of which there are several species in the United States. They are employed as substitutes for the *Cantharis*, being equally powerful in the vesicating action.

M.

M. In *Medical Prescriptions*, this letter signifies *manipulus*, a handful. Also, *misce*, mix. Also an abbreviation for *Myopia* and *Minim.*

Ma. Abbreviation for milliamphére.

Mac. An abbreviation for *Macera.* Macerate.

Macapat′li. Sarsaparilla.

Mace. The arillus or covering which envelops the nutmeg. It has a pleasant aromatic odor, and a warm, moderately pungent taste. It is of an oleaginous nature and yellowish color.

Macera′tion. *Macera′tio;* from *macero*, to soften by water. The infusion, either with or without heat, of a solid substance in a liquid, with a view of extracting its virtues; softening in water.

Macies. Atrophy; emaciation, leanness.

Mack Crown. An artificial crown united to the root of a natural tooth by two gold screws firmly inserted into the dentine of the root on either side of the pulp-canal, or into the pulp-canal with zinc filling material, fusible metal or amalgam, the hole in the artificial crown being oblong, the long diameter antero-posteriorly.

Mac′le. A variety of chiastolite, occurring in prismatic crystals, composed principally of silica, alumina and oxide of iron.

Maclu′rite. A mineral, so called from Dr. Maclure, of New Jersey. It is a silicate of magnesia, with traces of potash, oxide of iron and fluorine.

Macrobio′sis. Longevity.

Macrobiot′ic. From *μακρος*, great, long, and *βιος*, life. Long-lived.

Macroceph′alus. *Macrocephalia.* From *μακρος*, great, and *κεφαλη*, head. Large-headed. Excessive development of the head.

Macroco′lia. Great length of limb, especially of the lower extremities.

Mac′rocosm. The world or cosmos in contradistinction to man, or little universe.

Mac′rodont. Large-toothed. "Used to denote the comparative size of the teeth of different races. When the dental length multiplied by 100, divided by the basinasal length, exceeds 44, the skull is considered *macrodont;* if under 42, a *microdont;* if intermediate, a mesodont." (Gould.)

Macroglossia. A large prolapsed tongue. Hypertrophy of the tongue.

Macrom′elus. From *μακρος*, great, and *μελος*, a member. Excessive development of any organ or member.

Macrono′siæ. Chronic diseases.

Macropho′nus. From *μακρος*, great, and *φονη*, voice. A term applied in *Physiology* to one who has a strong voice.

Macrophysoceph′alus. From *μακρος*, great, *φυσα*, air, and *κεφαλη*, the head. Emphysematous enlargement of the head of the fœtus, and, as a consequence, obstructed delivery.

Macropnœ′a. From *μακρος*, long, and *πνεω*, I breathe. A long or deep inspiration. Long-breathed.

Macrop′nus. One who breathes slowly.

Macropo′dia. From *μακροπους*, long-footed. A genus of organic deviations, characterized by unusual development of the feet.

Macroprosop′ia. From *μακρος*, great, and *προσωπον*, the face. Extraordinary development of the face. Large-faced.

Macrosce′lia. From *μακρος*, long, and *σκελος*, the legs. Long-legged.

Macroscop′ic. Anything large enough to be seen by the naked eye, without the aid of a microscope.

Mac′rosia. Μακρος, long or great. Increase of bulk, length; elongation.

Macro′sis. From *μακρος*, great. Increase of volume.

Macroso′matous. From *μακρος*, and *σωμα*, a body. Having a large body.

Macrosto′ma. From *μακρος*, and *στομα*, mouth. Congenital fissure of the angle of the mouth, making a large opening; the result of defective development.

Macrotrache′lia. From *μακρος*, long, great, and *τραχηλος*, the neck. Long-necked; large-necked.

Mac′ula. A spot. A permanent discoloration of some portion of the skin, as in the case of *nævus*, *ephelis*, &c.

Macula Germinati′va. See Nucleus Germinativus.

Macula Mat′ricis. Nævus maternus.

Mac′ulæ. Cutaneous diseases, comprehending *ephelis*, *nævus*, *opilus* and *moles*.

Maculæ Mater′næ. Mother's spots, nævi materni.

Mac′ulate. *Macula′tus.* Spotted.

Madaro′sis. From μαδερος, bald. Loss of hair, especially of the eye-lashes.

Mad′der. The root of the *Rubia tinctorum;* used as a red dye.

Madefac′tion. *Madefacio*, to make wet. The act of wetting.

Madiste′rion. *Madite′rium; trichola′bium; volcel′la.* An instrument for the extraction of hairs. Tweezers.

Mad′ness. Insanity.

Madness, Canine. Hydrophobia.

Mad′or. Moisture.

Magen′ta. A beautiful crimson dye from aniline.

Magendie's Solution. Contains gr. xvj of sulph. of morphine to each fl. ℥. Dose, ♏ x to xv.

Mag′got Pim′ple. Acne punctata.

Magiste′rium Plumbi. Carbonate of lead.

Mag′ma. Μαγμα, any kneaded mass. Dregs; sediment. Pulpy mass.

Mag′nes. A magnet.

Magnes Arsenica′lis. A corrosive preparation of equal parts of sulphur, white arsenic and common antimony, mixed by fusion.

Magne′sia. *Magne′sium;* from *magnes*, the magnet, because it was supposed to have the power of attracting some principle from the air. The name of one of the alkaline earths, having a metallic basis; an oxide of magnesium. Magnesia, from its antacid quality, forms an excellent basis for a dentifrice.

Magnesia, Calcina′ta. Calcined magnesia. Oxide of magnesium. It is antacid and laxative when it meets with acid in the stomach. Dose, gr. x to ʒj, in water or milk.

Magnesia, Henry's. A preparation of calcined magnesia.

Magnesia, Solution of; Citrate of. See Liquor Magnesiæ Citratis.

Magnesia Usta. Magnesia calcinata. Calcined magnesia.

Magnesia Vitriola′ta. Sulphate of magnesia.

Magnesia Water. Fluid magnesia.

Magne′siæ Ace′tas. Acetate of magnesia. Prepared by saturating the carbonate with acetic acid. It is of syrupy consistence. Dose, about four ounces. It acts like citrate of magnesia.

Magnesiæ Car′bonas. *Magnesiæ subcarbonas. Magnesia alba.* Carbonate of magnesia. Prepared from sulphate of magnesia by subcarbonate of potassa. It is inodorous, insipid, light, white; effervescing with acids and insoluble in water. It is antacid, and, by combining with acid in the stomach, becomes cathartic. Dose, ʒss to ʒij, in water or milk.

Magnesiæ Ci′tras. Citrate of magnesia. A saline preparation, formed by saturating a solution of citric acid with either magnesia or its carbonates. It is a cooling cathartic, and operates mildly. Dose from one ounce to twelve ounces.

Magnesiæ Sul′phas. *Sul′phas magnesiæ purificata. Magne′sia vitriola′ta. Salcatharticum amarum.* Sulphate of magnesia. Epsom salts; a well-known saline purge. A mild and safe cathartic. It is also refrigerent and diuretic. Medium dose, an ounce, but generally given in divided doses frequently repeated.

Mag′nesite. A silicate of magnesia containing a large quantity of water, and occurring in amorphous, or in tuberous and spongiform masses; also a carbonate of magnesia.

Magne′sium. Symbol Mg. Atomic weight 24.3. An alkaline metal which constitutes the base of magnesia.

Magnesium, Chloride of. Magnesii chloridum.

Magnesium, Oxide of. Magnesia.

Mag′net. Μαγνης, from *Magnesia*, in Asia Minor, whence it was obtained. The loadstone; an amorphous ore or magnetic oxide ore of iron, having the property of attracting iron, and some of its ores, and of pointing by one of its extremities to the north pole.

Magnet, Electro. A piece of soft iron temporarily magnetized by induction into a helix.

Magnet′ic. *Magnet′icus.* Belonging or relating to the magnet.

Magnetic Fluid. The imponderable fluid to which the magnet owes its virtues.

Magnetic Needle. A magnetized needle, or small rod of iron suspended in its centre, which shows the resultant of the magnetic force at the point of observation.

Magnetic Plas′ter. A mixture of equal parts of antimony, sulphur, and arsenic, melted together in a glass cucurbit.

Magnetic Pyrites. Native black sulphuret of iron.

Magnetic Telegraph. The electro-magnetic telegraph; an apparatus which, by means of iron wires conducting the electric fluid, conveys intelligence with the velocity of lightning to any given point.

Mag′netism. The property of attraction and repulsion of masses of similar elements manifested especially by iron and certain of its ores, and by nickel, cobalt and other elements in a less degree—the static charge which such bodies are capable of assuming either under the influence of an electric current or by contact. That department of science which investigates the properties of the magnet.

Magnetism, Animal. Mesmerism. Hypnotism. The pretended science which claims that, by means of an *electro-nervous* influence one person can be made to control all the actions and sensations of another. It is hardly necessary to say that no evidence of the existence of such a fluid exists.

Magnetiza′tion. Mesmerization.

Magnetized. Mesmerized.

Magneto-Electric Machine. A machine for producing electro-magnetism; which see. Some of these machines are used with acid, others without acid; the latter are always ready for use, it being simply necessary to turn a crank to put them in action.

Magneto-Induction. The production of an induced current by the insertion of a magnet into a coil of wire.

Magnetom′eter. From *magnet*, and *μετρον*, a measure. A series of magnets suspended so as to record variations in direction and intensity of magnetic force.

Magnet Opera′tion. The removal of foreign bodies of steel by a magnet.

Magnifi′er, Dental. Employed in examining teeth, and sometimes adjusted to the finger of the operator.

Magni′tis. Magnet.

Magnum Os. The third bone of the lower row of the carpus, counting from the thumb.

Maid′enhead. Maidenhood; virginity; hymen.

Maize. Indian corn. Zea mays.

Ma′jor. Greater.

Majora′na. Sweet marjoram. See Origanum Majorana.

Mal. A French term for malady or disease; bad; ill.

Mal de Den. Odontalgia.

Ma′la. The cheek; also the cheek-bone.

Mal′achite. From *μαλακος*, soft. Green carbonate of copper.

Mala′cia. From *μαλακος*, soft, effeminacy. A morbid softening of tissue. Also a longing for some particular aliment, with disgust for common articles of diet, as is the case with persons affected with chronic gastritis, and in chlorotic and pregnant females. A depraved appetite.

Mala′colite. A variety of *augite*, of a dark-green color.

Malaco′ma. From *μαλακος*, soft. Softening of a tissue or organ, as in the case of *Mollities ossium, Mollities cerebri*, &c.

Malaco′sis. From *μαλακος*, softening. Any condition characterized by an abnormal softening of the tissues of the body.

Malacos′teon. From *μαλακος*, soft, and *οστεον*, a bone. Softening of bones.

Malac′tica. Emollients.

Mala′dy. Disease.

Malag′ma. From *μαλασσω*, to soften. An emollient application.

Malaise. French. A general feeling of illness accompanied by restlessness and discomfort.

Ma′lar. *Mala′ris;* from *mala*, the cheek. Belonging or pertaining to the cheek.

Malar Bones. The two cheek-bones.

Mala′ria. Marsh miasm. Malaria is a term applied to the germs of noxious, microscopic organisms, a species of bacillus, which cause or are related to the forms of fever common to wet and marshy regions. The effects of malarial poison have a deleterious influence upon the teeth, the characteristics of which are coarse, soft, roughly-formed teeth, with spongy gums.

Mala′rious. Resulting from or connected with malaria.

Mala′rum Ossa. The cheek-bones.

Mal′ate. *Malas, atis.* A combination of malic acid with a base.

Malforma′tion. *Malforma′tio.* Wrong formation or structure of a part or organ. A deviation from natural development or structure.

Ma′lic Acid. *Acidum mal′icum.* The acid of apples, pears, &c.

Malig′nant. *Malig′nus.* Applied to diseases of an aggravated or dangerous character, as pestilential fevers, cancers, &c.

Maling′erer. One who feigns disease.

Ma′lis. *Malias′mus.* A cutaneous affection produced by parasitical insects.

Malis Pedic′uli. Lousiness.

Malleabil′ity. *Malleabili′tas;* from *malleus*, a hammer. Susceptibility of extension under the blows of a hammer, a property possessed by several of the metals, and by gold in a higher degree than any of the others. This property is peculiar to some metals, as gold, silver, lead, &c., under all temperatures. Gold may be drawn into wire of only the 4000th part of an inch in diameter, and it may be reduced, by passing it through rollers, to the 8000th part of an inch in thickness.

Mallea′tio. *Malleation.* From *malleus*, a mallet. A variety of chorea in which one or both hands are made, by a convulsive action, to strike the knee.

Mal′lei Ante′rior. The laxator tympani muscle of the ear.

Mallei Inter′nus. The tensor tympani muscle.

Mall′eolar. *Malleola′ris.* Pertaining to the ankles. Applied to two branches of the anterior tibial artery.

Malleolar Arteries. Two arteries of the ankle derived from the anterior tibial.

Malle′olus. Diminutive of *malleus*, a mallet. The two projections formed by the tibia and fibula at the ankle; the internal is called the *malleolus internus*, and the external, *malleolus externus*.

Mal′let Automat′ic. An instrument operated by the action of a spiral spring or a steel spring, and used for condensing gold in filling teeth. See AUTOMATIC MALLET.

Mal′let, Buckingham's and BONWILL's dental mallets designed to be attached to and operated by the dental engine. See AUTOMATIC PLUGGER.

Mallet, Den′tal. A hand instrument made of lead, tin, steel, wood or metal compound and used for condensing gold in filling teeth.

Mallet, Electro-Magnetic. A dental instrument for condensing gold in filling teeth, and operated by electro-magnetism as a motive power.

Mallet, Hyde's Pneumatic. A dental mallet with an air-pump attached, which is operated by the foot revolving fly and drive wheels.

Mallet Plug′gers. Instruments with points more or less deeply serrated for introducing and condensing gold in filling teeth, upon which blows are struck with a small hand mallet. Different forms are manufactured, known by the names of the inventors.

Mallet, Pneumat′ic. A dental mallet having air as a motor, and devised by Dr. W. H. Jackson. See PNEUMATIC MALLET.

Mal′leus. A hammer or mallet. The outermost of the four bones of the ear is so named from its shape.

Mal′low, Marsh. A plant of the genus *Althæa.*

Mallow, Vervain. Malva Alcea.

Malpig′hi, Acini of. A number of small, dark spots scattered through the plexus formed by the blood-vessels and uriniferous tubes in the kidney.

Malpig′hian Bod′ies. *Cor′pora Malpig′hi.* Small bodies or corpuscles found in the kidney; also certain white corpuscles found in the spleen.

Malpighian Ves′sels. A term applied in *Entomology* to the biliary pouches or cæca of some insects, described by Malpighi, which serve as a substitute for the liver.

Malt. Barley, or other grain, made to germinate by steeping it in water, and afterwards drying in a kiln, for the purpose of making beer.

Mal′tha. From μαλαττω, to soften. Mineral pitch, or tallow.

Malt′ine. Preparations and foods for invalids of malted wheat or barley: sometimes combined with cod-liver oil and other nutritive agents.

Malt′ing. The act of making malt.

Malt′ose. Sugar obtained by the action of diastase on the fecula of barley. By some it is considered to be identical with dextrine.

Ma′lum. Disease. Also, an apple.

Malum Canum. *Malum coto′neum.* The quince.

Malum Cit′reum. The citron.

Malum Med′icum. The lemon.

Malum Mor′tuum. A cutaneous affection in which the affected parts appear to be struck with death.

Malum Pilare. See TRICHOSIS.

Ma′lus. *Pirus malus.* The apple.

Malus Indica. *Biliumbi biting-bing* of Bontius. A tree of the East Indies, the root of which yields a cooling juice, which is drank in fevers, and the leaves, boiled with rice, are used as a cataplasm. The ripe fruit is eaten, and the unripe made into a pickle for the table.

Mal′va. A genus of plants of the order *Malvaceæ.*

Malva Sylves′tris. The common mallow. High mallow. The leaves and flowers are sometimes used in fomentations, cataplasms, and enemas.

Mamelle′. See MAMMA.

Mam′elon. See NIPPLE.

Mam′ma. The glandular organ peculiar to mammiferous animals, imperfectly developed in the male, and destined in the female for the secretion of milk; the female breast.

Mamma′lia. From *mamma*, the breast. A class of animals comprising all those which suckle their young.

Mammal′ogy. From *mamma*, and λογος, a discourse. A treatise on the organization, habits, properties, and classification of Mammals.

Mam′mary. *Mamma′rius;* from *mamma*, the breast. Relating to the breast.

Mammary Abscess. Abscess of the breast.

Mammary Ar′teries. They are three in number, one *internal*, and two *external*. The internal is a branch of the subclavian, and gives off the *mediastinal*, *thymal*, and *pericardial* arteries. The external are given off by the axillary artery.

Mam′mary Gland. The organ which secretes the milk.

Mammary Sarco′ma. A tumor of the texture and color of the mammary gland, occurring in various parts of the body.

Mammary Veins. These veins follow the course of the mammary arteries.

Mammif′era. Mammalia.

Mam′miform. Like a nipple; mastoid process of the temporal bone.

Mammil′la. The nipple.

Mam′millary. *Mammilla′ris.* Pertaining to the nipple or breast. Also, resembling a nipple, a term used in many of the sciences.

Mammillary Em′inences. *Corpora albican′tia.* Two white bodies, of the size of a pea, behind the *tuber cinereum*, and between the *crura cerebri*.

Mam′millated. *Mam′miform.* Mastoid; resembling a nipple.

Man′dible. *Mandib′ula.* From *mando*, to chew. A jaw. In *Zoology*, the lower jaw of mammals, both jaws of birds, and in insects the upper or anterior pair of jaws.

Mandib′ulum. *Mandibula.* From *mandero*, to chew. The inferior maxillary bone.

Mandra′gora. The mandrake.

Man′drake. A plant of the genus *Atropa*, formerly used as a narcotic.

Man′drel. A revolving shank for confining in a lathe a substance to be turned; used in *Mechanical Dentistry* for rotating grinding-wheels and polishing-brushes, and in *Operative Dentistry*, in connection with the dental engine, for revolving disks, corundum, and wood points, &c.

Man′ducate. To chew; to eat.

Manduca′tion. *Manduca′tio.* Mastication.

Man′ganate. A combination of manganic acid and a base.

Man′ganese. A grayish-white, hard, brittle metal, of a granular texture.

Manganese, Black Oxide of. *Manganese, oxide of. Manganese, binoxide of. Manganese, peroxide of.* This oxide is much used in the manufacture of porcelain teeth, for giving a purplish hue to the enamel. It is never, however, used by itself for this purpose, but in combination with some other oxides.

Manganese, Sulphate of. A very soluble, rose-colored salt.

Mangane′sic Acid. *Mangan′ic acid.* An acid existing in the *chameleon mineral*, termed manganate of potash.

Mangane′sii Sul′phas. Sulphate of manganese. This substance is in the form of colorless, or pale rose-colored crystals. It acts as a cholagogue purgative, and, also, as an alterative.

Manga′nium. See MANGANESE.

Manganum. Symbol Mn. Atomic weight, 54. A silver white metal with the properties of iron. Used in medicine in the form of oxides, sulphates and iodide. In small doses, a tonic.

Man′ganous. An oxide of manganese.

Ma′nia. From λαινομαι, to rage. Raving madness.

Mania-à-Potu. Delirium tremens.

Ma′niac. One affected with mania.

Man′icure. From *manus*, the hand, and *cura*, *care*. The processes of beautifying the hand. Also one who professionally attends to the care of the hands and nails.

Man′ikin. A model of plaster or *papier maché, etc.*, showing the anatomy of the body or of an organ.

Manipula′tion. From *manus*, a hand. The art of using or handling instruments. In *Chemistry*, the preparation of substances for experiment, and in *Pharmacy*, the preparation of medicines.

Manipula′tor. One who manipulates.

Manipulator, Amalgam. A dental instrument for introducing amalgam fillings.

Manip′ulus. A handful.

Man′na. A saccharine matter which exudes from many plants, especially the *Frax-*

inus ornus. It is used as a laxative. Dose ʒj to ʒij.

Manna Metallo′rum. Calomel.

Man′nite. Manna-sugar; the sweet principle of manna on which its laxative virtues depend.

Manu′brium. From *manus*, a hand. The handle of anything, or the hilt.

Manubrium Ma′nus. The radius.

Manubrium Ster′ni. The uppermost part of the sternum.

Manulu′vium. A hand-bath.

Man′us. The hand.

Manustupra′tio. See MASTURBATION.

Ma′ple Su′gar. Sugar made from the juice of the *Acer saccharinum.*

Maran′ta. A genus of plants of the order *Marantaceæ.*

Maranta Arundina′cea. Arrow-root.

Marasmop′yra. *Marasmus*, a wasting away. Hectic fever.

Maras′mus. From *μαραινω*, to grow lean. Atrophy. Emaciation.

Mar′ble. The several varieties of carbonate of lime which have a granular crystalline texture.

Marcasi′ta. Marcasite. Pyrites.

Marcasita Alba. Bismuth.

Marcasita Plum′bea. Antimony.

Marces′cent. *Marces′cens.* Withering; decaying. Applied in *Botany* to flowers which wither some time before they fall off.

Marcet's Blow-Pipe. A spirit-lamp fed by a jet of oxygen.

Mar′cor. Emaciation. Atrophy.

Marco′res. Such diseases as are characterized by general emaciation.

Margar′ic Acid. From *μαργαριτη*, a pearl. An acid obtained from margarine, in the form of pearly scales.

Mar′garine. *Marga′rin.* A peculiar pearl-like substance found pure in the solid part of human fat or olive oil. An artificial substitute for butter.

Margari′ta. Pearl. Also, a tumor of the eye resembling pearl.

Mar′garite. A mineral of a grayish-white color, found in Tyrol.

Margarit′ic Acid. One of the fatty acids which result from the saponification of castor-oil.

Mar′garone. A peculiar fatty substance crystallizing in pearly scales, obtained by distilling margaric acid with quick-lime.

Mar′garyl. Consisting of stearin and margarin.

Mar′igold. A plant of the genus *Calendula*, bearing a yellow flower.

Marine Acid. Muriatic, or hydrochloric acid.

Marine Salt. Common salt. Chloride of sodium.

Mar′joram. Sweet marjoram. Origanum.

Mark′ing Ink. See INDELIBLE INK.

Marl. An earth or clay containing more or less potash and carbonate of lime.

Mar′malade. A confection of quinces, or other fruit, and sugar, reduced to a pultaceous consistence.

Marma′ryga. From *μαρμαιρω*, to shine. Flashings or coruscations before the eye.

Mar′mor. Marble.

Mar′row. The fatty substance contained in the medullary cavities in the long cylindrical bones.

Marrow, Spinal. The medulla spinalis.

Marrubium Vulgare. Common horehound; white horehound. It is tonic, slightly stimulant, and in large doses laxative.

Mars. *Martis.* The alchemical name of iron.

Mars Solu′bilis. Ferrum tartarizatum.

Marsh's Test Apparatus. An instrument for detecting the presence of arsenious acid in solution, consisting of a curved tube in which the suspected fluid is inclosed with pieces of zinc and dilute sulphuric acid. The hydrogen thus produced combines with any arsenic present, forming gaseous arseniuretted hydrogen, which, on being permitted to escape by a small jet, is easily ignited, and if a plate or tube be held over the flame, a mirror of metallic arsenic will be seen.

Marshall Hall's Method. See RESUSCITATION.

Marshall's Cerate. A cerate composed of palm oil, calomel, acetate of lead, and citrine ointment.

Marsu′pial. *Marsupialis;* from *marsupium*, a purse. The obturator internus muscle. Also, the abdominal pouch of the opossum, kangaroo, &c., into which their young are received and nourished for some time after they are born.

Marsu′pium. Μ*αρσυρος*, a little sack. A pouch; the large cavity of the peritoneum. Also, the scrotum.

Mar′tial. *Martia′lis;* from *mars*, iron. An old designation for several preparations of iron.

Martial Æthiops. Protoxide of iron.

Martial Salts. Salts of iron.

Mar′tis Limatu′ra. Iron filings.

Mas. Male.

Mas′chale. The axilla.

Mas′culine. *Mas*, a male. Male, or belonging to the male sex; resembling a man.

Mas. From *massa*, a mass. A mass.

Mass Blue. See Hydrargyrum.

Mas′sa. From *μασσω*, to mix. A mass. Generally applied to the compound from which pills are to be formed.

Massa de Hydrar′gyro. See Blue Mass.

Massage. From *μασσω*, to knead. A method of effecting changes in the nutrition of the body by rubbing, kneading, &c.

Masse′sis. Mastication.

Masse′ter. From *μασσαομαι*, to chew. A muscle of the lower jaw, situated at the side and back part of the face, in front of the meatus externus. It arises by two portions, the one anterior and tendinous from the superior maxilla, where it joins the malar bone; the other, from the inferior edge of the malar bone and the zygomatic arch as far back as the glenoid cavity, and is inserted, tendinous and fleshy, into the external side of the ramus of the jaw, and its angles, as far up as the coronoid process. The use of this muscle, when both portions act together, is to close the jaws; if the anterior acts alone, the jaw is brought forward; if the posterior, it is drawn backward.

Masseter′ic. Relating or belonging to the masseter muscle.

Massi′cot. The yellow oxide of lead.

Mas′taden. *Μαστος*, the breast, and *αδην*, a gland. The mammary gland, or female breast.

Mastadeni′tis. *Mastaden.* Inflammation of the mammary gland.

Mastal′gia. *Μαστος*, and *αλγος*, pain. Pain of the mammary gland, or breast.

Mastaux′e. *Μαστος*, and *αυξη*, increase. Swollen or enlarged female breast.

Masthelco′sis. *Μαστος*, and *ελκωστις*, ulceration. Ulceration of mamma.

Mas′tic. Mastich. A resinous substance, stimulant and tonic. Dissolved in alcohol or oil of turpentine, it is used as a varnish. It has been used as a temporary filling material in decayed teeth.

Mastica′tion. *Mastica′tio;* from *mastico*, to chew. The act of chewing food, or the process by which it is comminuted, and mixed with saliva, preparatory to being introduced into the stomach. The organs of mastication are the superior and inferior maxillary, and the palate bones, the teeth, and the temporal, masseter, and the external and internal pterygoid muscles. To these might also be added the lips, the various movements of which depend upon the single and combined action of their muscles which extend over the greater portion of the face.

The upper jaw, being rendered immovable by its connection with the bones of the head, is aptly compared by Richerand to an anvil, on which the lower jaw, in the act of mastication, "strikes as a movable hammer," but the motions of the latter, and the pressure which it exerts, in these efforts, upon the former, would have the effect, continues this learned physiologist, to displace the different bones of the face, were they merely placed in juxtaposition, or only held together by sutures, if not so supported as "to transmit to the skull the double effort which presses on it from below upward, and pushes out laterally." Hence we find the fabric of the face supported in an upward direction, by the ascending apophyses of the superior maxilla, the orbitar processes of the malar and the vertical processes of the palate bones; and laterally, by the zygomatic processes of the temporal, which articulates with the malar bones.

Two distinct actions are concerned in mastication. The first consists in separating a portion of food by means of the incisors, and the second, its manducation by the molars. The lower jaw being depressed, the food is placed between the lower and upper incisors, when, by the action of the elevator muscles, their edges are brought together; the condyles and interarticular cartilages retaining the position on the articular eminences which they were made to assume in the first movement of the jaw, the grinding surfaces of the molars do not meet. But as soon as the incisors come together, the lower jaw is drawn slightly backward by the contraction of the temporal and masseter muscles. By this movement the lower incisors pass backward and slightly upward, separating the food by an action which has been compared to the cutting of a pair of shears. The lower jaw is now depressed sufficiently to admit the separated portion of food between the superior and inferior molars, which is conveyed there by the action of the tongue, lips, and cheeks. It is then successively elevated and depressed, while at the same time, a degree of lateral motion is given to it by the alternate action of the external and internal pterygoid muscles. By this complicated movement of elevation and partial rotation, the process of mastication is effected.

The amount of lateral and rotary motion, however, is greatly influenced by the relationship which the teeth sustain to each other when the mouth is closed. It is much greater when the incisors of the upper jaw strike plumb upon the lower, than when the former shut over the latter. The process of mastication, however, is very much aided by the adaptation of the tubercles of the molars of one jaw to the depressions of those of the other, into which they constantly glide as the teeth come together.

The food during the process of mastication, is penetrated by the saliva, which facilitates the reduction of it into a pultaceous mass. Reduced to this state, it is ready for deglutition.

Mastication is justly regarded as the first step in the process of digestion, and viewed in this light, it assumes an importance in the functions of the animal economy which would not otherwise attach to it. Upon the complete disintegration of alimentary substances, healthy digestion greatly depends; and it is, doubtless, owing in a great degree to the imperfect manner in which this is effected, that many of the numerous cases of dyspepsia, continually occurring, are measurably attributable.

Mas′ticatory. The instruments and process of mastication. Also, a substance intended to be chewed for the purpose of exciting salivary secretion.

Mas′tiche. Mastic. A concrete resinous exudation from the *Pistacia lentiscus.* See Mastic.

Mastich Herb. Common herb mastich; the popular name of *Thymus mastichinæ.*

Mastich Tree. The popular name of *Pistacia lentiscus.*

Mas′ticin, or **Mas′ticine.** A peculiar principle obtained by the action of alcohol on mastich.

Mas′ticus. Mastic. Belonging to the mammæ.

Masti′tis. From μαστος, the breast, and *itis,* signifying inflammation. Inflammation of the breast.

Mas′tix. Mastich.

Mastocarcino′ma. From μαστος, the breast, and καρκινωμα, cancer. Cancer of the breast.

Mastoideocente′sis. From *Mastoid,* and κεντησις, a puncture. Perforation of the mastoid process.

Mastodes. Having large breasts.

Mastodyn′ia. From μαστος, the breast, and οδυνη, pain. Pain in the breast, generally of a neuralgic character.

Mastodynia Apostemato′sa. Inflammation and abscess of the breast.

Mas′toid. *Mastoideus;* from μαστος, breast, and ειδος, resemblance. Nipple-shaped. Also, processes of bone shaped like a nipple, and the sterno-cleido-mastoideus muscle.

Mastoid Aperture. The opening between the cavity of the tympanum and the mastoid cells.

Mastoid Ar′tery. *Arteria mastoidea.* A posterior branch of the external carotid.

Mastoid Can′cer. A firm carcinomatous growth, resembling the boiled udder of the cow.

Mastoid Cells. *Mastoid sinuses.* Cells in the mastoid process, which communicate with each other, and open into the cavity of the tympanum. They increase the intensity of sound.

Mastoid Fora′men. A hole by the side of the mastoid process.

Mastoid Fos′sa. A depression at the inner surface of the mastoid portion of the temporal bone. It forms part of the lateral sinus.

Mastoid or ***Digas′tric Groove.*** A groove at the inner side of the mastoid process, which affords attachment to the posterior belly of the digastric muscle.

Mastoid, Mam′miform, or ***Mam′millary Proc′ess.*** A large, round protuberance at the inferior and posterior part of the temporal bone.

Mastoid Muscle Poste′rior. Splenius.

Mastoide′us. The sterno cleido mastoideus muscle.

Mastoideus Latera′lis. The complex minor.

Maston′cus. A tumor of the breast.

Mastorrhag′ia. From μαστος, and ρηγνυμι, to break forth. An unusual flow of milk.

Mas′tos. From μαστος, breast. Mamma.

Mastothe′ca. From μαστος, the breast, and θηκη, pouch or purse. A term applied in *Zoology,* by Illiger, to the abdominal pouch in the *Marsupial Mammifera.*

Masturba′tion. Excitation of the genital organs with the hand.

Mat. Small portions of gold or tin foil cut from the tape form into different sizes for filling teeth.

Ma′ter. A mother; applied in *Anatomy* to two membranes of the brain.

Mater Aceti. Mother of vinegar; a mould plant developed in vinegar.

Mater Metallo′rum. Quicksilver.

Mater Perta′rum. Mother of pearl.

Mate′ria. Matter.

Materia Medica. That branch of medical science which embraces the knowledge of medicines, their action on the animal economy, and mode of administration. Also, a collective term, comprising all medicines, or all substances, natural or artificial, which are used in medical practice as remedies in disease.

Mati′co. A Peruvian plant, the *Piper angustifolium.* A valuable styptic, aromatic stimulant, and tonic. As a styptic the powdered leaves are used.

Mat′rass. *Matra′cium.* A retort; a glass vessel with a long neck, used in chemistry and pharmacy.

Matres Cer′ebri. The meninges of the brain.

Matrica′ria. A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ.* Dose, ʒss to ʒj.

Matricaria Chamomil′la. Wild corn. German Chamomile. The flower possesses mild tonic properties.

Matricaria Parthe′nium. Feverfew. Mother's-wort. The flowers are stomachic, tonic, and emmenagogue.

Matric′ulate. From *matricula,* a roll or register, diminutive of matrix. To receive admission and to enroll among the members of a College or University. Also, one thus admitted.

Ma′trix. Plural matrices. *Ma′trici.* A mould; the cavity in which anything is formed. In *Anatomy,* the uterus; applied by also French writers to the sac of a tooth. In *Mineralogy,* the earthy matter which accompanies ore. In *Dentistry,* a piece of steel or other metal of suitable form, used in filling proximal cavities. It is placed between the tooth to be filled and the adjoining one, and held in position by wooden wedges, thus forming a temporary wall against which the filling of gold may be consolidated. See MATRIX, DENTAL. In *Dental Mechanism,* a mould of sand or other substance in which dies for swaging are cast.

Matrix, Dental. A small instrument, devised by Dr. Lewis Jack, to facilitate the filling of a cavity where the lateral wall is wanting. They are formed of slightly wedge-shaped pieces of steel, hollowed out at their thicker edge, the depression terminating at the thinner edge. The plain part of the face is file-cut, and at each end a square cut is made, to accommodate the points of the pliers used for adjusting the matrix. A number of pairs are necessary to meet the requirements of the different cases.

Mat′ter. In popular language, every substance which enters into the composition of a body, or which has sensible properties. In *Physiology,* all substances evacuated from the intestinal canal and eliminated from the surface of the body. In *Pathology,* pus and other morbid evacuations.

Matura′tion. *Matura′tio.* Progress to maturity of an abscess.

Matu′rative. *Matu′rans.* Remedies which promote the suppuration of an inflammatory tumor.

Matur′ity. Perfect development. Ripeness.

Maw. In common language, the stomach of brutes.

Maxil′la. From *μασσαω,* to chew. The jaw, either upper or lower.

Maxilla, Infe′rior. The lower jaw.

Maxilla, Supe′rior. The upper jaw.

Maxil′lare Inferius Os. *Maxilla inferior. Mandibula.* The lower jaw is the largest bone of the face, and, though but one bone in the adult, it consists of two symmetrical pieces in the fœtus.

It occupies the lower part of the face, has a semicircular form, and extends back to the base of the skull.

It is divided into the body and extremities. The body is the middle and horizontal portion; this is divided along its centre by a ridge called the *symphisis,* which is the place of separation in the infant state; the middle portion projects at its inferior part into an eminence called the *mental process* or chin, on each side of which is a depression for the muscles of the lower lip, and externally to these depressions are two foramina, called *anterior mental,* for transmitting an artery and nerve of the same name.

The horizontal portion or sides extend backward and outward, and on the other surface have an oblique line for the attachment of muscles.

On the inner surface of the middle part behind the chin, along the line of the symphisis, there is a chain of eminences called *genial processes,* to the superior of which the frænum linguæ is attached, to the middle the genio-hyoglossi, and to the inferior the genio-hyoid muscles; on each side of these eminences are depressions for the sublingual glands, and on each side of these depressions there runs an oblique ridge upward and outward, to the interior part of which is attached the mylo-hyoid muscle, and to the posterior part, the superior constrictor of the pharynx; this latter muscle is consequently involved, more or less, in the extraction of the last molar teeth Below this line there is a groove for the mylo-hyoid nerve.

The upper edge of the body is surmounted by the *alveolar process* and cavities corresponding in number and size to the roots of the teeth.

The lower edge, called the base, is rounded, obtuse and receives the superficial fascia and platysma muscle.

The extremities of the body have two large processes rising up at an obtuse angle, named the *rami* of the lower jaw. These processes are flat and broad on their surfaces; the outer is covered with the masseter muscle, the inner has a deep groove which leads to a large hole, the *posterior dental* or maxillary foramen, for transmitting the inferior dental nerves and vessels to the dental canal running along the roots of the teeth. This foramen is protected by a spine, to which the internal lateral ligament is attached.

The ramus has a projection at its lower part, which is the angle of the lower jaw; its upper ridge is curved, having a process at each end; the anterior one is the *coronoid process;* this is triangular, and has the temporal muscle inserted into it; the posterior is the *condyloid,* and articulates with the temporal bone. This process has a neck for the insertion of the pterygoid muscle.

The structure of the lower jaw is compact externally, cellular within and traversed in the greater part of its extent by the inferior dental canal.

The lower jaw is developed from two centres of ossification, which meet at the symphisis. It is articulated to the temporal bones by the condyles and several ligaments, namely, an external and internal lateral, the capsular, intermaxillary, stylo-maxillary and two synovial membranes. It is also articulated with the teeth.

Maxil'lare Superius Os. *Maxilla superior.* The upper jaw is composed of two bones which are united on the median line of the face. They occupy the anterior upper part of the face, are of very irregular form, and each consists of a body, processes and foramina.

The body is the central part of the bone and has four surfaces, namely, the anterior or facial surface, the posterior or zygomatic, the superior or orbital and the inferior or palatine surface.

The *anterior surface* is irregularly convex, and has a depression about its centre just above the canine fossa. immediately above which is the infra-orbitar foramen for transmitting an artery and nerve of the same name; its upper and inner edge forms part of the lower margin of the orbit, from the inner extremity of which proceeds upward towards the nasal and frontal bones, a long and rather flat process, the nasal process of the superior maxilla; it is of a pyramidal form; its posterior edge forming the internal margin of the orbit and helping to make the lachrymal groove; its anterior edge receives the cartilages of the nose; its upper corresponds to the nasal bones, and its summit to the frontal, while its outer surface gives attachment to the muscles, and its inner enters into the formation of the nose.

From the lower edge of its *anterior surface* the alveolar processes and cavities are formed; these consist in depressions of a more or less conical form, and correspond to the number of teeth or roots of teeth they are intended to receive.

The *posterior*, or *zygomatic surface,* is convex, directed backwards and outwards, and forms part of the zygomatic fossa. About its centre it is perforated by three or four small holes, the posterior dental canals, which go to the alveoli of the molar teeth.

The *lower surface* extends from the alveolar processes in front to the horizontal plate of the palate bones behind, called the palatine processes, which are rough below, forming the roof of the mouth, and smooth above, making the floor of the nostrils. They are united along the median line, at the anterior part of which is the foramen incisivum, having two openings in the nares above, while there is but one in the mouth below.

The *upper* or *orbital surface* is triangular in shape, with its base in front, forming the anterior, lower and internal edge of the orbit, while its apex extends back to the bottom; it forms the floor of the orbit and roof of the antrum; its internal edge is united to the lachrymal, ethmoid and palate bones; its external edge assists in forming the spheno-maxillary fissure, and along its central surface is seen a canal running from behind, forward and inward, the infra-orbitar canal. This canal divides into two; the smaller is the *anterior dental*, which descends to the anterior alveoli along the front wall of the antrum; the other is the proper continuation of the canal, and ends at the infra-orbitar hole; along the upper part of the line uniting the palatine processes there is a ridge, the *nasal crest*, for receiving the vomer, and at the anterior part of this crest there is a projection forward, the *nasal spine;* at the external and upper part of the body is a *malar* process.

The body of the superior maxilla is occupied by a large and very important cavity called the *antrum Highmorianum* or maxillary sinus. This cavity is somewhat triangular in shape, with its base looking to the nose, and its apex to the malar process. Its upper wall is formed by the floor of the orbit, its lower by the alveoli of the molar teeth, which sometimes perforate this cavity. The canine fossa bounds it in front, while the tuberosity closes it behind.

The opening of this cavity is on its nasal portion or base into the middle meatus of the nose, and in the skeleton is large, while in the natural state it is much contracted by the ethmoid bone above, the inferior spongy below, the palate bone behind, the lachrymal bone in front and by the mucous membrane which passes through the opening and lines the antrum.

This cavity communicates with the anterior ethmoidal cells and frontal sinus.

The structure of the upper jaw is thick and cellular in its alveolar and other processes.

It is articulated with two bones of the cranium, the frontal and ethmoid, and seven of the face, namely, the nasal, malar, lachrymal, palate, inferior turbinated, vomer, to its fellow, and also to the teeth. Sometimes it articulates with the orbital plate of the sphenoid.

Its development is very complicated, and is stated to be by as many osseous points as that of the body and its various processes.

Max′illary. *Maxilla′ris;* from *maxilla*, the jaw. Pertaining to the jaws.

Maxillary Ar′tery, Exter′nal. See Facial Artery.

Maxillary Ar′tery, Inter′nal. One of the terminal branches of the external carotid. It commences in the substance of the parotid gland, opposite the meatus auditorius externus, then goes horizontally behind the neck of the condyle of the lower jaw to the pterygoidei muscles, between which it passes, and then proceeds forward to the tuberosity of the superior maxillary bone, from whence it takes a vertical direction upward, between the temporal and external pterygoid muscles to the zygomatic fossa, where it again becomes horizontal, and, finally, ends in the spheno-maxillary fossa, by dividing into several branches.

Those branches of the internal maxillary supplying the passive organs of mastication, or the superior and inferior maxillary bones with the teeth, are the inferior maxillary or dental artery, the alveolar or superior dental, the infra-orbital, the superior palatine and the spheno-palatine.

Maxillary Articula′tor, Bean's. An articulator, or skeleton model of the jaws, which, in connection with his Condylometer, can be adjusted so as to correspond in its mechanical movements to the jaw of any particular patient. It is used in the construction of interdental splints, and in articulating sets of artificial teeth. When used as an antagonizing model, if properly adjusted, the "bite" can be lengthened or shortened, when once obtained, without destroying the correct antagonism of the teeth. See Fractures of the Maxillary Bones.

Maxillary Bone, Inferior. Maxillare inferius os.

Maxillary Bone, Superior. Maxillare superius os.

Maxillary Gland. *Glandu′la maxilla′ris.* Submaxillary Gland. One of the three salivary glands, situated under the base of the lower jaw, resting upon the hyo-glossus and mylohyoideus muscles, and separated from the parotid gland by a process of fascia, and from the sublingual by the mylo-hyoideus muscle.

It is of an oval form, pale color, and, like the parotid, consists in its structure of small granulations, held together by cellular tissue, and each having a small excretory duct, which, successively uniting with one another, finally forms one common duct, the duct of Wharton, which passes above the mylo-hyoid muscle, and, running forward and inward, enters the mouth below the tip of the tongue, at a papilla seen on either side of the frænum linguæ.

The use of this gland is the same as the parotid,—to secrete the saliva, and its duct is the route by which it is conducted into the mouth.

Maxillary Nerve, Inferior. This nerve forms the third great division of the fifth pair. It is the largest branch, and passes from the ganglion of *Gasser* through the foramen ovale of the sphenoid bone to the zygomatic fossa.

This nerve, as stated, is united to the anterior or motor roots, which come together on the outside of the foramen ovale; then, in the zygomatic fossa, the inferior maxillary nerve divides into two branches: 1. An *external* or *superior;* 2. An *internal* or *inferior.* The *external* is the motor branch, and gives off the *masseteric,* the *temporal, buccal* and *pterygoid* branches.

The *internal* division of this nerve consists of three branches, all of which give sensation, and are the *anterior auricular,* the *gustatory* and the *inferior dental.*

Maxillary Nerve, Superior. This nerve proceeds from the middle of the Casserian ganglion, passes through the foramen rotundum of the sphenoid bone, into the pterygo-maxillary fossa; here it enters the canal of the floor of the orbit, the infra-orbitar canal, traverses its whole extent, and emerges on the face at the infra-orbitar foramen, where it terminates in numerous filaments in the muscles and integuments of the upper lip and cheek.

The superior maxillary nerve supplies the upper jaw, and gives off many important branches, which are as follows:

In the pterygo-maxillary fossa two branches descend to a small reddish body, called the ganglion of *Meckel,* or the spheno-palatine ganglion, which is situated on the outer side of the nasal or vertical plate of the palate bone.

Three branches proceed from this ganglion: 1. An *inferior descending,* or *palatine* nerve; 2. An *internal, lateral, nasal* or *spheno-palatine;* 3. A *posterior pterygoid* or *Vidian.* The superior maxillary nerve also gives off the *orbital* and the *posterior dental* nerves.

Maxillary Sinus. *Antrum Highmoria'num. Antrum maxillæ superioris.* See MAXILLARE SUPERIUS OS.

Maxillary Sinus, Diseases of. The diseases of this cavity, though often of a dangerous and formidable nature, have received less attention from the surgical and medical practitioner than almost any to which the body is liable. Among the different forms of morbid action set up here, are,—1. *Inflammation of the lining membrane;* 2. *A purulent condition of its secretions;* 3. *Abscess;* 4. *Ulceration of the lining membrane;* 5. *Caries, necrosis and softening of its osseous parietes;* 6. *Tumors of the lining membrane and periosteum;* 7. *Exostosis of its osseous parietes.* Besides the above, it sometimes becomes the seat of injuries produced by mechanical violence.

The form which the disease puts on is determined by the state of the constitutional health, or some specific tendency of the general system, and we can, therefore, readily imagine that a cause which, in one person, would give rise only to simple inflammation of the lining membrane, or mucous engorgement, might, in another, produce an ill-conditioned ulcer, fungus hæmatodes or osteosarcoma. Simple inflammation and mucous engorgement not unfrequently cause caries and exfoliation of the surrounding osseous tissues, and, as a consequence, in some instances, even the destruction of the life of the patient. For diseases and wounds of the maxillary sinus, see *Harris's Prin. and Pract. of Dentistry.*

Max'imum. The greatest amount or quantity; opposed to minimum.

Mead. A fermented liquor made from honey and water.

Mea'sles. *Rube'ola.* A cutaneous disease characterized by a crimson rash in stigmatized dots, appearing about the third or fourth day, and ending in about three days in mealy desquamation. The eruption is usually preceded by hoarseness, a dry cough and sneezing, and is attended by febrile symptoms. Measles cause defective teeth of a narrowed width, compressed, eroded edges and vertical grooves on the crowns; also exfoliation of the tooth-germs, as well as of the jaws.

Mea'tus. A passage or canal.

Meatus Audito'rius Exter'nus. The external auditory passage.

Meatus Auditoriuus Inter'nus. The internal auditory passage.

Meatus Cœ'cus. The Eustachian tube.

Meatus Nari'um. Nasal fossæ.

Meatus Urina'rius. The orifice of the urethra.

Mechan'ical. *Mechani'cus;* from μηχανη, a machine. Pertaining to a machine; the art of constructing machines. Also, acting by physical power. It relates, too, to the sensible properties of masses of matter. In *Medicine*, remedies which act by irritation. Also, physicians who refer every function of the body, whether healthy or morbid, to a certain condition of the mechanical properties of the blood and other parts of the body. For the application of the term in *Dental Surgery*, see MECHANICAL DENTISTRY.

Mechan′ical Dent′istry. The art of constructing and applying artificial teeth, artificial palates, obturators and appliances for the correction of irregularity in the arrangement of the natural teeth. See *Harris's Prin. and Pract. of Dentistry;* IMPRESSIONS OF THE MOUTH IN WAX; METALLIC BASE FOR ARTIFICIAL TEETH; MODEL, PLASTER AND METALLIC, OF THE ALVEOLAR BORDER; MODEL, ANTAGONIZING, FOR ARTIFICIAL TEETH; MOUNTING MINERAL TEETH UPON A METALLIC BASE, &C.

Mechan′ics. The science which treats of the laws of motion of material bodies.

Mechanics, Animal. That part of physiology which treats of the laws which govern the movements of the animal body.

Mech′anism. The structure of the body; the assemblage of the parts of a machine; any part or structure having the nature of a machine.

Mech′anist. One who is skilled in mechanism. In *Dentistry*, one who gives attention to the details of the manufacture and insertion of artificial teeth. See DENTAL PROSTHESIS.

Meck′el's Gan′glion. The sphenopalatine ganglion.

Mec′onate. A salt resulting from the combination of meconic acid with a salifiable base.

Meconic Acid. From *μηκων*, a poppy. A peculiar acid contained in opium.

Mec′onin. *Mec′onine;* a peculiar crystalline substance extracted from opium.

Meco′nium. From *μηκωη*, the poppy. The inspissated juice of the *Papaver somniferum.* Also, the excrement in the large intestines of the fœtus.

Me′dian. *Medianus*, from *medium*, the middle. That which occupies the middle; the central or middle portion.

Median Line. The imaginary vertical line supposed to divide a body into two equal parts.

Median Nerve. A nerve occupying an intermediate position between the radial and ulnar nerves, and passing down the middle of the forearm to the palm of the hand.

Median Veins. Three of the veins of the forearm are so called, the *median cephalic*, the *median basilic*, and the *common median.*

Mediasti′num. The membranous partition which divides the thorax into two lateral halves.

Mediastinum Cer′ebri. The falx cerebri.

Me′diate. *Media′tus.* Middle; between two extremes. Indirect.

Mediate Ausculta′tion. The use of the stethoscope in examining the sounds of the lungs, heart, &c.

Mediate Percus′sion. The using of a pleximeter on walls of chest.

Med′ical. *Medica′lis.* Relating to the science or profession of medicine.

Medical Jurispru′dence. Legal medicine.

Med′icament. *Medicamen′tum;* from *medicare*, to heal. A medicine; a healing application.

Med′icated. Having medicine in it; treated with medicine; purified and fitted for medical use.

Medica′tion. *Medica′tio.* The change produced in the animal economy by the operation of medicine.

Medic′atrix. Healing or curing.

Medici′na. The healing art. A science which has for its object the cure of disease and the preservation of health.

Medicina Conservati′va. Hygiene.

Medicina Diœtet′ica. Dietetic medicine; that part of medicine which relates to diet.

Medicina Gymnas′tica. That part of medicine which relates to exercise.

Medicina Hermet′ica. The employment of chemical remedies in the treatment of disease.

Medicina Prophylac′tica. Hygiene. Preventive medicine.

Medic′inal. *Medicina′lis;* from *medicina*, medicine. Having remedial powers; adapted to the mitigation and cure of disease.

Medic′inal Days. Critical days.

Medicinal Hours. The hours when it is supposed medicine may be given with greatest advantage. Those most commonly fixed upon are in the morning fasting, about an hour before dinner, and some hours after it, and before going to bed. But, as a general rule, the times should be governed by the symptoms.

Med′icine. *Medici′na.* The healing art; the science and art of healing and curing disease. Also, a medicine.

Medicine, Clin′ical. See CLINICAL MEDICINE.

Medicine, Legal. Medical jurisprudence. See Legal Medicine.

Medico-Chirurgical. Belonging or relating both to medicine and surgery.

Medico-Legal. Relating to legal medicine, as a *medico-legal* inquiry.

Med′icus. A physician.

Meditul′lium. A term synonymous with *diplöe;* also the medullary juice in the spongy tissue of the short bones, and extremities of the long bones.

Me′dium. The middle place or degree.

Medul′la. Marrow. Also, the pith of vegetables, and the white substance of the brain.

Medulla Oblonga′ta. The upper enlarged portion of the spinal cord, resting upon the basilary process of the occipital bone.

Medulla Spina′lis. The spinal cord.

Med′ullary. *Medulla′ris;* from *medulla,* marrow. Relating to, or resembling, marrow.

Medullary Ar′teries. The arteries which go to the marrow of the bones.

Medullary Mem′brane. The periosteal membrane which lines the cavities of hollow bones.

Medullary Sarco′ma. Fungus hæmatodes.

Medullary Sub′stance. The white part of the brain. Also, the internal substance of the kidney.

Medullary Tumors. Resembling the brain in structure.

Medullo′sus. *Medulla,* marrow. Resembling marrow; full of marrow or pith.

Medulliza′tion. Softening of bone tissue in the disease known as osteitis.

Meer′schaum. Sea foam, or sea froth. A silicate of magnesia, a greasy, soapy substance, found in Asia Minor, and also in Cornwall, and other places in Europe.

Meg′aloblasts. Corpuscles of the blood which are of excessive size.

Megalosplanch′nia. From *μεγας,* great, and *σπλαγχνον,* a viscus. A tumor formed by one of the viscera.

Megalosplanch′nus. One with enlarged viscera.

Me′grim. Hemicrania. Neuralgia of one side of the head.

Meibo′mian Glands. The small sebaceous follicles situated between the conjunctive membrane of the eye and the cartilage of the eyelid.

Mel. *Mel′lis.* Honey.

Mel Aceta′tum. *Oxymel,* or honey and vinegar.

Mel Ægyptia′cum. Oxymel of sub-acetate of copper.

Mel Ae′reum. *Mel Ros′cidum.* Aerial honey; honey dew; manna.

Mel Bora′cis. Honey of borax.

Mel Despuma′tum. Clarified honey.

Mel Præpara′tum. Prepared honey.

Mel Rosæ. Honey of roses.

Mel Scillæ Compos′itum. Compound honey of squill.

Me′la. From *μαω,* to search. A probe.

Melæ′na. From *μελας,* black. Vomiting of concrete blood of a blackish-red color.

Melæna Cholæ′a. Icterus niger, or black jaundice.

Melæna Fungo′sa. Fungus Hæmatodes.

Melaleu′ca. A genus of plants of the order *Myrtaceæ.*

Melaleuca Cajuputi. The name of a plant which affords the cajeput oil.

Melaleuca Leucaden′dron. Same as Melaleuca cajuputi.

Melaleuca Mi′nor. Another name for Melaleuca cajuputi.

Me′lam. A white insoluble powder formed by fusing sulphocyanide of ammonia and sulphocyanide of potassium.

Mel′ampodium. Black hellebore.

Melampyr′in. A substance somewhat analogous to gum and sugar, obtained from the *Melampyrum nemorosum.*

Melanæ′mia. *Μελας,* black, and *αιμα,* blood. A state of suffocation, by which all the blood in the body appears black, due to insufficient aeration. Also a condition resulting from chronic disease, in which the blood contains a black pigment matter floating in it.

Melanchlo′rus. Literally, of a dark-yellow color. Applied in *Pathology* to individuals suffering from black jaundice.

Melancho′lia. Melancholy.

Mel′ancholy. *Melancholia;* from *μελας,* black, and *χολη,* bile. A mental affection characterized by depression of spirits, and occupation of the mind on one train of thoughts. It was supposed by the ancients to be caused by *black bile,* and hence the appellation.

Melanis′mus. Black jaundice.

Mel′anite. A black variety of garnet.

Mel′anoid. From *μελας,* black, and *ειδος,* likeness. Resembling dark pigmentary spots.

Melano′sis. From *μελανοω,* to become black. An organic affection in which the structure of the parts assumes a black color and firm consistence, exhibiting an appearance not unlike the bronchial glands, when, by a softening process, they are converted into deep ulcers. The lungs, cellular and adipose textures, are most subject to this species of degeneration. It is called, by Dupuytren, *black cancer*, and by Carswell, *melanoma*.

Melanot′ic. Of, or belonging to, melanosis.

Melanu′rin. Μελας, black, and *ουρον*, urine. A substance in form of a black pigment, found sometimes in urine.

Me′las. Μελας, black. Black leprosy, or *lepra nigricans*.

Melas′ma. From *μελας*, black. A black spot usually occurring upon the tibia of old persons, which soon degenerates into an ulcer.

Melas′sic Acid. An acid obtained by boiling sugar with alkaline solutions.

Melatroph′ia. From *μελας*, a limb, and *ατροφια*, wasting. Wasting of the limbs.

Melege′ta. Grains of paradise.

Meli. *Mel*, *Mellis*. Honey.

Melian′thus. A genus of plants of the order *Zygophyllaceæ*.

Melianthus Major. Great honeyflower. A South African plant, the leaves of which have been used in decoction for diseases of the gums and sore throat; also, as a remedy for *tinea capitis*.

Meli′ceris. From *μελι*, honey, and *κερας*, wax. An encysted tumor, the contents of which resemble wax.

Meligei′on. From *μελι*, honey. A fetid humor, of the consistence of honey, discharged from an ulcer, attended with caries of the bone.

Mel′ilite. From *μελι*, honey, and *λιθος*, stone. A small yellow crystal found in the lava of Vesuvius.

Melitæ′mia. Sugar in the blood.

Melit′agra. Impetigo; also pain of limbs, arthritic, or rheumatic.

Melitu′ria. See Diabetes.

Mella′go. From *mel*, honey. Any medicine of the consistence of honey.

Mel′late. A salt formed by the union of mellitic acid with a base.

Mellif′erous. Producing honey.

Mel′lone. A lemon-yellow powder, composed of carbon and nitrogen.

Melo. The melon; also staphyloma.

Mel′oe. A genus of coleopterous insects in the system of Latreille. See Cantharis.

Meloe Niger. The *Cantharis atrata*, or blistering fly of the United States.

Meloe Vesicato′rius. Cantharis.

Melon′cus. Μηλον, cheek, and *ογκος*, tumor. A tumor of the cheek.

Meloplas′tic. *Meloplasti′cus;* from *μηλον*, the cheek, and *πλασσω*, to form. The operation for the restoration of any part of the cheek when lost by wounds or ulcers.

Melo′sis. Μηλωσις; from *μηλη*, a probe. A term applied in *Surgery* to the exploration of a wound or ulcer with a probe.

Melo′tis. A small probe.

Melting Metals. The melting or fusion of metals which become fluid at a temperature below redness, such as zinc, lead, tin, and fusible alloys; iron ladles are employed in the dental laboratory, the quantity of the metal being necessarily small, as for dies and counterdies. The charcoal, anthracite, coke, and gas furnaces employed in the dental laboratory are of various designs, the latter being so constructed that the gas is mixed with the proper proportion of air and ignited above a gauze cover or top, thus yielding a blue flame, very hot, solid and uniform. The gasoline furnace used by plumbers for melting solder is also a satisfactory appliance for the dental laboratory. The melting of metals which require a higher temperature than those above named, as in the formation of amalgams for filling teeth, require coal or coke furnaces with a strong draft. The Fletcher Injector Furnace affords a convenient means for the metals which fuse at a high temperature. Platinum can only be fused by means of a furnace constructed of quicklime, and heated by the oxyhydrogen blowpipe. Small quantities of gold, silver, &c., can be melted by the blowpipe on a support made of charcoal, or carbon, or clay.

Melt′ing-Point. The point of the thermometer at which a solid body becomes a liquid. Ice melts at 32°, gold at 2016° Fahr. when metals become liquid.

Membra′na. See Membrane.

Membrana Adipo′sa. Adipose membrane.

Membrana Arachnoi′dea. Arachnoid membrane.

Membrana Cellulo′sa. Cellular membrane.

Membrana Conjuncti′va. See Conjunctiva.

Membrana Denta′ta. A process between the tunica arachnoidea and the pia mater.

Membrana Ebo′ris. A membrane connected with the development of the teeth, which is formed of a number of cells, *odon′toblasts*, arranged perpendicularly on the surface, immediately over the plexus of vessels in the central portion of the dentinal papillæ.

Membrana Hyaloi′dea. The delicate transparent membrane which incloses the vitreous humor of the eye.

Membrana Jaco′bi. An extremely thin and delicate membrane which invests the external surface of the retina.

Membrana Pigmen′ti. The internal layer of the choroid membrane.

Membra′na Pituita′ria. The membrane which lines the nasal fossæ.

Membrana Preformati′va. A membrane situated between the enamel pulp and the enamel, and by some supposed to be the most external part of the matrix, projecting beyond the odontoblast.

Membrana Pupilla′ris. A delicate vascular membrane which covers the pupil of the eye until about the seventh month.

Membrana Reticula′ris. Cellular membrane.

Membrana Sacciform′is. A synovial membrane between the lateral articulation of the ulna with the radius.

Membrana Schneideria′na. The pituitary membrane of the nose.

Membrana Tym′pani. The thin semi-transparent membrane which covers the cavity of the drum of the ear.

Mem′brane. *Membra′na.* In *Anatomy,* a thin, enveloping or lining substance, of a cellular texture, intended to envelop or separate, or form other organs, and to exhale, absorb, or secrete certain fluids.

Membrane, Basement. A thin, transparent membrane between the epithelium and vascular layer of mucous membranes; the corium.

Membran′iform. *Membranifor′mis.* Applied to laminated parts which resemble a membrane.

Membranol′ogy. *Membranolo′gia;* from *membrana,* a membrane, and λογος, a discourse. A treatise on membranes.

Membrano′sus. The tensor vaginæ femoris muscle.

Mem′branous. Having the nature of a membrane, or formed of membranes.

Membranu′la. A small, thin membrane.

Mem′brum. A member; a limb.

Membrum Virile. The penis.

Menach′anite. A black metallic mineral, consisting of oxide of titanium, iron, and magnesia.

Men′agogue. Emmenagogue.

Men′akan Ore. An ore of titanium. Titaniferous iron.

Men′ilite. A brown, impure opal, found at Menil Montant, near Paris.

Meninge′al. *Menin′geus.* Relating to the meninges, or dura mater.

Meningeal Arteries. The arteries distributed to the external surface of the dura mater. They are distinguished into *middle, anterior,* and *posterior.*

Menin′ges. From μηνιγξ, a membrane. The membranes which envelop the brain.

Menin′gion or **Menin′gium.** The arachnoid membrane.

Meningi′tis. Inflammation of the membranes of the brain.

Menin′go-Cephali′tis. From μηνιγξ, a membrane, κεφαλη, head, and *itis,* signifying inflammation. Inflammation of the brain and its membranes.

Meningo-Gastral′gia. Neuralgia of the stomach.

Meningo-Gastricus. An epithet applied by Pinel to bilious fever, because he believed the disease to be seated in the internal membrane of the stomach.

Meningoph′ylax. An instrument for depressing the dura mater, and shielding it from injury while the bone is cut or rasped after the operation of trepanning.

Meningorrhœ′a. From μηνιγξ, and ρεω, I flow. Extravasation of blood on or between the cerebral membranes.

Meningo′sis. The union of bones by means of membrane.

Meningu′ria. Μηνιγξ, a membrane, and ουρον, urine. The passing of urine containing membranous shreds.

Me′ninx. A term given by the ancients to all membranes, but now restricted to those of the brain.

Menis′cus. A crescent-shaped cartilage between the joints.

Menisperm′ates. Salts resulting from the combination of menispermic acid and salifiable bases.

Menisperm′ic Acid. An acid obtained from the fruit of *Menispermum cocculus.*

Menisper′mine. A white, opaque, crystalline alkaloid, obtained from the *Cocculus Indicus.* $C_{18}H_{12}NO_2$.

Menolip′sis. Cessation of the menses.

Menopau′sis. Cessation of the menses.

Menopla′nia. An aberration of the menstrual flow.

Menorrhag′ia. From μην, a mouth, and ρηγνυμι, I flow fiercely. Profuse menstruation; immoderate flow of the menses or blood from the uterus.

Menorrhagia Alba. Same as LEUCORRHŒA.

Menorrhagia Lochia′lis. Excessive flow of the lochia.

Menos′tasis. From *μηνες*, menses, and *στασις*, stagnation. Suppression of the menses.

Menoxe′nia. Μηνες, menses, and *ξενος*, strange. Irregular menstruation.

Mens. The mind.

Menses. From *mensis*, a month. The uterine sanguineous discharge at the period of menstruation.

Menses, Immod′erate Flow of the. Menorrhagia.

Menses, Interrup′tion of. Amenorrhœa.

Menses, Reten′tion of. Amenorrhœa.

Men′strual Flux. The menses.

Menstrua′tion. *Menstrua′tio.* The flowing of the menses, which, from the age of puberty, in healthy women, not pregnant, and who do not suckle, occurs monthly.

Menstruation, Painful. Dysmenorrhœa.

Menstruation, Profuse. Menorrhagia.

Menstruation, Vicarious. The occurrence of hemorrhage from other parts than the uterus, as from the nose, gums, lungs, &c., at the regular menstrual periods, in consequence of the suppression of the menses.

Men′struum. A solvent. Any substance which has the property of dissolving one or more others.

Mensura′tion. *Mensura′tio;* from *mensura*, measure. Act of measuring. In *Disease*, this means of exploring the chest is sometimes adopted for the purpose of ascertaining its exact dimensions.

Men′tagra. From *mentum*, the chin, and *αγρα*, a prey. An herpetic eruption about the chin.

Mentagra Infantum. See PORRIGO LUPINOSA.

Men′tal. From *mens*, the mind. Belonging or relating to the mind. In *Anatomy*, it relates to the chin (from *mentum*, the chin).

Mental Ar′tery. A branch given off by the dental artery, which issues from the anterior mental foramen, and is distributed upon the lower lip.

Mental Fora′men. The outer orifice of the inferior dental canal, situated on the outer surface of the inferior maxilla beneath the cuspid tooth.

Mental Nerve. A branch of the inferior dental which escapes from the anterior mental foramen to be distributed upon the lower lip.

Men′tha. A genus of plants of the order *Lamiaceæ.*

Mentha Aquat′ica. *Mentha rotundifo′lia palus′tris.* Water-mint. It has a bitter, pungent taste.

Mentha Cervi′na. Hart's pennyroyal. This species has properties similar to the *Mentha pulegium*, but is less agreeable.

Mentha Piperi′ta. Peppermint. This species is aromatic, carminative, and stimulant, and is often used to allay nausea, and to relieve pain in the bowels.

Mentha Pule′gium. Pennyroyal. This species is carminative, antispasmodic, and slightly emmenagogue.

Mentha Sati′va. *Mentha Spica′ta.* *Mentha Viridis.* *Mentha Vulgaris.* Spearmint; a species having properties similar to peppermint. Dose of the spirit, gtt. x to xx; of the water, ℥ss.

Menthene′. A liquid hydrocarbon obtained from the stearopten of oil of peppermint.

Men′thol. A peppermint camphor obtained in a crystalline form by the exposure of Chinese oil of peppermint to cold. Effectively employed as an attendant in pulpitis and sensitive dentine, and locally applied for headache. It is more volatile than the officinal camphor. It is sometimes combined with oil of cloves, and also with oil of cajeput. For dental uses, see *Gorgas' Dental Medicine.*

Menti′go. Same as Mentagra.

Mento-La′bial. *Mento-labia′lis.* Belonging to the chin and lip. Also, the depressor labii inferioris muscle.

Mentu′la. The penis or clitoris.

Men′tulagra. Convulsive erection of the penis.

Men′tum. The chin. Applied to the lower part of the labium.

Menyan′thes. A genus of plants of the order *Gentianaceæ.*

Menyanthes Trifolia′ta. The buck bean; a plant having an exceedingly bitter taste, and possessing tonic and laxative properties. Dose, of powder, gr. xx to gr. xxx; of extract, gr. x to gr. xv.

Menyan′thin. The bitter extractive principle of the *Menyanthes trifoliata.*

Mephit′ic. *Mephiticus.* Applied to noxious exhalations or vapors, and to things possessed of poisonous properties. Any foul or noxious vapor.

Mephitic Acid. Carbonic acid.

Mephitic Air. A foul air or gas.

Meph′itis. A poisonous exhalation; all gases unfit for respiration.

Mera′cus. See MERUS.

Mercap′tan. A peculiar liquid belonging to the ethyl group, the oxygen being replaced by sulphur. Formula, $C_4H_6S_2$. It is alcohol in which the oxygen is replaced by sulphur.

Mercu′rial. *Mercurialis.* Relating to or containing mercury. Also, active; sprightly; full of vigor.

Mercurial Bal′sam. Citrine ointment.

Mercurial Oint′ment. See UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYI.

Mercurial Teeth. Teeth affected by the mercurial diathesis, and presenting such characteristics as deficiency of enamel, irregularity of form, smallness, yellow in color, with wide spaces between them.

Mercurial Trem′or. The Trembles, a disorder affecting those exposed to mercurial vapors, consisting of a convulsive agitation of the voluntary muscles when in exercise.

Mercuric Chloride. *Bichloride of Mercury*, which see.

Mercu′rius. Mercury.

Mercurius Aceta′tus. Acetate of mercury.

Mercurius Alkaliza′tus. Hydrargyrum cum Creta.

Mercu′rius Calcina′tus. See HYDRARGYRI OXIDUM RUBRUM.

Mercurius Chemico′rum. Quicksilver.

Mercurius Cine′reus. Black oxide of mercury.

Mercurius Cinnabari′nus. Red Sulphuret of mercury.

Mercurius Corrosi′vus. Corrosive sublimate.

Mercurius Corrosivus Ru′ber. Red precipitate.

Mercurius Cosmet′icus. Ammoniated mercury. White precipitate.

Mercurius Dulcis Sublima′tus. Calomel.

Mercurius Emeticus Fla′vus. Yellow sulphate of mercury. Turpeth mineral.

Mer′cury. *Hydrar′gyrum. Hydrargyrus. Mercurius.* Quicksilver. Symbol Hg. Atomic weight, 200. It is found native and in combination with silver, as a native amalgam, and with chlorine as a native calomel known as horn quicksilver. Its most important ore is its sulphide, or cinnabar, HgL. The compounds of this metal form an extensive and important class of medicines. For the names of its various preparations, see HYDRARGYRUM, PILULA, HYDRARGYRI, and UNGUENTUM.

Mercury Acid, Nitrate of. *Liquor Hydrargyri Nitratis.* Solution of nitrate of mercury. Mercury dissolved in nitric acid. A transparent, nearly colorless acid liquid. It is a powerful caustic, and one of the most active agents for application to indolent, indurated ulcers, especially those of a syphilitic character. It is employed in ulcerative stomatitis, cancrum oris, etc.

Mercury, Oxymuriate of. See CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE.

Mer′da. *Merdus.* Excrement.

Meremphrax′is. Obstruction or infraction of an organ.

Meriam Crown. An artificial crown for a natural root which may be ground on its sides, as well as on the base, with a straight hole through it, which is capable of being enlarged, countersunk, or beveled at either end as may be most convenient, or the hole may be omitted when the crown is made, and, after it is fitted to the root, drilled in the desired position. It is also supplied with a gold band which encircles the root.

Mer′icus. Local.

Meridial′ysis. Μερος, a part, and *dialysis*, dissolving. A partial or incomplete solution of a substance.

Meridro′sis. From *μερος*, a part, and *ιδρωσις*, sweating. A partial perspiration, or occurring in a particular part.

Merobal′neum. From *μερος*, a part, and *βαλανειον*, a bath. A partial bath.

Meroce′le. From *μηρος*, the thigh, and *κηλη*, a tumor. Femoral or crural hernia.

Mero′pia. Μερος, a part, and *ωψ*, vision. Partial obscuration of sight.

Me′ros. The thigh; the femur.

Me′rus. Genuine; pure; without mixture; unadulterated.

Merycis′mus. Rumination.

Mesa. Genital organs.

Mesaræ′um. Mesentery.

Mesara′ic. Mesenteric.

Mesenter′ic. *Mesenter′icus.* Belonging or relating to the mesentery.

Mesenteric Arteries. The second and fifth branches of the aorta are called the *superior* and *inferior* mesenteric arteries.

Mesenteric Glands. The lymphatic glands of the mesentery.

Mesenteric Nerves. Mesenteric plexuses.

Mesenteric Plex′uses. These plexuses, distinguished into *superior, middle* and *inferior*, are formed by the branches of the great intercostal nerves.

Mesenteric Veins. These are distinguished into *superior* and *inferior*, and both terminate in the splenic.

Mesenteri′tis. Inflammation of the mesentery.

Mes′entery. *Mesenter′ium;* from μεσος, the middle, and εντερος, intestine. A duplicature of the peritoneum which maintains the intestines in their respctive situations.

Mes′ial. Μεσος, middle. Synonymous with median. A term applied to the surface of a tooth nearest to the median line. The surface or end of a bone nearest to the centre.

Mesial Line, Median Line. An imaginary line dividing the body perpendicularly into two symmetrical portions; middle line.

Me′site. An ethereal substance existing in pyroxylic spirit and obtained in the distillation of wood.

Mesit′ic Alcohol. Acetone.

Mesity′lene. An oily fluid obtained by the distillation of acetone with fuming sulphuric acid.

Mes′merism. See Animal Magnetism.

Meso-. Μεσος, the middle. Used as a prefix to certain words.

Me′soblast. From μεσος, middle, and βλαστος, sprout. The middle layer of the blastoderm, thought to be derived from the hypoblast, and from which are developed the vascular, muscular and skeletal systems, the generative glands and excretory organs. It is also called *mesoderm.*

Mesocæ′cum. A duplicature of the peritoneum at the posterior part of the cæcum.

Meso′carp. The central portion of the pericarp of seeds.

Mesoceph′ale. The Medulla Oblongata; Pons Varolii.

Mesoco′lon. From μεσος, the middle, and κωλον, the colon. A duplicature of the peritoneum, to which the colon is attached. It is designated according to its situation.

Mesocran′ium. The top of the head or vertex.

Me′soderm. From μεγος, small, and δερμα, skin. The mesoblast.

Mesoder′mum. Μεσος, the middle, and δερμα, the skin. The *Rete Malpighii.*

Mesod′me. The mediastinum.

Mesodmi′tis. Inflammation of the mediastinum.

Mes′odont. See Macrodont.

Mesogas′trium. The umbilical region of the abdomen.

Mesoglos′sus. The genio-glossus muscle.

Mes′olite. A mineral consisting of a hydrated silicate of alumina, lime and soda.

Mesolo′bus. The corpus callosum.

Mesomer′ia. The parts situated between the thighs.

Mesome′trium. Μεσος, middle, and μητρα, womb. A cellular vascular membrane between the body of the uterus and adjacent parts.

Mesompha′lum. The middle of the navel.

Mesoph′ryon. The space above the nose between the eyebrows.

Mesorec′tum. The transverse fold of the peritoneum which connects the rectum with the sacrum.

Mesos′celocele. Hernia of the perineum.

Mesos′celum. The perineum.

Mesoth′enar. The abductor and deep-seated portion of the flexor brevis of the thumb.

Mesotho′rax. From μεσος, middle, and *thorax*, the chest. The intermediate of the three segments which compose the thorax in insects.

Mesot′ica. Diseases affecting the intermediate or connecting substance of organs without derangement of the general health.

Mes′otria. Affecting the parenchyma of the exernent system.

Mes′otype. A zeolitic mineral; a hydrated silicate of alumina and soda.

Mesox′alate. A combination of mesoxalic acid with a base.

Mesox′alic Acid. A new substance formed on heating to the boiling point a concentrated solution of alloxanate of barytes.

Meta-. A common prefix, from μετα, after, with; signifying change.

Metab′asis. From μεταβαινω, to digress. A change of medicine or treatment, in disease.

Metabolel′ogy. *Metabolelog′ia*, from μεταβολη, change, and λογος, a discourse. A treatise on the changes which occur in the course of a disease.

Metabo′lians. Insects which undergo a metamorphosis.

Metabol′ic. Pertaining to metabolism.

Metab′olism. A change in the intimate condition of cells whereby their molecule is more complex or contains more force.

Metacar′pal. Belonging or relating to the metacarpus.

Metacarpal Ar′tery. A branch of the radial artery which descends obliquely upon the back of the hand.

Metacarpal Articulations. The articulations of the last four metacarpal bones at their upper extremity.

Metacarpal Bones. See METACARPUS.

Metacarpal Lig′aments, The ligaments which connect the metacarpal bones.

Metacarp′us. From *μετα*, after, and *καρπος*, the wrist. The bones of that part of the hand situated between the wrist and fingers.

Metac′etone. *Propion.* A colorless. fragrant, oily fluid obtained by distilling sugar with quick-lime.

Metaceton′ic Acid. *Butyro-acetic acid. Propion′ic acid.* An acid formed by the decomposition of various organic bodies. Chemically speaking, it is a teroxide of metacetyl.

Metac′etyl. *Propionyl.* A carbo-hydrogen (C_6H_6) formed by various organic metamorphoses. It is the basis of the last-named acid.

Metachore′sis. Metastasis.

Metach′ysis. *Μετα*, beyond, and *χυσις*, effusion. The process of transfusion.

Metacye′sis. *Μετα*, and *χυησις*, uterine gestation. Extra-uterine gestation.

Met′al. *Metal′lum.* *Μεταλλον*, a metal. A numerous class of simple, combustible bodies, distinguished by their peculiar lustre, considerable specific gravity, almost total opacity, insolubility in water and as being conductors of electricity and heat. Any elementary substance characterized by malleability, ductility and fusibility.

The existence of over fifty metals is admitted by chemists. The following table contains the names of the principal ones, specific gravity, melting-points and symbolic abbreviations:

Names of Metals.	Spe. Grav.	Melting Points. *Fahr.*	Symbolic Abbreviations.
1. Gold, ...	19.25	2016°	Au.
2. Silver. . . .	10.47	1873	Ag.
3. Iron, ...	7.78	2786	Fe.
4. Copper, . . .	8.89	1996	Cu.
5. Mercury,. . .	13.56	—39	Hg.
6. Lead, ...	11.35	617	Pb.
7. Tin, ...	7.29	442	Sn.
8. Antimony, . .	6.70	.....	Sb.
9. Bismuth, . .	9.80	497	Bi.
10. Zinc, ...	7.00	773	Zn.
11. Arsenic, . .	5..80	......	As.
12. Cobalt, . . .	8.53	2810	Co.
13. Platinum, .	21.05	oh. bp*	Pt.
14. Nickel, . . .	8.27	2810	Ni.
15. Manganese, .	6.85	2800	Mn.
16. Tungsten, . .	17.60	......	W.
17. Tellurium, . .	6.11	610	Te.
18. Molybdenum,	7.40	oh. bp.	Mo.
19. Uranium, . .	9.00	oh. bp.	U.
20. Titanium, . .	3.30	oh. bp.	Ti.
21. Chromium, , .	......	oh. bp.	Cr.
22. Columbium, .	......	oh. bp.	Ta.
23. Palladium,. .	11.50	......	Pd.
24. Rhodium, . .	......	oh. bp.	R.
25. Iridium, . . .	......	oh. bp.	Ir.
26. Osmium, . .	......	oh. bp.	Os.
27. Cerium, . . .	......	......	Ce.
28. Potassium, . .	0.86	144.5	K.
29. Sodium, . . .	0.97	207.7	Na.
30. Barium, . . .	......	......	Ba.
31. Strontium, .	......	......	Sr.
32. Calcium, . .	......	......	Ca.
33. Cadmium, .	......	442	Cd.
34. Lithium, . .	......	356	L.
35. Silicium, . .	......	......	Si.
36. Zirconium, .	......	......	Zr.
37. Aluminium, .	......	......	Al.
38. Glucinium, .	......	......	G.
39. Yttrium,. . .	......	......	Y.
40. Thorium, . .	......	561	Th.
41. Magnesium, .	......	......	Mg.
42. Vanadium, .	......	......	V.
43. Didymium, .	......	......	D.
44. Erbium, . .	......	......	E.
45. Ilmenium, .	......	......	Il.
46. Lanthanium,	......	......	La.
47. Niobium, . .	......	......	Nb.
48. Pelopium, .	......	......	Pe.
49. Ruthenium .	......	......	Ru.
50. Tantalum, .	......	.. ...	Ta.
51. Terbium, . .	......	......	Te.
52. Davyum, . .	......	......	Da.
53. Rubidium .	854	+101.3	Rb.

Metal, Noble and Base. Metals are known as *noble* when they show little or no tendency to combine with the non-metallic elements, as oxides, sulphides, etc. *Base* metals are those which readily enter into combinations with the non-metallic elements.

* Oxyhydrogen Blowpipe.

Metal Tape. Used for finishing fillings between teeth in spaces too small for the use of silk. They carry powders such as oxide of tin, and give the surfaces a fine finish.

Metal′lic. Of the nature of metal.

Metallic Base for Artificial Teeth. A metallic plate adapted to such portion of the alveolar arch as is deprived of natural teeth, and to be supplied with an artificial substitute. Gold and platinum are the most suitable metals for this purpose, and those usually employed by American dentists; but silver is very frequently used. Platinum is objectionable on account of its weight, it being much heavier than gold. Besides, the heat required to fuse it is so great that it cannot be melted in a furnace. Silver is objectionable chiefly for the reason that the secretions of the mouth oxidize it. Many experiments have been made with aluminum, the metallic base of alumina, and from the success which has attended the efforts of some practitioners, there is reason to believe that this metal will prove useful as a metallic base for artificial teeth. See ALUMINUM. For manner of preparing a metallic base, see *Harris's Prin. and Pract. of Dentistry.*

Metallic Base, Cleaveland's. This consists of a plate incasing the entire alveolar border, or so much of it as is to be supplied with artificial teeth, and the palatine arch, and another covering only the inner part of the alveolar arch and the roof of the mouth. A hole is made in the centre of the first plate about the size of a twenty-five cent piece, and around which, on the lower part of the plate, a half round wire is soldered. The second plate is applied to the first in such a manner as to leave a space in the central part, between it and the first plate, of about the tenth of an inch, while the edges of the former are accurately fitted and soldered to the latter.

For the manner of attaching artificial teeth to a base, see *Harris's Prin. and Pract. of Dentistry.*

Metallic Facings. Facings of gold or platinum for the protection of gutta percha, oxychloride or oxyphosphate fillings in carious cavities, from attrition or chemical abrasion, and rendering them more durable in the mouth.

Metallic Tink′ling. *Metallic voice.* A peculiar noise heard by the stethoscope, when there exists in the chest a preternatural cavity containing air, or when there is air in the cavity of the pleura. It is said to resemble that caused by striking glass, or a metallic or porcelain cup.

Metallic Trac′tors. See TRACTORS METALLIC.

Metalliza′tion. A conversion into metal.

Metallog′raphy. From μεταλλον, metal, and γραφη, description. A treatise on metals.

Met′alloid. A term sometimes applied to the metals obtained from the fixed alkalies and some of the earths. Also, resembling metal in lustre and color.

Metallother′aphy. From μεταλλον, metal, and θεραπευω, to alleviate. The cutaneous application of certain metals in the form of plates of gold, zinc, copper, iron, &c., to cause a return of sensibility in certain affections of general and special sensation.

Met′allurgy. From μεταλλον, a metal, and εργον, work. The art of treating metals, or separating them from their ores.

Metals, Properties of. By *fusibility* is meant the temperature at which a metal fuses or melts; *specific heat*, the capacity of different metals for absorbing heat; *expansion*, the relative increase in length or bulk in direct proportion to the increase in temperature; *conductivity*, the conducting power of metals for both heat and electricity; *malleability*, susceptibility to expansion under the blows of a hammer; *ductility*, the property of being drawn out into wire or elongated, without interrupting their constituent particles; *tenacity*, the property which enables a metal to resist tensile strain; *elasticity*, the quality of returning to the original form after being bent; *sonorousness*, the quality of emitting a musical sound when struck; *odor* and *taste* are properties which are more pronounced in some metals than in others; for example, copper, iron and tin.

Metamer′ic. Isomeric.

Metamorphop′sia. From μεταμορφοω, to transform, and ωψ, the eye. A species of depraved vision, in which imaginary objects appear to be seen.

Metamorph′osis. From μετα, change, and μορφη, form. Transformation. In *Physiology*, the change through which any texture or organ of the body passes in the progress of its development.

Metapto′sis. From μεταπιπτω, to digress. The conversion of one disease into another.

Metas′tasis. From μεθιστημι, to change place. A change in the seat of a disease; the shifting of a disease from one part of the body to another, or to some internal organ.

Metastat′ic. Belonging to metastasis.

Metatar′sal. *Metatarsalis.* Belonging or relating to the metatarsus.

Metatarsal Artery. An artery which forms an arch across the base of the metatarsal bones, supplying the outer side of the foot, and giving off three interosseal branches.

Metatarsal Articula′tions. The articulation of the metatarsal bones with each other.

Metatarsal Bones. See Metatarsus.

Metatarso-Phalan′gian. Pertaining to the metatarsus and phalanges.

Metatarso-Phalangian Articulations. The articulation of the metatarsal bones with the corresponding phalanges of the toes.

Metatar′sus. From μετα, after, and ταρσος, tarsus. That portion of the foot which is situated between the tarsus and toes, consisting of five small cylindrical bones; one to each toe.

Metath′esis. From μετατιθημι, to change place. Transposition. Also, the act of removing the consequence or cause of a disease from one place to another, where its presence will be less hurtful, as depressing a cataract, &c.

Metatoc′ia. *Meta*, and τοκος, birth. Preternatural labor.

Me′teorism. *Meteoris′mus;* from μετεωριζω, to elevate. Distension of the abdomen with gas.

Meteor′olite. A meteoric stone.

Meteorol′ogy. *Meteorolo′gia;* from μετεωρος, aerial, and λογος, a discourse. That department of science which treats of atmospheric phenomena, as the formation of dew, the progress of winds, &c.

Methæ′mata. *Methematous.* Μετα, after, or between, and αιμα, blood. Blood changing. The capillary or intermediate system of blood-vessels.

Methæmoglo′bin. A mixture of albumen, hæmoglobin and hæmatin.

Methoma′nia. From μεθη, drunkenness, and μανια, mania. An irresistible desire for intoxicating liquor.

Meth′yl. A hypothetical radical or base of a numerous series of compounds analogous to those of ethyl, or of pyroxylic spirit. In *Chemistry*, a radical molecule having the composition CH_3.

Methyl Chloride. See Chloride of Methyl.

Methyl Iodide. A powerful anæsthetic, the formula of which is CH_3I. Although it is regarded as producing effects similar to those of chloroform, yet its irritant action on the broncho-pulmonary mucous membrane is more intense, rendering it a dangerous anæsthetic agent.

Methyal. Obtained by distilling methyl alcohol with sulphuric acid. Hypnotic and antispasmodic. Used in convulsive diseases, neuralgia of superficial nerves, epilepsy, &c.

Meth′ylene. A highly volatile and inflammable liquid obtained by destructive distillation of wood.

Methylene, Bichloride of. A colorless liquid with an odor like chloroform, obtained from chlorine and chloride of methyl, and employed as an anæsthetic, the quantity used averaging a drachm every five minutes. Discovered by Dr. B. W. Richardson.

Meth′ysis. Intoxication.

Methys′tica. Substances employed for exhilaration and inebriation.

Metodonti′asis. From μητα, change, and οδοντιασις, dentition. Abnormal development of the teeth.

Metopantral′gia. From μετωπον, forehead, αντρον, a cavern, and αλγος, pain. Pain in the frontal sinus.

Metopantri′tis. Inflammation of the frontal sinus.

Meto′pon or **Meto′pum.** The front, or forehead.

Metopos′copy. *Metoposcop′ia;* from μετωπον, forehead, and σκοπειν, to view. The art of distinguishing the temperament of an individual by inspecting the forehead.

Me′tra. The uterus.

Metræ′mia. Μητρα, womb, and αιμα, blood. Swelling of blood, or turgescence, in the womb.

Metral′gia. From μητρα, the womb, and αλγος, pain. Pain in the uterus.

Metranæ′mia. Μητρα, and *anœmia*, deficiency of blood. Want of blood in the uterus.

Metratre′sia. From μητρα, the womb, and ατρησια, imperforation. Morbid closure of the uterus.

Metraux′e. Hypertrophy of the uterus.

Me′tre. A French measure, equal to 39.33 English inches.

Metrecto′pia. Displacement of the womb.

Metrelco′sis. Ulceration of the womb.

Metrenchy′tes. From *μητρα*, the womb, and *εγχυσις*, injection. An instrument for, or the act of, injecting the uterus.

Metreurys′ma. From *μητρα*, the womb, and *ευρυς*, far extended. Morbid dilatation of the womb.

Me′tria. See PUERPERAL FEVER.

Metric System. A decimal system of weights and measures used in France and Germany in chemistry and physics.

The following divisions are most commonly used:

10 millimeters = 1 centimeter.
100 centimeters = 1 meter.
1000 meters = 1 kilometer.
1000 cubic centimeters = 1 liter.
1000 milligrammes = 1 gramme.
1000 grammes = 1 kilogramme.

The equivalent values are as follows:

1 meter = 39.37 inches.
1 liter = 2.11 pints.
1 gramme = 15.43 grains.
1 minim = .016 centimeter.

Metri′tis. Inflammation of the uterus.

Metrocarcino′ma. From *μητρα*, the womb, and *καρκινωμα*, cancer. Cancer of the uterus.

Metrocele′. Hernia vaginalis.

Metrohæ′mia. From *μητρα*, the womb, and *αιμα*, blood. Sauguineous congestion of the uterus.

Metroma′nia. Nymphomania.

Metrom′eter. Same as Hysterometer; which see.

Metro-Peritoni′tis. Inflammation of the uterus and peritoneum.

Metropol′ypus. Polypus of the uterus.

Metropto′sis. From *μητρα*, the womb, and *πτωσις*, falling down. Prolapsus uteri.

Metorrha′gia. Hemorrhage from the uterus.

Met′roscope. An instrument for examining the uterus.

Met′rotome. Hysterotome. An instrument for dividing the neck of the womb.

Mg. Symbol of Magnesium.

Miasm′. Exhalation arising from marshy grounds.

Mias′ma. Μιασηα, a stain or pollution; from *μιαινω*, to contaminate. In *Pathology*, the effluvia arising from sick persons, and from the decomposition of animal or vegetable substances.

Miasmat′ic. Relating to, or produced by, miasmata.

Mi′ca. A mineral, usually found in thin, elastic laminæ, of various degrees of transparency, and of various colors. It is composed of silica, alumina, potash, and oxide of iron.

Micranato′mia. Μικρος, small, and *anato′mia*, anatomy. Microscopic anatomy.

Micristol′ogy. Μικρος, and *histologia*, histology. The science which treats of the minutest organic fibres.

Mic′ro. From *μικρος*, small. A Greek prefix, signifying *minute*.

Mic′robe. From *μικρος*, small, and *βιος*, life. The general name for micro-organisms of animal or vegetable organic structure that are microscopical in size.

Micro′bian. *Micro′bic.* Pertaining to microbes or germ action.

Microbiohæ′mia. From *μικρος*, small, *βιος*, life, and *αιμα*, blood. Diseased conditions resulting from micro-organisms in the blood.

Mic′roblast. See CORPUSCLE.

Micrococ′cus. From *μικρος*, small, and *κοκκος*, kernel. A micro-organism having spherical elements, isolated, united by numbers, or disposed in chaplets or masses.

Microcos′mic Salt. The phosphate of soda and ammonia; it is used as a flux in experiments with the blow-pipe.

Microcous′tic. From *μικρος*, small, and *ακουω*, I hear. An instrument to augment the intensity of sound, and assist in hearing.

Mic′rodon. Μικρος, small, and *οδους*, a tooth. Having short or small teeth.

Microglos′sia. From *μικρος*, small, and *γλωσσα*, tongue. Congenital smallness of the tongue.

Microg′raphy. From *μικρος*, small, and *γραφω*, to describe. A description of objects too small to be seen without the assistance of a microscope.

Microl′ogy. *Microlog′ia;* from *μικρος*, small, and *λογος*, a discourse. In *Science*, a treatise on minute objects, as microscopical animals and plants.

Microm′eter. From *μικρος*, small, and *μετρον*, a measure. An instrument attached to a microsoope or telescope for measuring small objects.

Micro-örganisms. See MICROBE.

Micropho′nia. From *μικπος*, small, and *φωνια*, sound. A very weak voice.

Micropi′per Methys′ticum. *Piper*

Methys′ticum. The ava plant of the South Sea Islands. The root is narcotic, and when bruised and macerated in water forms an intoxicating drink, much used by the natives, who consider it a cure for syphilis. The tincture has been used in chronic rheumatism and gout.

Mi′croscope. From *μικρος*, small, and *σκοπεω*, I view. An instrument for the examination of objects too minute to be seen with the naked eye. A microscope may be single or compound; it is single when an object may be viewed through it directly, whether it consists of one or more lenses; and compound, when two or more lenses are so arranged that the enlarged image of the object formed by one is again magnified by others, and seen as if it were the object itself. The microscope has been much used in the examination of the minute structural arrangement of the various tissues of the body. It is to the aid of this instrument we are indebted for the valuable and highly interesting researches of Betzius, Nasmyth, Owen, Beale, and others into the minute structure of the teeth.

Mi′croscopy. *Microscop′ia.* Observation by aid of the microscope; an important agency in examining the structure of healthy and diseased tissues.

Micros′toma. From *μικρος* and *στομα*, mouth. Abnormal smallness of the mouth.

Microso′mia. From *μικρος*, small, and *σωμα*, body. Arrest of growth from a dwarfing of the entire body.

Microsphyx′ia. From *μικρος*, small, and *σφυγμος*, pulse. Smallness or weakness of pulse.

Mi′crotine. From *μικρος*, small. Having or consisting of small crystals.

Mic′rotome. An instrument for making thin sections for microscopic examination.

Microzy′ma. From *μικρος*, small, and *ζυμος*, leaven. Minute particles of living matter, the principal agents of the functions of the organisms.

Mic′tion. *Mingo*, to pass water. The act of passing water.

Micturit′ion. *Micturit′io*; from *micturio*, to make water. The act of making water; morbid frequency of passing urine.

Mid′riff. The diaphragm.

Mid′wife. A woman who assists women in childbirth.

Mi′emite. A variety of magnesian limestone.

Migraine′. *Megrim.* Neuralgia, or pain in one side of the head. Hemicrania.

Mika′nia. A genus of plants of the order *Asteraceæ.*

Mikania Officina′lis. This species, called by the natives *Coracoa de Jesu*, is said to be beneficial as a febrifuge.

Mikania Opif′era. *Erva de Cobra.* This species is a powerful diuretic, and is used internally and externally as an alexipharmic.

Mi′kroblasts. Corpuscles of the blood which are abnormally small.

Mil′dew. A thin, whitish coating, with which the leaves of vegetables, linen, meats and other substances are sometimes assailed, consisting of innumerable fungi.

Mildew Mortifica′tion. *Gangrenæ ustilaginea.* A dry gangrene, supposed to arise from the use of mildewed grain.

Mil′foil. Yarrow.

Milia′ria. *Miliary fever;* from *milium*, millet. An exanthematous eruption, so-called because the vesicles resemble millet-seed.

Milio′lum. Diminutive of *milium*, millet. A small tumor of the eyelids, in size resembling a millet-seed.

Mil′ium. Millet. Also, a hard, white tubercle, of the size of a millet-seed, seated immediately under the cuticle, and when pressed, discharging its contents, which seemingly is of a sebaceous nature.

Milk. *Lac.* A sweetish, opaque fluid, secreted in the mammary glands of the females of the mammalia, for the nourishment of their young.

Milk Abscess. Tumor in the mamma from redundant lactation.

Milk Fever. *Febris lactea.* A fever accompanying or preceding the secretion of milk in women soon after delivery.

Milk, Substitute for. Prof. Leeds suggests the following formula as the best substitute for woman's milk: 1 gill of cow's milk, fresh and unskimmed; 1 gill of water; 2 tablespoonfuls of rich cream; 200 grains of milk sugar; 1¼ grains of extractum pancreatis; 4 grains of sodium bicarbonate. This preparation is to be prepared and warmed just before using.

Milk of Sulphur. Lac Sulphuris. Precipitated sulphur.

Milk-Sickness. Sick stomach. Puking fever. A disease quite common in the Western and South-Western States; it affects both man and cattle.

Milk, Sugar of. Lactin.

Milk-Teeth. The teeth of first dentition. Deciduous or temporary teeth.

Mil′let. See Panicum Milaceum.

Millet-Seed Rash. Miliaria.

Milligramme′. A French measure. The thousandth part of a gramme, or 0.0154 of a grain avoirdupois, or one sixty-sixth of a grain troy.

Millili′tre. A French measure, the 1000th part of a litre, or 0.0610 of an English cubic inch.

Millime′tre. A French measure, the 1000th part of a metre, or 0.039, or one twenty-sixth of an English inch.

Milol′um. A small tumor on the eyelid.

Milpho′sis. Baldness of the eye-brows.

Mind. The intellectual, thinking, or intelligent faculty of man. The term is also used as signifying the phenomena resulting from the exercise of this faculty.

Minderer′us's Spirit. Liquid acetate of ammonia. It is a valuable diaphoretic, and is much used in fevers and inflammatory diseases. Dose, f℥ss to iss.

Min′eral. *Minera′lis.* Any inorganic body or chemical combination containing an organic base found in the earth.

Mineral Adipocere′. A greasy bitumen, found in the argillaceous ores of iron.

Mineral Alkali. Native carbonate of soda.

Mineral Caout′chouc. A variety of bitumen resembling caoutchouc, found at Castleton, in Derbyshire.

Mineral Green. A hydrated subcarbonate of copper.

Mineral King′dom. The division of nature which includes minerals.

Mineral Oil. Petroleum.

Mineral Pitch. Bitumen.

Mineral Solu′tion. Arsenicalis liquor.

Mineral Tar. The Petroleum Barbadense.

Mineral Teeth. See Porcelain Teeth.

Mineral Tur′pentine. Same as rectified Benzine, and is obtained from coal-oil.

Mineral Water. Springs impregnated with substances foreign to the common composition of water, and which exercise a sensible action on the animal economy. Mineral waters are divided into five classes, namely, *acidulous*, *alkaline*, *chalybeate*, *sulphureous*, and *saline*. These may be *thermal*, or *cold*; *natural*, or *artificial*.

Mineral Yel′low. *Patent yellow.* A pigment consisting of oxide and chloride of lead.

Minera′lis. Mineral.

Mineral′ogy. *Mineralog′ia.* That department of science which treats of minerals.

Mi′ner's Elbow. An enlargement of the bursa over the olecranon, occurring in miners, who are forced to lean much upon the elbow.

Min′im. ♏. A minim is the sixtieth part of a fluid drachm, nearly equivalent to a drop.

Min′ium. Red oxide of lead.

Mint. An aromatic plant of the genus *Mentha*, of which there are several species.

Mi′ocene. From μειων, less, and καινος, recent. A term applied in *Geology* to the middle division of the tertiary stratum, containing fewer fossil shells of recent species than the *Pliocene*, or most modern tertiary deposits.

Mirage′. An optical illusion arising from unequal refraction of the lower strata of the atmosphere, and causing distant objects to be seen double, as if reflected in a mirror, or to appear as if suspended in the air.

Mir′ror. A speculum; any polished substance that forms images by the reflection of the rays of light.

Mirror, Dentists′. A small speculum designed for the examination of the teeth; a mouth-glass.

Miscar′riage. Abortion.

Miscee. The name of an Indian dentifrice, said to color the teeth jet black without affecting the enamel, while it removes the tartar, and hardens the gums. It is scarcely necessary to say that any chemical agent capable of decomposing salivary calculus will act upon the enamel of the teeth.

Miscegena′tion. The mixture of different races, often supposed to be a cause of degeneracy, and of imperfections of the dental organs.

Mis′tletoe. A parasitical plant growing on trees; the *Viscum album.* The powder of the leaves has been used in epilepsy.

Mistu′ra. A mixture. A fluid compound containing several ingredients.

Mistura Aca′ciæ. Gum arabic mixture. Gum arabic emulsion.

Mistura Ammonia′ci. Ph. U. S., L. Ammoniac mixture. Composed of ammonia, 120 grains; water, a half pint.

Mistu′ra Amyg′dalæ. U. S. Almond mixture. Almond emulsion. Composed of sweet almond, half an ounce; powdered gum arabic, thirty grains; sugar, one hundred and twenty grains; water, eight fluid ounces.

Mistura Asafœt′ida. Ph. U. S., L. Asafœtida mixture, 120 grains; to water, half a pint.

Mistura Cam'phoræ. Camphor water.

Mistura Camphoræ cum Magne'sia. Camphor with magnesia.

Mistura Cascaril'læ Compos'ita. Ph. L. Compound mixture of cascarilla.

Mistura Chlorofor'mi. Chloroform mixture. Composed of chloroform, half an ounce; camphor, sixty grains; yolk of one egg; water, six fluid ounces.

Mistura Creaso'ti. Ph. E. Creasote mixture.

Mistura Cre'tæ. Chalk mixture. Composed of prepared chalk, half an ounce; sugar, powdered gum arabic, each one hundred and twenty grains; cinnamon water, water, each, four ounces.

Mistura Ferri Aromat'ica. Ph. D. Aromatic mixture of iron.

Mistura Ferri Compos'ita. U. S. Compound mixture of iron.

Mistura Gentia'næ Composita. Ph. L. Compound mixture of gentian.

Mistura Glycyrrhi'zæ Composita. Compound mixture of liquorice. Brown mixture.

Mistura Guai'aci. Ph. L. Guaiacum mixture.

Mistura Hor'dei. Ph. E. Compound decoction of barley.

Mistura Mos'chi. Ph. L. Musk mixture.

Mistura Potas'sæ Citra'tis. Mixture of citrate of potash. Neutral mixture.

Mistura Scammo'nii. Ph. E. Scammony mixture.

Mistura Spir'itus Vi'ni Galli'ci. Ph. L. Brandy mixture.

Mite. A very small insect of the genus *Acarus.*

Mito'ma. See Cell-Body.

Mi'tra. In *Surgery,* a bandage applied on the head.

Mi'tral Valve. *Valvula mitra'lis.* A valve at the opening of the left ventricle of the heart.

Mixed Fever. *Synochus.* A mixture of the symptoms of inflammatory and typhus fever.

Mix'ture. Mistura.

Mneme. Μνημη. Memory.

Mobil'ity. *Mobili'tas;* from *moveo,* to move. Capability of being moved; susceptibility of motion. In *Physiology,* great nervous susceptibility, complicated with a convulsive tendency.

Moch'lia. From μοχλος, a lever. The reduction of a luxated bone.

Mod'el. *Modu'lus;* from *modus,* a measure, rule, size, or bigness. A pattern of something to be made; anything of a particular form, shape, or construction. A mould; something intended to give shape to castings. Something made in imitation of real life. An artificial form.

Model, Antagonizing, for Artificial Teeth. A contrivance for obtaining an exact representation of the manner in which the jaws meet, by which dentist selects, arranges, and antagonizes artificial teeth. For the method of obtaining this, see *Harris's Prin. and Pract. of Dentistry.*

Model, Plaster. In *Mechanical Dentistry,* a plaster cast obtained by pouring plaster batter into an impression of the mouth either full or partial, and used in metallic work to mould in sand for the purpose of obtaining a metallic die; in plastic work as a base on which to vulcanize or mould the base-plate. The expansion of the plaster can be overcome by mixing it with marble dust, and a smooth surface of the plaster cast be secured by first pouring into the impression sufficient plaster unmixed with the marble dust, to cover the surface only. For modes of making models, see *Harris's Prin. and Pract. of Dentistry.*

Model Contour. The base-plates of sets of artificial teeth, so built up with wax as to outline the facial expression for arranging and antagonizing the teeth.

Mod'eling Composition or *Compound.* An impression material compound of gum dammar, stearine, French chalk, with carmine as a coloring material, and a perfume to render it pleasant.

Modi'olus. A hollow cone in the cochlea of the ear, forming a central pillar, round which the gyri of the cochlea pass.

Modo Præscrip'to. In the manner directed.

Modus Operan'di. Mode of operating. Mode of curing. The general principles upon which medicines act in morbid conditions of the body.

Mogila'lia. From μογις, with difficulty, and λαλειν, to speak. Impediment of speech, or difficult articulation.

Mola. A molar tooth. The patella. Also, a shapeless, fleshy mass in the uterus.

Mo'lar. *Mola'ris;* from *mola,* a millstone. That which bruises or grinds.

Molar Glands. The molar glands are small round racemose or compound tubular glands, larger than the buccal glands, and are located between the buccinator and masseter muscles.

They have separate ducts with orifices near the third molar or wisdom teeth.

Molar Teeth. *Den′tes molares; mola′res permanen′tes dentes; my′lodontes; my′lacri; gomphioi; grinders.* The molar teeth occupy the posterior part of the alveolar arch, and are six to each jaw—three on either side. They are distinguished by their great size, the first and second being the largest; the grinding surfaces have the enamel thicker and are surmounted by four or five tubercles or cusps, with as many corresponding depressions, arranged in such a manner that the tubercles of the teeth of the upper jaw are adapted to the depressions of the lower, and *vice versâ.*

The upper molars have three roots, sometimes four, and as many as five are occasionally seen; of these roots two are situated exteriorly, almost parallel with each other, and perpendicular; the third root forms an acute angle, and looks toward the roof of the mouth.

The lower molars have but two roots, the one anterior, the other posterior; are nearly vertical and parallel with each other, and much flattened laterally. The roots of the first two superior molars correspond with the floor of the maxillary sinus, and sometimes protrude into this cavity, and their divergence secures them more firmly in their sockets.

The last molar, called the dens sapientiæ or wisdom tooth, is both shorter and smaller than the others; the roots of the upper wisdom tooth are occasionally united so as to form but one, while the last molar of the lower jaw is generally single and of a conical form.

The use of the molars, as their name signifies, is to triturate or grind the food.

Mola′res Den′tes. Molar teeth.

Molas′ses. Melasses. The uncrystallizable saccharine and other extractive matters which drain from unrefined sugar when cooling. Also called Treacle.

Mold′ine. A compound used by Dr. Melotte in his Bridge-system for moulding and impression purposes, and which consists of potter's clay mixed with glycerine.

Mole. *Mola.* A small brown spot or permanent protuberance on the surface of the body; also, a fleshy substance of variable size and consistence, possessing a low degree of vitality, which forms in the uterus.

Molec′ular. Composed of, or relating to, molecules.

Molecular Attrac′tion. The power inherent in molecules of matter, which exerts itself at distances inappreciable, or at the point of contact, and inclines them to combine one with the other.

Mol′ecule. *Molec′ula.* A minute particle of any body. Molecules are the smallest particles of which bodies are supposed to be composed, or into which they can be divided. Microscopic particles.

Molecule, Purkinjean. The germinal vesicle in the cicatricula of the egg.

Molecules, Constit′uent. Those of each element comprised in an integrant molecule of a compound.

Molecules, In′tegrant. The smallest particles into which it is conceivable to divide a simple body, or a compound body, without resolving it into its elements.

Moli′men. An effort; struggle, or endeavor.

Mol′isite. A term applied in *Mineralogy* to the crystallized titanate of iron of Dauphiny.

Molli′ties. From *mollis,* soft. Preternatural softness of a part.

Mollities Cer′ebri. Preternatural softness of the brain.

Mollities Os′sium. Softening of the bones.

Mollities Un′guium. Softening of the nails.

Mollus′ca. Soft-bodied animals, destitute of articulations, but furnished with respiratory and circulating organs, and a nervous system.

Mollus′cum. A disease of the skin, so called from its resemblance to certain molluscous animals, and consisting of numerous tubercles of various sizes and forms, containing sebaceous matter.

Molybdæ′num. *Molybde′na.* A white, brittle, and very fusible metal.

Molyb′date. A genus of salts, resulting from a combination of the molybdic acid with salifiable bases.

Molyb′dic. An acid obtained from molybdænum.

Molyb′do. *Molyb′dos.* Lead. Reference to or connection with lead.

Momen′tum. In *Physics,* impetus. The quantity of force of a moving body, which is proportioned to its velocity, multiplied into its weight or quantity of matter.

Mon. *Mon′o.* From μονος, one. A Greek prefix denoting *one* or *single.*

Mon′ad. *Mo′nas;* from μονος, unity. The simplest kind of minute animalcule or rudimentary infusorial animals. Also, an ultimate atom; an invisible thing.

Monks'hood. A plant of the genus *Aconitum.*

Monoba'sic. Μονος, single, and *basis,* base. Having a single base. An acid capable of uniting with a single monad atom or radical. Applied to certain chemical substances.

Monoblep'sis. From *μονος,* one, and *βχεψις,* sight. An affection in which vision is imperfect and confused when both eyes are used and good when only one is used.

Monocular. From *μωνος,* one, and *loculus,* cell. Having one cell. A one-celled cystic tumor.

Monochromat'ic. From *μονος,* and *χρομα,* color. Having but one color.

Monochron'ic. Existing at one and the same time. Applied to organic remains.

Monogas'tric. *Monogastri'cus;* from *μονος,* one, and *γαστηρ,* stomach. Having but one stomach.

Monoma'nia. From *μονος,* one, and *μανια,* madness. Insanity upon one subject.

Monom'yus. Μονος, single, and *μυς,* a muscle. Having but one muscle.

Monopa'gia. See Hemicrania.

Monop'athy. *Menopathi'a;* from *μονος,* one, and *ραϑος,* disorder. An affection in which but one organ or function is disordered. Monomania is a monopathic affection.

Monoplas'tic. *Monoplas'ticus;* from *μονος,* one, and *πλασσω,* to form. That which has one form, or which does not change its form.

Monot'omous. *Monotomus.* Μονος, single, and *τεμνω,* to cut. Minerals having a single cleavage face.

Monro's For'amen. *Foramen Commu'ne Ante'rius.* An opening under the arch of the fornix of the cerebrum, by which the lateral ventricles communicate with each other, with the third ventricle, and with the infundibulum.

Mon'ster. *Monstrum.* Any unnatural production; any organized being with parts unnaturally developed, or having an extraordinary vice of conformation.

Mons Ven'eris. The projecting eminence covered with hair, immediately over the os pubis in women.

Mon'sel's Solution. *Ferrum Subsulph. Liq.* An aqueous solution of basic sulphate of iron, powerfully astringent, styptic and hæmostatic. Used for the arrest of alveolar hemorrhage. Rarely used internally. Dose, gr. iij-x. For dental uses see *Gorgas' Dental Medicine.*

Montic'ulus. A little mountain. The term *Monticuli* has been applied in *Anatomy* to two small eminences on the anterior part of the *thalami nervorum opticorum.*

Mor'bid. From *morbus,* a disease. Diseased, or relating to disease.

Morbid Anatomy. The anatomy of diseased organs.

Morbid Tem'perature. The difference either above or below the natural temperature of the body, as ascertained by the thermometer placed in the axilla, or under the tongue of a patient. The natural temperature is from 96° to 98° F.

Morbif'ic. From *morbus,* a disease, and *facere,* to make. Causing disease.

Morbil'li. Measles.

Morbo'sum Augmen'tum. A morbid or diseased growth.

Morbo'sus. *Morbose.* Diseased.

Mor'bus. A disease.

Morda'cious. Biting; pungent.

Mor'dant. A substance employed to fix colors in dyeing.

Mor'dicant. *Mordi'cans.* A disagreeable, pungent heat.

Mordi'ces. Teeth or fangs.

Morgag'ni, Humor of. A transparent humor between the crystalline lens and its capsule.

Morgag'ni, Si'nuses of. Three small dilatations at the beginning of the aorta.

Moribun'dus. *Moribund.* *Morior,* to die. Dying; ready to die. Dead.

Morioplas'ty. *Morioplas'tice;* from *μοριον,* a part, and *πλαρτικος,* forming. The restoration of lost parts.

Moro. From *morum,* a mulberry. A small abscess resembling a mulberry.

Moroxyl'ic Acid. An acid combined with lime found in the bark of the white mulberry tree.

Mor'phia. *Morphine.* From *Morpheus,* the god of sleep. The narcotic principle of opium; a vegetable alkaloid. It is in many cases preferable, as an anodyne, to opium, because it is not so liable to constipate the bowels, produce headache, or other unpleasant effects. It is also less likely to be rejected by an irritable stomach. Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ = gr. j of opium. The acetate, sulphate, and muriate are the preparations of morphia in use, the salts being preferable to the alkaloid on account of their greater solubility. The acetate is the best form for using hypodermically. In *Dental Practice*, the salts of morphia are used in the arsenical combinations to destroy dental pulps, but the acetate is preferred for this purpose to either the sulphate or muriate, on account of its greater solubility, and also being more effectual in relieving the pain caused by the arsenic even when it is combined with creasote; the acetate is also used for obtunding the sensibility of dentine, and for odontalgia, and the pain of pulpitis of any character. Morphine combined with oil of cajeput is effective for the pain following tooth-extraction.

Mor′phiæ Ac′etas. Acetate of morphia. Dose, gr. ⅛ to ¼; endermically, gr. ss to gr. iij, to the skin where the cuticle has been removed by a blister.

Morphiæ Ci′tras. Citrate of morphia.

Morphiæ Hydrochlo′ras. Hydrochlorate or muriate of morphia. See MORPHIÆ MURIAS.

Mor′phiæ Murias. Muriate of morphia. As a narcotic it is preferable to the acetate. Dose, gr. ⅙.

Morphiæ Sul′phas. Sulphate of Morphia. Powerfully narcotic and sedative. Dose, gr. ⅛ to ⅓.

Morphine′. *Morphi′na.* Same as morphia, which see.

Mor′phinism. A diseased state caused by the excessive and habitual use of morphine.

Morphol′ogy. From μορφη, form, and λογος, a discourse. In *Botany*, a treatise on the metamorphosis of organs. In *Zoology*, a treatise on the modifications of form, which the same organ undergoes in different animals.

Morphon′omy. *Morphonom′ia;* from μορφη, form, and νομος, a law. The laws of organic development.

Morpho′sis. Μορφοω, to form. A morbid formation; organic disease.

Morrhuæ Oleum. See OLEUM MORRHUÆ.

Mors. *Mortis.* Death; the cessation of life.

Mor′sulus. A little mouthful. Also, a lozenge.

Mor′sus. From *mordeo*, to bite or gnaw. A bite, sting, or grasp.

Mor′tal. *Morta′lis;* from *mors, mortis*, death. Subject to death.

Mortal′ity. *Mortali′tas.* Frequency, rate, or proportion of deaths in a place, disease, &c.

Mortality, Bills of. A register exhibiting the number of deaths in a given time.

Mor′tar. A hollow vessel of iron, glass, marble, or wedgewood ware, for reducing solid substances to powder, or for making certain mixtures.

Mortari′olum. A small mortar. Also, the socket of a tooth.

Mortifica′tion. *Mortifica′tio;* from *mors*, death, and *fio*, to become. The loss of vitality in any part of the body; but generally applied to soft tissues.

Mor′ula. In embryology the mass of cells derived from the cleavage and multiplication of the nucleus of the impregnated ovum.

Mosa′ic Gold. Bisulphuret of tin.

Mosaic Silver. Bismuth and tin melted together, with additions of quicksilver.

Mosch. Musk.

Moscha′ta Nux. See MYRISTICA MOSCHATA.

Moscha′tus. Musky.

Mos′chus. Musk. It is stimulant and antispasmodic. Dose, gr. x.

Moschus Moschif′erus. The animal from which musk is obtained.

Moss. The species of *Musci* which grows on old wood, trees, damp ground, walls, &c.

Moss, Carrageen′. *Chon′drus cris′pus.* Irish moss.

Moss, Pec′toral. See LICHEN PULMONARIS.

Moss, Sea. See FUCUS HELMINTHOCORTON.

Moth′er. *Mater.* Also a term applied to many chemical preparations and plants.

Mother of Pearl. The silvery, brilliant internal layer of shells, particularly those which produce the pearl.

Mother of Thyme. The common name of *Thymus serpyllum.*

Mother-Water. Saline solutions from which crystals have been deposited.

Moth′er's Mark. Nævus maternus.

Mo′tor. From *moveo*, to move. A mover; applied to muscles and nerves.

Motor Nerves. Nerves upon which voluntary motion depends.

Motor Oculo′rum. The third pair of nerves are so called because they go to the muscles which move the eye.

Mot′ory. *Motor.* That which induces movement. Applied to nerves which convey the peculiar stimulus which excites motion to the muscles.

Motos. Lint.

Mo′tus. Motion.

Mould′ering. A process of fermentation going on in the organic matter of clays which renders them more suitable for the purposes of the manufacturer of porcelain. Sometimes extraneous organic matter is mingled with the clay to produce this effect.

Mould′ing Flask. A square or round box, open above and below, for holding the sand in which impressions are made for metallic castings, used in *Mechanical Dentistry* for obtaining castings or dies for swaging plates for the mouth.

Moulding Flask, Hawes's, Clark's, &c. Flasks invented by Drs. E. G. Hawes, of New York, and F. Y. Clark, of Georgia, and E. N. Bailey, for obtaining castings from plaster models, which, on account of irregularity of the teeth or projection of the alveolar border, cannot be drawn from a simple impression in sand.

Moun′tain Cork. An elastic variety of asbestos.

Mount′ing. The act of preparing anything for use.

Mounting Artificial Teeth on Metallic and other Bases. The attachment of artificial teeth to a metallic, rubber or osseous base. See *Harris's Prin. and Pract. of Dentistry.* See Celluloid.

Mouth. *Os. Cavum oris. Stoma.* The superior terminus of the alimentary canal in which mastication takes place. An oval aperture situated in the lower and anterior part of the face between the jaws, bounded above by the palatine processes of the superior maxillary and palate bones, below by the tongue and mylo-hyoid muscles, laterally by the cheeks, anteriorly by the lips and posteriorly by the soft palate and fauces. When the jaws are closed the mouth is paraboloid in shape, opening behind and below, the inferior opening being closed by the tongue and mylo-hyoid muscle. It contains the dental apparatus, and is a complicated piece of mechanism; forms an essential part of the human frame; has the widest possible range of sympathy; contains a great variety of organs, and performs an equally great variety of functions. It also contains the organ of taste, and is concerned in the four primary stages of digestion: prehension, mastication, insalivation and deglutition, besides being engaged in the intellectual acts of speech and expression. The roof of the mouth is formed by the hard palate. It is composed of two superior maxillary and palate bones, and its surface is perforated by a large number of small foramina for the transmission of nutrient vessels to the body of the bone, and also pitted for the reception of the mucous glands, and contains grooves, running longitudinally, for the accommodation of vessels. The circumference of the floor of the mouth is formed by the mylo-hyoid ridge, which gives attachment to the muscles of the same name, and which, with the base of the tongue, forms the floor of the mouth proper.

The alveolar processes and teeth of both jaws form the anterior and two lateral walls of the mouth. The mouth, known as the "oral cavity," opens posteriorly into the pharyngeal space. The term mouth is also applied to the open extremities of vessels.

Mouth-Breathing, Cause of. Enlarged tonsils and, in connection with these, in congenital cases, a deep, narrow arch with prominent incisors.

Mouth-Glass. Mouth-mirror. A small, oval or round mirror, fixed in a wood, ivory, pearl or metallic frame, with a handle from three to six inches in length, employed by dentists in the examination of the teeth. The diameter of a mouth-glass or mirror should not exceed three-fourths of an inch. Mouth-mirrors, with magnifying glasses to enlarge the image reflected, are extensively used, and advantage is derived from the concave glass, owing to the greater condensation of the rays of light, for illumination purposes; although the plane mirror more clearly defines the image than the concave one.

Mouth Protector. An appliance used to protect the lips and cheeks in using the disks with the dental engine.

Mouth, Sore. Aphtha.

Mouth Wash, A gargle; any liquid preparation for the mouth and fauces. The following is valuable for its astringent and agreeable aromatic properties. ℞. Pul. ext. rhataniæ, pul. catechu, āā ʒss; pul. orris root, pul. cinnamon, āā ℥j; subborate soda, ʒss; alcohol, ℥viij; water, ℥xij; oil of gaultheria, ʒiss; honey or white sugar, ℥iv. Mix, digest for eight days and filter.

Another preparation of the late Prof. C. A. Harris, and known as Harris's Gum Wash, is composed of—℞. South American Soap Bark, ℥viij; pyrethrum, orris root, benzoic acid, cinnamon, āā ℥j; tannic acid, ʒiv; borax, ℈iv; ol. gaultheria, ʒij; ol. peppermint, ʒiv; cochineal, ʒiij; white sugar, ℔j; alcohol, pints iij; pure water, pints v. Mix, digest for six days and filter.

Mox′a. A Chinese term employed to designate a cone or cylinder of prepared cotton or other combustible substance employed in a state of combustion to cauterize the skin to produce an eschar, with a view to cause revulsion.

Moxibus′tion. The cauterization of the skin by means of moxa.

Moxosphy′ra. An iron hammer plunged into boiling water for one or two minutes and the face of it now and then applied to the skin as counter-irritant or rubefacient.

Mu′cic Acid. An acid obtained from the sugar of milk or gum by the action of nitric acid. It is the same as the *Saccholactic acid.*

Mu′cilage. *Mucilago.* A watery solution of gum or a substance closely allied to it.

Mucilag′inous. Of the nature of or abounding in mucilage.

Mucilaginous Extracts. Extracts which readily dissolve in water, but scarcely at all in alcohol, and undergo spirituous fermentation.

Mucila′go. Mucilage.

Mucilago Aca′ciæ. Mucilage of gum arabic.

Mucilago Am′yli. Mucilage of starch.

Mucilago Gum′mi Arab′ici. Mucilage of gum arabic.

Mucilago Tragacan′thæ. Mucilage of tragacanth.

Mucilago Ul′mi. Mucilage of slippery elm.

Mu′cin. *Mucine.* An albuminoid tissue. The characteristic principle of mucus, obtained as a finely granular precipitate by adding water to any clear mucous secretion. Found also in saliva, bile, mucous tissue, synovia, etc. When decomposed it yields leucin and tyrosin.

Mucip′arous. An epithet applied in *Anatomy* to the follicles of mucous membrane; mucus producing.

Muci′tis. Inflammation of mucous membranes.

Mucoce′le. Fistula lachrymalis.

Muco-Enteri′tis. Enteritis.

Mucoid. *Mucus,* and ειδος, a form. Resembling mucus.

Mucopurulent. Mingled mucus and pus.

Mu′cosin. An albuminoid substance derived from mucus.

Mucos′ity. *Mucos′itas.* Fluids containing or of the nature of mucus.

Mu′cous. A name applied to parts which contain or secrete mucus, as mucous glands, mucous membrane, &c. Also of the nature of mucus; also one of the tissues of the body.

Mucous Glands. Glands that secrete mucus.

Mucous Membrane. The membranes that line the canals, cavities and hollow organs which communicate externally; so called from the mucous fluid which they secrete and with which they are lubricated. The mucous membrane of the body is divided into two great systems—the genito-urinary and the gastro pneumonic. The genito-urinary commences at the kidneys, lines the urinary passages, passes through the ureters, bladder and urethra, and also the sexual organs. The gastro-pneumonic lines the alimentary canal and all ducts and glands connected with it, invests the air passages, and passes from the nasal chamber through the Eustachian tube to the ear, through the lachrymal ducts to the eyes and lachrymal glands. Its construction is similar to that of the skin, and is divided into two layers, epithelium and corium, separated by a basement membrane. See EPITHELIUM.

Mucous Membrane of the Mouth. The whole interior cavity of the mouth, palate, pharynx and lips is covered by mucous membrane, forming folds or duplicatures at different points, called fræna or bridles. Beginning at the margin of the lower lip, this membrane can be traced lining its posterior surface, and from thence it is reflected on the anterior surface of the lower jaw, where it forms a fold opposite the symphisis of the chin, and the frænum of the lower lip; it is now traced to the alveolar ridge, covering it in front, and passing over its posterior surface, where it enters the mouth. Here it is reflected from the posterior symphisis of the lower jaw to the under surface of the tongue, where it forms a fold or bridle, called the *frænum linguæ.* It now spreads over the tongue, covering its dorsum and sides to the root, from whence it is reflected to the epiglottis, forming another fold; from this point it can be followed entering the glottis and lining the larynx, trachea, &c.

In the same way, commencing at the upper lip, it is reflected to the upper jaw, and at the upper central incisors forming a fold, the *frænum* of the upper lip; from this it passes over the alveolar ridge to the roof of the mouth, which it completely covers and extends as far back as the posterior edge of the palate bones; from this it is reflected downward over the soft palate, or, more strictly speaking, the soft palate is formed by the duplicature of this membrane at this point, between the folds of which are placed the muscles of the palate described in another place.

From the palate it is traced upward and continuous with the membrane lining the pharynx, œsophagus, stomach, and intestinal canal.

The mucous membrane, after entering the nostrils, and lining the roof, floor, septum nasi, and turbinated bones, enters the maxillary sinus between the middle and lower spongy bones, and lines the whole of this great and important cavity of the superior maxilla.

Many mucous glands or follicles, elsewhere enumerated, are scattered over the whole of this membrane, and furnish the mouth with its mucus.

The surface of mucous membrane is soft and yielding, and is covered by a thick, tenacious, transparent fluid—the mucus, which is secreted by numerous small glands, and protects the membrane from injury by any deleterious matter in the foods. The oral mucous membrane and the skin are similar products of the external layer of the blastoderm.

As this membrane passes over the superior surface of the alveolar ridge of both jaws, its texture becomes changed, and it receives the name of gums.

Mucous Membrane, Oral, Affections of. There are several forms of inflammation affecting the oral mucous membrane, viz.: catarrhal, croupous or diphtheritic, ulcerative, and gangrenous, which are subdivided into stomatitis from aphthæ and thrush, acute and chronic catarrhal stomatatis, syphilitic stomatitis in the form of ulcers resulting from secondary or constitutional syphilis, and gangrenous stomatitis, or cancrum oris.

Mucrona′ta Cartila′go. The ensi form cartilage of the sternum.

Mu′cronate. *Meucrona′tus.* Sharp-pointed.

Mucu′na Pruriens. Cowhage. Vermifuge. Dose, mixed with molasses, a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful every morning for three days, followed by a cathartic.

Mu′cus. From *μυξα*, the mucus of the nose. A clear, colorless, exceedingly viscid fluid, secreted by the follicles, and lubricating the surface of the lining membranes of the mouth, nose, trachea, &c. Its composition is water, 955.52; animal matter, 33.57; with a small proportion of fat, chlorides, phosphates, sulphates and carbonates of soda and potassa. Its function is a physical one—the lubrication of the membranes on which it is found. The late Prof. H. R. Noel thought that the viscid mucus above referred to is an abnormal secretion—a step short of pus in the degradation of white blood corpuscles, and deemed it probable that the mucous membrane in its normal condition is lubricated simply by water.

Mucus, Vegetable. Gum.

Mud′arin, or **Mad′arin.** Active principle of the mudar. It coagulates by heat, and becomes fluid again on exposure to cold.

Muf′fle. An arched vessel of earthenware, with a flat bottom, in which substances may be exposed to an intense heat in a furnace without coming in contact with the fuel. See Porcelain Teeth.

Muguet. Aphthæ or thrush.

Mug′-Wort. A plant of the genus *Artemissia.*

Mu′læ. Pustules contracted by heat or cold.

Mul′berry Cal′culus. A species of urinary calculus, consisting almost entirely of oxalate of lime, so named from its tuberculated surface.

Mul′sum. A drink made of water, wine and honey.

Multan′gular. *Multangula′ris.* Having many angles or corners.

Mul′ti. A Latin prefix signifying *many.*

Multicuspida′ti. The molar teeth are so called from the number of cusps or protuberances they have upon their grinding surfaces.

Multiden′tate. From *multus*, and *dens*, a tooth. A term applied in *Zoology* to parts armed with many teeth, or tooth-like processes.

Multif′idus′. *Multif′idous.* Many cleft; divided into many parts.

Multifidous Spi′nœ. The transversalis dorsi.

Multiloc′ular. *Multilocula′ris.* From *multus*, many, and *loculus*, a cell. Having many cells or small cavities.

Multip′arous. One that brings forth many young at a time.

Mul′tiple Neuri′tis. A disease where many nerves are inflamed at the same time.

Mum′mified Pulp. A condition of the dental pulp when it is affected by dry gangrene. Such pulps require no attention on the part of the dentist, as they are never a source of irritation.

Mumps. Cynanche parotidea.

Mundica′tivus. *Mundif′icans;* from *mundo*, to cleanse. Having the power to cleanse or purify.

Mu′ral. *Muralis;* from *murus*, a wall. belonging or appertaining to a wall.

Murax′ane. A product of decomposed uric acid.

Mur′chisonite. A variety of feldspar, composed of silica, alumina, and potash.

Murex′ia. Purpurate of ammonia.

Mu′ria. Brine; salt water.

Mu′rias. A muriate or chloride.

Murias Ammo′niæ. Muriate of Ammonia.

Murias Fer′ri. Muriate of iron.

Murias Potassæ. Muriate of potash.

Murias Sodæ. Muriate of soda, or common salt.

Mu′riate. A term formerly applied to chlorides.

Muriat′ic. *Muriaticus;* from *muria*, brine. Belonging to sea salt.

Muriatic Acid. Hydrochloric acid. It is nearly colorless when pure; but usually of a pale yellow. The odor is suffocating. A tonic, refrigerant and antiseptic. Dose, gtt. x to gtt. xx, diluted.

Muriatic Acid, Diluted. Ph. U. S. *Acidum Muriaticum Dilutum.* Four troy ounces of muriatic acid to a pint of distilled water.

Muriatic Acid, Oxygena′ted. Chlorine.

Muriatic Ether. Hydrochloric ether.

Muriatif′erous. Bodies containing chlorine, or a compound of chlorine.

Mu′ride. From *muria*, brine. A term formerly applied to bromine.

Murmur, Respiratory. The noise occasioned by inspiration and expiration.

Mus′cæ Volitan′tes. A defect of sight, characterized by the appearance of motes or small bodies floating before the eyes.

Mus′cle. *Musculus.* Diminutive of *mus*, a mouse, from its supposed resemblance to a flayed mouse. A reddish, vascular and highly contractile organ. It is through the agency of the muscles that the various movements of the body are performed. The names, origin, insertion, and use of all the muscles of the body are given under their respective names.

Muscles of Mastication. The masseter, temporal, internal pterygoid and the external pterygoid are the principal ones.

Mus′coid. *Muscus.* Moss. Resembling moss.

Mus′cular. *Muscula′ris;* from *musculus*, a muscle. Belonging or relating to the muscles.

Muscular Arteries. Arteries that are distributed to the muscles.

Muscular Fibres. The fleshy fibres which form the body of a muscle.

Muscular Mo′tion. *Motio muscula′ris.* The motion caused by the contraction of muscles. Of three kinds,—voluntary, involuntary and mixed.

Muscular Nerve. The fourth pair is so called.

Muscular System. A term applied to the aggregate of the muscles of the body.

Muscular Texture or *Tissue.* Is made up of fibres collected into distinct and separate masses. All the active movements of the body are produced by means of this tissue, which is commonly known as "flesh," and is distributed over the entire frame-work of the body and in the coats of the blood-vessels and the viscera.

Muscular Veins. These veins bring back the blood carried to the muscles by the muscular arteries.

Mus′culi Pectina′ti. Pectinated muscles. The muscular fasciculi within the auricles of the heart, resembling the teeth of a comb.

Mus′culine. The semi-solid albuminoid of which is made up the principal part of the contractile fibres of muscle.

Mus′culo-Cuta′neous. Appertaining to the muscles and skin.

Musculo-Cutaneous Nerve. The external cutaneous nerve given off by the brachial plexus, and a branch furnished by the popliteal nerve, are each so called.

Musculo-Rachidian. Relating to a muscle and the spine. Applied, also, to the posterior branches of the intercostal, lumbar and sacral arteries.

Musculo-Spiral. The radial nerve.

Mus′culus. A muscle.

Musculus Accli′vis. Obliquus internus abdominis.

Musculus Auxilia′rius. Pyramidalis abdominis.

Musculus Cuta′neous. Platysma myoides.

Musculus Eustach′ii. Tensor tympani.

Musculus Fas′ciæ La′tæ. Tensor vaginæ femoris.

Musculus Patien′tiæ. Levator scapulæ.

Musculus Penicilla′tus. Levator labii inferioris.

Musculus Stape′dius. Stapedius.

Musculus Testicon′dus. *Musculus testis.* Cremaster.

Musculus Tu′bæ Novæ. Circumflexus palati.

Mus′cus. From μοσχος, tender. A moss;

a cryptogamic plant, particularly of the lichen species; a fungus.

Musicoma′nia. *Musoma′nia;* from *music* and *mania.* Passion for music carried to such an excess as to derange the faculties of the mind upon that subject.

Musk. *Moschus.* A peculiar concrete substance, having a strong, penetrating and powerfully diffusive odor, obtained from the *Moschus moschiferus*, or musk-deer. Stimulant, antispasmodic and diaphoretic. Dose, gr. v to ʒj, in bolus.

Mussita′tion. *Mussita′tio.* A movement of the lips and tongue without producing any audible sounds; an unfavorable sign in disease.

Mus′tard. A plant of the genus *Sinapis*, and its seeds. It contains a ferment, myrosin, and a crystalline substance that forms a volatile oil of allyl sulpho-cyanide. Locally, mustard is a powerful rubefacient; internally a stomachic stimulant. Used locally in the form of "mustard plaster."

Mutila′tion. *Mutila′tio.* From *mutilus*, broken. Loss of a limb or other exterior organ or portion of the body.

Mu′titas. From *mutus*, dumb. Dumbness; inability to articulate sounds.

Mutitas Surdo′rum. The speechlessness of deaf persons.

Myal′gia. Μυς, muscle, and αλγος, pain. Pain in the muscles.

Myastheni′a. From μυς, a muscle, and ασθενεια, debility. Muscular debility.

My′ces. Fungus.

Mycoder′ma. *Mycodermatis.* Μυκος, *mucus*, and δερμα, skin. The mucous membrane.

Mycodermitis. Inflammation of a mucous membrane.

Mycoides. Μυκης, fungus. Resembling a fungus; fungoid.

Myco′sis. A mucous polypus. Also, a fungous fleshy tumor.

Mycte′res. The nares.

Mycteropho′nia. From μυκτηρ, the nose, and φωνη, the voice. Nasal voice.

My′don. Fungous flesh in a fistulous ulcer.

Mydri′asis. Morbid dilatation of the pupil of the eye. Diseased conditions of the teeth may be an exciting cause of this affection.

Myelaux′e. Morbid increase of spinal marrow.

My′eline. Μυελος, marrow. The medullary matter in the space between the axis-cylinder and sheath of the nerve fibres.

Myeli′tis. From Μυελος, marrow, and *itis*, signifying inflammation. Inflammation of the spinal marrow or its membranes.

My′eloid. *Myeloides.* Μυελος, marrow. Resembling marrow.

Myel′oma. *Myelo′matis.* Medullary tumor; a tumor of a brain-like substance.

Myelomala′cia. Softening of the spinal marrow.

Myi′tis. *Myositis.* Inflammation of a muscle; acute rheumatism.

Myla′cri. The molar teeth.

Myla′cris. The patella.

Myle. The patella. Also, a mole in the uterus. The knee-pan.

Myl′icus. Molar.

Mylo-. From μυλη, a mill. Names compounded with this word are applied to muscles attached near the molar teeth.

Mylo′dus. *Mylodontis.* A molar tooth.

Mylo-Glossus. From μυλη, the jaw, and γλωσσα, the tongue. Some fibres of the constrictor pharyngis superior have been so called.

Mylo-Hyoide′us. A thin, flat muscle, forming the floor of the mouth. It arises from the mylo-hyoid ridge on the posterior surface of the lower jaw, and is inserted into the body of the os-hyoides.

Mylo-Pharyn′geus. The constrictor pharyngis superior.

My′oblast. From μυς, muscle, and βλαστος, a cell. Embryonic cells which develop into muscular tissue.

Myoceph′alon. From μυια, a fly, and κεφαλη, the head. A small prolapsus of the iris; incipient staphyloma.

Myocœli′tis. From μυς, muscle, κοιλια, lower belly, and *itis*, signifying inflammation. Inflammation of the muscles of the abdomen.

Myodesop′sia. From λυια, a fly, ειδος, likeness, and οψις, sight. The imaginary appearance of motes floating before the eyes, technically termed *muscæ volitantes.*

Myodyna′mia. Μυς, muscle, and δυναμις, power. The force or power of a muscle.

Myodyn′ia. From μυς, muscle, and οδυνη, pain. Pain in the muscles.

Myogas′tric. Belonging to the belly of a muscle.

Myograph′ion. An instrument invented by Bois Reynold, to register the contraction of a muscle, and the time intervening between that and the primary excitation of the nerve upon which the contraction depends.

Myog′raphy. *Myogra′phia;* from μυς, muscle, and γραφειν, to describe. A description of the muscles.

My′oid. *Myoi′des.* From μυς, μυος, a muscle, and ειδος, likeness. Like a muscle; a term applied in *Anatomy* to the *Platysma myoides* muscle.

Myolem′ma. *Myle′ma;* from μυων, muscle, and λεμμα, a coat. The membranous covering of each muscular fibre.

My′oline. Μυς, muscle. Substance or tissue composing the muscles.

Myol′ogy. *Myologia;* from μυων, muscle, and λογος, a discourse. A treatise on the muscles.

Myo′ma. From μυς, muscle. A muscular tumor, also small reddish tumors on the skin.

Myon. Μυων. Muscle.

Myopathi′a. Severe muscular pains about the womb.

Myo′pia. From μυω, to contract, and ωψ, the eye. Near-sightedness.

Myops. One affected with myopia.

Myo′sis. A permanent contraction of the pupil of the eye.

Myosi′tis. Inflammation of a muscle.

Myot′omy. *Myotomia;* from μυων, a muscle, and τεμνειν, to cut. The anatomy of the muscles.

Myot′onus. From μυς, and τονος, stretching. Muscular tone, quality or tension.

Myri′ca. A genus of plants of the order *Amentaceæ.*

Myrica Ceri′fera. The wax myrtle, or bayberry, the berries of which yield a green wax.

Myrioli′tre. A French measure, equal to 2200 gallons, 7 pints, 13 ounces, 4 drachms and 48 minims.

Myriome′tre. A French measure, equal to 6 miles, 1 furlong, 156 yards and 6 inches.

Myris′tic Acid. An acid obtained from the solid portion of the butter of nutmegs.

Myris′tica. A genus of plants of the order *Myristicaceæ.*

Myristica Moscha′ta. *Myristica aromat′ica. Myristica officinalis.* The tree which produces the nutmeg and mace.

Myrme′cium. A very painful, deeply rooted, soft wart, with a broad base, seated on the palms of the hands and soles of the feet.

My′ron. An ointment.

Myron′ic Acid. A bitter acid of black mustard.

Myrosper′mum. Myroxylon.

Myrrh. See Myrrha.

Myr′rha. Myrrh. The concrete resinous juice of *Balsamodendron myrrha.* It is of a reddish-yellow or reddish-brown color, of a peculiar smell, and bitter taste. It is antiseptic, expectorant, stimulant, tonic, and emmenagogue. Dose, gr. x to xx.

The tincture of myrrh is a valuable application in the treatment of diseases of the mucous membrane of the mouth and gums. It is employed in *Dental Practice* in treating inflamed spongy gums, ulceration of mouth and throat, mercurial stomatitis, foul and indolent ulcers, aphthous sore mouth of children and after the extraction of teeth. In its preparation only the rounded semi-transparent tears, that have a reddish-yellow color, and a decided fragrant odor, should be selected. To prepare the tincture, two ounces of myrrh may be added to one pint of pure alcohol, and allowed to stand for two weeks, frequently agitating it during this time. See *Gorgas' Dental Medicine.*

Myrsinelæ′um. The oil of myrtle.

Myrta′ceæ. The myrtle tribe of dicotyledonous plants.

Myr′tiform. *Myrtiform′is;* from *myrtus,* a myrtle, and *forma,* shape. Having the figure of a leaf of myrtle. Carunculæ which remain after the laceration of the hymen.

Myrtiform Fossa. A shallow depression or pit between the edges of the pyriform aperture above and the cavities of the front teeth below.

Myr′ton. The clitoris.

Myr′tus. Myrtle. Also, a genus of plants of the order *Myrtaceæ.*

Myrtus Caryophylla′ta. The tree which affords the clove bark.

Myrtus Commu′nis. The common myrtle.

Myrtus Pimen′ta. The tree which bears the Jamaica pepper, or allspice.

Mystax. Mustache. Also, the upper lip.

Myx′a. Mucus.

Myxocol′ica. A mucous or pituitous colic.

Myxo′ma. Tumors which contain mucus in their intercellular substance.

Myxosarco′ma. A tumor of a fleshy and mucous consistence.

Myxo′ter. Nasus, the nose.

Myx′ter. *Myxoter.* The nose.

Myydrocys′tis. A hydatid in the flesh.

Myze′sis. Sucking.

N.

N. Symbol for Nitrogen. In *Prescriptions*, a contraction for *numero*, in number; also = *Nocte*, at night.

Na. Symbol for sodium (natrum).

Naboth's Glands. *Nabo'thi glandu'læ. Nabothi ovula. Nabothi vesiculæ.* The small mucous follicles situated in the inner surface of the cervix uteri.

Nac'reous. *Nacre.* Mother of pearl. Belonging to mother of pearl.

Na'crite. A mineral of a pearly lustre, found in crystallized granite. It is a silicate of alumina and potassa.

Nac'ta. An abscess of the breast.

Næ'vus. *Nævus mater'nus.* Mother's mark. A mark, or spot on the skin of children when born, presenting a variety of appearances. It is due to the dilatation of the blood-vessels near the surface of the skin or within its texture.

Nail. *Un'guis.* A thin, whitish, transparent, horny laminæ, situated at the extremities of the fingers and toes; they are divided into a root, body, and free extremities.

Nanus. A dwarf.

Nape of the Neck. *Nucha.* The back part of the neck.

Naphæ Flores. Orange flowers.

Naph'tha. Acetone. A bituminous, limpid, oily liquid, of a yellowish color, and a smell somewhat resembling that of oil of turpentine. It is said to possess sedative and anthelmintic properties. It resembles petroleum, and has been used chiefly as an external application and in inhalation in phthisis pulmonalis.

Naph'tha Vitrioli. Æther sulphuricus.

Naphthal'amide. A compound produced by the distillation of naphthalate of ammonia.

Naphthal'ic Acid. A crystalline substance obtained from naphthaline.

Naphthal'idin. A new base produced by the action of reducing agents on naphthaline.

Naph'thalene. *Nap'thalin. Naph'thalina.* Formula: $C_{10}H_8$. When coal tar is subjected to distillation, naphthalene passes over after coal naphtha. It is a white, shining, concrete, crystalline substance, fusible at 176°, and boiling at 423°. It has been used as an excitant expectorant in doses of 8 to 30 grains in emulsion or syrup, and repeated. It is also used as an anthelmintic, and in the form of an ointment for skin diseases. It is a germicide, and antiseptic, and internally a stimulant. It is applied to indolent ulcers, pus cavities, and open wounds.

Naph'thalol. See Betol.

Naphthol. Formula: $C_{10}H_7HO$. An alcohol derived from naphthalene. Two forms exist, known as *A* and *B* naphthol, the latter being the one now employed, as it is less irritating and injurious than the *A* form. B naphthol is in the form of light brownish crystals, soluble in hot water, and possesses antiseptic properties for general local use. In dental practice it is employed as an antiseptic and germicide.

Naphtho'lum or **Naphth'ol.** *Beta-Naphthol.* A product of coal tar. $C_{10}H_8SO_3$. It is a strong disinfectant, and is prepared by treating naphthalin with sulphuric acid.

Nap'iform. *Napus*, a turnip. One of the textures of cancer.

Na'pium. Dock-cresses.

Napkin-Holder. An instrument used by dentists for holding a napkin in position within the mouth, while a filling is being inserted in a tooth.

Naples Yellow. A yellow pigment prepared by calcining lead with antimony and potash. It is used in oil painting and as an enamel color.

Nap'olite. A blue mineral found at Vesuvius.

Nar'ceine. *Narci'na;* from ναρκη, stupor. An alkaloid obtained from opium, in the form of a white crystalline solid. Dose of the hydrochlorate of narceine, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$.

Nar'codes. Ναρκη, stupor. Having or causing stupor; narcose or narcous.

Nar'coma. *Narcomatis.* Stupor, or the state of being under the influence of narcotic medicine.

Narcose. *Narco'sis. Narco'tism;* from ναρκοω, to benumb. The stupor and depression produced by the sedative effects of a narcotic; also the state of insensibility to pain following the inhalation of an anæsthetic agent.

Narcot'ic. *Narcoti'cus;* from ναρκοω, to stupefy. A medicine which has the property of stupefying or diminishing the energy of the nervous system, as opium, stramonium, &c.

Narcot'ico-Acrid. *Acro'narcotic.* A term applied in *Materia Medica* to substances which possess a combination of acrid and narcotic properties, as aconite, belladonna, strychnia, &c.

Narco′tine. *Narcoti′na.* A vegetable alkali, discovered by Derosne in opium, and combined with morphia. It possesses the stupefying properties of opium, and is an active principle of opium.

Nar′cotism. Narcosis; which see.

Nar′cotized. *Narco′des.* In a state of narcotism.

Na′res. Singular *Naris.* The nostrils.

Nares, Posterior. Two large openings at the upper and anterior part of the pharynx, and terminations of the nasal cavities posteriorly.

Narthex Asafœt′ida. Ferula Asafœtida; which see.

Na′sal. *Nasa′lis;* from *nasus*, the nose. Relating to the nose.

Nasal Artery. A branch of the ophthalmic artery, which passes by the root of the nose and anastomoses with the last branch of the facial artery. The spheno-palatine artery has also received this name.

Nasal Bones. *Ossa Nasi.* The two bones of the nose.

Nasal Catarrh. *Coryza.* A cold in the head. Catarrh of the nasal mucous membrane and adjacent sinuses. Chronic catarrhal conditions in childhood are invariably associated with malnutrition of the teeth, a want of development being apparent in bone, tooth, lymphatic and nerve tissues.

Nasal Duct. A duct extending from the lachrymal sac and opening into the inferior meatus of the nose.

Nasal Fos′sæ. The two cavities of the nose.

Nasal Nerve. A branch of the ophthalmic nerve, which passes forward, crosses the optic nerve, and enters the anterior ethmoidal foramen, traversing the ethmoid bone, to the cribriform plate, then passing down by the side of the crista galli into the nose, where it divides into two branches, an internal and an external.

Nasal Spines. The *superior* occupies the centre of the nasal notch of the os frontis, the inferior is situated at the inferior part of the nasal fossæ, and the *posterior* is formed by the union of the two palate bones, and is situated at the posterior part of the palatine arch.

Nasa′lis La′bii Superio′ris. The orbicularis oris.

Nasar′ium. Mucus of the nose.

Nas′cent. From *nascor*, to be born. The act of being developed. In *Chemistry*, the act of being produced or evolved, as a gas.

Na′si Os′sa. The two bones of the nose.

Nasmyth's Membrane. See CUTICULA DENTIS, and ENAMEL, CUTICLE OF THE.

Naso-Pal′atine. Belonging to the nose and velum palati.

Naso-Palatine Ganglion. A small ganglion situated in the anterior palatine foramen.

Naso-Palatine Nerve. A small branch of the spheno palatine, proceeding from the ganglion of Meckel.

Nasum Dil′atans. The pyramidalis nasi.

Nasus. The nose.

Na′tes. The buttocks formed by the three glutæi muscles, the skin and thick areolar tissue.

Nates Cer′ebri. Two of the tubercular quadrigemina.

Na′trolite. A prismatic zoolite of a yellowish color, consisting of silica, alumina, and soda.

Na′tron. Native carbonate of soda.

Natron Muria′tum. Muriate of soda.

Natron Præpara′tum. Subcarbonate of soda.

Natron Tartariza′tum. Potassiotartrate of soda.

Natron Vitriola′tum. Sulphate of soda. Glauber's salt.

Na′trum. Sodium.

Nat′ural. Pertaining to nature.

Natural History. See HISTORY, NATURAL.

Natural Orders. In *Botany*, groups of genera resembling each other.

Natural Philos′ophy. The science which investigates the phenomena and laws of natural bodies and their actions on each other.

Natura′lia. The genital organs.

Na′ture. *Natu′ra.* In a general sense, the assemblage of objects, both animate and inanimate, which constitute the universe; also, the essential or original properties or attributes of a thing. The term is applied, too, to the Creator, or author of things.

Na′turist. In *Medicine*, a physician who, in the treatment of disease, follows the indications of nature.

Nau′sea. Sickness at the stomach, with an inclination to vomit.

Nau′seant. An agent which causes nausea; nauseating.

Na′vel. Umbilicus.

Navic′ular. *Navicula′ris.* Scaphoid; boat-like.

Navicula′re Os. A bone of the tarsus is so named from its fancied resemblance to a boat.

Naviform′is. Navicular.

Near-Sight′edness. Myopia.

Neb′ula. A speck on, or superficial opacity of, the cornea. Also, a mist, or cloud-like appearance, in the urine.

Neck. The part between the head and thorax. Of a bone, that part which is constricted below a head, condyle, or other articular eminence.

Neck, Derbyshire. Bronchocele.

Neck, Stiff. Torticollis.

Necræ′mia. From *νεκρος*, death, and *αιμα*, blood. Death beginning with the blood or by the destruction of its vitality.

Necrobi′osis. From *νεκρος*, and *βιος*, life. Molecular dissolution. Death of a part.

Necro′des. Cadaverous.

Nec′rolite. From *νεκρὸς*, and *λιϑος*, a stone. A variety of trachyte found in round nodules in the limestone of Baltimore, and which, when struck, exhales a fetid odor.

Necrol′ogy. From *νεκροω*, dead, and *λογος*, a discourse. A register of deaths; a discourse on death.

Necropho′bia. Morbid dread of death.

Necropneumo′nia. Gangrene of the lung.

Nec′ros. Death.

Necroscop′ic. From *νεκρος*, and *σκοπεω*, to examine. Relating to autopsy, or to post-mortem examination.

Nec′roscopy. *Necroscop′ia;* from *νεκρος*, and *σκοπεω*, to examine. Autopsia; post-mortem examination.

Necro′sis. From *νεκροω*, to kill. Mortification or death of a bone, or portion of a bone; corresponding to gangrene of soft parts.

Necrosis of the Alveoli. When any portion of the alveoli is deprived of vitality it becomes a source of irritation to the living parts with which it is connected, and an effort is immediately made by the economy to remove it; the necrosed part is separated from the living, and is thrown off by exfoliation. Although the alveolar processes, like other bone, are endowed with blood-vessels and nerves, their recuperative powers are weaker, and hence, when deprived of a portion of substance by necrosis and exfoliation, or other cause, the injury is not, as is often the case in other parts of the osseous system, repaired by the restorative efforts of nature.

The cause of necrosis of the alveolar processes is inflammation and death of the periosteum, occasioned in many cases by dental irritation, though it more frequently results from the immoderate and protracted use of mercurial medicines, and sometimes it is induced by ulceration of the gums.

Necrosis of the Teeth. *Odontonecro′sis.* By the term necrosis, when applied to the teeth, is meant the entire death of the pulp and the loss of vitality of the peridental membrane. It is a disease common to all bones, and is similar to mortification in a soft part.

When it affects other bones than the teeth, the dead part is thrown off and the loss repaired by the formation of new bone. But a tooth is not endowed with recuperative powers and when affected with necrosis, the loss of vitality extends to every part of the crown and every portion of the root. When the pulp alone dies the organ may remain for years, the cementum retaining a sufficient amount of life to prevent, in a great degree, the morbid effects which would otherwise be produced in the surrounding parts.

Necrosis of the teeth sometimes occurs spontaneously, or as an effect of impaired nutrition, but in the majority of cases, except when produced by the sudden destruction of the vascular connection of the organ with the rest of the system, as from mechanical violence, it results from inflammation and suppuration of the pulp and peridental membrane.

When a tooth is wholly deprived of its vitality, and is found to be productive of injury to the gums and to the adjacent teeth, it should be immediately removed; for, however important or valuable it may be, the health and durability of the other teeth should not be jeopardized by its retention.

Necrosis Ustilagine′a. Necrosis arising from the use of grain infected by ustilago, or blight.

Necrot′omy. *Necrotom′ia.* From *νεκρος*, and *τεμνειν*, to cut. Dissection of dead bodies.

Nec′tar. A name given to many drinks, and particularly to wine sweetened with honey.

Necu′sia. Νεκυς, a dead body. A poisoned wound.

Nedy′ia. The intestines.

Ned′ys. The abdomen, stomach, or uterus.

Needhamia′nia Cor′pora. The spermatozoa observed by Needham in the germinal reservoirs of the *loligo*.

Nee′dle. In *Surgery,* a round, flat, or triangular, straight or curved, sharp-pointed instrument, most commonly with an eye at or near one extremity.

Needle Acupunc′ture. A gold or silver, sharp-pointed, inflexible instrument, four inches long, of a conical shape, furnished with a handle, and sometimes with a canula.

Needle-Car′rier. A pair of small forceps, called *porte-aiguille.*

Needle Cat′aract. A delicate knife attached to a handle, used for the purpose of depressing or cutting up the lens in cataract.

Needle, Hare Lip. A gold or silver pin, with a movable steel point.

Needle Ore. A native sulphuret of bismuth, copper, and lead, so named from the acicular form of its crystals.

Needle, Se′ton. A long, narrow, steel instrument, pointed and sharp at one extremity, and pierced at the other.

Needle, Suture. A curved and nearly flat needle, with two cutting edges, pointed and sharp at one extremity and pierced at the other.

Nefren′des. *Odon′tia edentu′la.* Persons without teeth.

Neg′ative Pole. The pole of a galvanic battery connected with the carbon or least oxidizable plate; also, that pole of an electric generator toward which the assumed electric current flows.

Nem′alite. From *νημα*, thread, and *λιθος*, stone. A fibrous hydrate of magnesia.

Nematoi′dea. *Nematoi′deans;* from *νημα*, a filament, and *ειδος*, form. The name of an order of *Cœlelmintha,* or intestinal worms, characterized by a long, slender, filiform body.

Neog′ala. *Neogalactis.* From *νεος*, new, and *γαλα*, milk. The colostrum, or first milk of the mother after child-birth.

Neoplastic. *Neoplas′ty.* From *νεος*, new, and *πλασσω*, to form. The formation of new parts, either by granulation, adhesion, autoplasty or cicatrization.

Ne′oplasm. From *νεος*, and *πλασμα*, growth. The abnormal and exaggerated growth of tissue either normally or abnormally located.

Nep. See Nepeta Cataria.

Nepen′thes. From *νη*, privative, and *πενθος*, grief. A remedy of unknown composition, held in high esteem by the ancients for its effects in the relief of sadness or grief. It is supposed by some to have been a preparation of opium, and by others to have been the *Cannabis Indica,* or Indian hemp. Also, a genus of Asiatic plants with curiously constructed leaves, called the Pitcher-plant.

Nep′eta. A genus of plants of the order *Labiatæ.*

Nepeta Gata′ria. The nep, or catnep; an infusion of which is recommended in uterine disorders, infantile colic, &c.

Nephe′lium. *Νεφελη*, a cloud. A spot on the cornea.

Neph′eloid. *Nepheloi′des.* An epithet applied to urine when it exhibits a cloudy appearance; *nubecula urinæ.*

Nephræmorrha′gia. *Νεφρος*, kidney, and *αιμορραγια*, hemorrhage. Hemorrhage of the kidney.

Nephral′gia. From *νεφρος*, the kidney, and *αλγος*, pain. Pain in the kidney.

Nephranu′ria. Renal anuria, or non-secretion of urine.

Nephrelco′sis. From *νεφρος*, the kidney, and *ελκωσις*, ulceration. Ulceration of the kidney.

Nephrel′mintic. *Nephrelmin′ticus;* from *νεφρος*, a kidney, and *ελμινς*, a worm. A term applied to diseases which result from the presence of worms in the kidney.

Ne′phria. Bright's disease, or granulated kidney.

Neph′rite. A hard mineral, composed chiefly of silica, lime, soda and potash.

Nephrit′ic. *Nephriti′cus;* from *νεφρος*, a kidney. Relating to the kidneys.

Nephrit′ica. Medicines employed in the treatment of diseases of the kidneys.

Nephri′tis. From *νεφρος*, a kidney, and *itis,* signifying inflammation. Inflammation of the kidneys.

Nephritis Albumino′sa. Bright's disease of the kidney.

Ne′phro. *Nephros.* The kidney; a prefix.

Nephroce′le. From *νεφρος*, a kidney, and *κηλη*, hernia. Hernia of the kidney.

Nephro′dium. A genus of plants of the order *Polypodiaceæ.*

Nephrodium Filix Mas. Male fern. It possesses anthelmintic properties.

Nephrog′raphy. *Nephrograph′ia;* from *νεφρος*, the kidney, and *γραφω*, to describe. A description of the kidney.

Nephrohæ′mia. From *νεφρος*, a kidney, and *αιμα*, blood. Congestion of the kidney.

Nephroi′deus. Reniform; kidney-shaped.

Nephrolithi′asis. From νεφρος, a kidney, and λιθος, a stone. A calculous disease of the kidneys.

Nephrolith′ic. Relating to calculi in the kidneys.

Nephrolithot′omy. *Nephrolithotom′ia;* from νεφρος, the kidney, λιθος, a stone, τομη, incision. Nephrotomy, which see.

Nephron′cus. From νεφρος, a kidney, and ογκος, a swelling. Tumefaction of the kidney.

Nephrophlegmat′ic. *Nephrophlegmat′icus;* from νεφρος, the kidney, and φλεγμα, phlegm. Ischuria produced by an inordinate accumulation of mucus in the urine.

Nephropleg′ia. From νεφρος, the kidney, and πλησσω, to strike. Paralysis of the kidney.

Nephropys′sis. From νεφρος, and πυον, pus. Suppuration of the kidney.

Nephrorrhag′ia. From νεφρος, the kidney, and ρηγνυμι, to burst forth. Hemorrhage from the kidney.

Ne′phros. The kidney.

Nephrospas′tic. *Nephrospas′ticus.* That which depends upon spasm of the kidney; applied to a variety of ischuria.

Nephrothrom′boid. *Nephrothromboi′deus;* from νεφρος, the kidney, and θρομβος, a coagulum. Ischuria produced by a collection of coagulated blood in the kidney or ureter.

Nephrot′omy. *Nephrotom′ia;* from νεφρος, a kidney, and τεμνειν, to cut. In *Surgery,* the operation of cutting for the removal of a stone from the kidney. Also, the dissection of the kidney.

Neroli Oleum. The essential oil of orange flowers.

Nerva′lis. Nervous.

Nervau′ra. The nervous fluid, an imponderable agent.

Nerve. *Nervus;* Νευρον. A white cord, composed of substances similar to that of the brain and spinal marrow, enveloped in a sheath, originating from the ganglia, the spinal cord and the brain. They are divided into ganglionic, or sympathetic and cerebro-spinal. The cerebro-spinal are divided into sensitive and motor. The nerves are the organs which transmit sensation and motive power to and from the brain, or nervous centre or centres, to every part of the body.

Table of Nerves.

The nerves of the body are divided into the *cranial, spinal* and *sympathetic.*

The following is the classification:

I. *Cranial Nerves.*

These, counting from before backward, are:

1. The *olfactory.*
2. The *optic.*
3. *Motor oculi.*
4. *Pathetic* (trochleares).
5. *Trifacial* (trigemini).
6. *Abducens* (motores externi).
7. *Facial* (portio dura).
8. *Auditory* (portio mollis).
9. *Glosso-pharyngeal* (spinal accessory).
10. *Pneumogastric.*
11. *Spinal accessory.*
12. *Hypoglossal.*

See Cranial Nerves.

II. *Spinal Nerves.*

These are divided into,—

1. The *Cervical,* 8 pairs.
2. The *Dorsal,* 12 “
3. The *Lumbar,* 5 “
4. The *Sacral,* 6 “

Making, in all, thirty-one pairs, each of which arises by two roots, an anterior or motor root and a posterior or sensitive root. The anterior roots arise from the anterior columns of the spinal cord, and the posterior from the posterior columns of the same cord. These latter are larger, and their filaments of origin more numerous than the anterior.

In the intervertebral foramina, a ganglion is found on each of the posterior roots. The first cervical nerve seems to be an exception, as its posterior root is smaller than the anterior, is frequently without a ganglion, and often joins the spinal accessory. The anterior branches, excepting the first two cervical, are larger than the posterior, and supply the front half of the body, while the posterior supply the posterior half.

III. *Sympathetic Nerves.*

This system of nerves is called *sympathetic,* from its communicating with all the nerves of the body, and supplying all the various organs and viscera; and *ganglionic,* from possessing numerous ganglia. It has also been styled *automatic,* or the original and self-moving system of nerves. This system is situated on each side of the vertebral column, extending from the head to the coccyx, and is seen to consist of a series of ganglia or knots, giving off an immense number of branches, forming various plexuses, which pursue the course of the arteries, and have the same name.

The head has six ganglia; the neck, three; the back, twelve; the lumbar region, four; and the sacral, four or five.

Cranial ganglia:

1. The *Ganglion of Ribes* is small, and situated on the anterior communicating artery of the brain.

2. The *Ciliary* or *Lenticular ganglion* is also small, and situated within the orbit between the optic nerve and the external rectus muscle, surrounded by a quantity of fat.

3. The *Naso-palatine*, or *ganglion of Cloquet*, is situated in the naso-palatine canal, and is a small though lengthened body.

4. The *Spheno-palatine*, or *ganglion of Meckel*, is situated in the spheno-maxillary fossa, and is the largest of the cranial ganglia.

The *Sub-maxillary ganglion* is small, and situated in the sub-maxillary gland.

6. The *Optic ganglion* or *ganglion of Arnold*, is situated directly below the foramen ovale, and rests against the inferior maxillary nerve. It is described as a small, red body. All these ganglia give off branches supplying the eye, the ear, the nose, the palate, and communicating with the other nerves. A plexus is formed in the carotid canal, called the *carotid plexus*, which is regarded as the centre of communication between all the cranial ganglia.

Cervical ganglia:

1. The *Superior cervical ganglion* is situated at the superior part of the neck, in front of the rectus anticus major muscle, as low down as the third cervical vertebra, and is long, of a grayish color, and smooth.

2. The *Middle cervical ganglion* is situated opposite the fifth cervical vertebra, and is sometimes wanting.

3. The *Inferior cervical ganglion* is situated as low down as the seventh cervical vertebra, and is called the vertebral ganglion, It is large in size compared with the middle.

From these cervical ganglia the cardiac nerves proceed, and constitute the cardiac plexus, which is situated behind the arch of the aorta, at the bifurcation of the trachea, and goes to supply the heart.

Thoracic ganglia:

The thoracic ganglia are situated upon the heads of the ribs, covered by the pleura costalis, are twelve in number on each side, and are irregular in their form.

The inferior of these ganglia, beginning at the sixth, sends off the great and less splanchnic nerves, which descend below the diaphragm, the former to terminate in the semilunar ganglion, the latter in the renal plexus.

The *semilunar ganglion* is situated at the side of the cœliac axis, and consists of a number of small ganglia, presenting a semilunar form, and sending off numerous branches, like the radii of a circle receives the name of *solar plexus.* This plexus receives the splanchnic nerves, and branches from the phrenic; and the pneumogastric sends off a multitude of filaments, called plexuses, upon all the branches of the abdominal aorta, having the same names as the arteries.

The plexuses are as follows:

1. *Phrenic Plexus.*
2. *Gastric.*
3. *Hepatic.*
4. *Splenic.*
5. *Supra-renal.*
6. *Renal.*
7. *Superior mesenteric.*
8. *Spermatic.*
9. *Inferior mesenteric.*

Lumbar ganglia:

These ganglia are four in number, and are situated upon the anterior portion of the lumbar vertebræ.

They send off branches upon the aorta, called the *aortic plexus*, which also receives filaments from the solar and superior mesenteric plexuses.

The *hypogastric plexus* is situated between the two common iliac arteries, over the promontory of the sacrum, and is formed from the aortic plexus, and branches from the inferior lumbar ganglia.

Sacral ganglia:

The sacral ganglia are smaller than the last, and situated upon the sacrum on each side, close to the anterior sacral foramina. The last of these ganglia is called *ganglion-impar*, or *azygos.* The branches communicate freely with the hypogastric plexus.

Nerve Bristles. Fine broaches barbed on one side, or with the end bent at right angles, employed for removing devitalized pulps from the canals of the teeth.

Nerve, Division of. An operation for the relief of intense pain in certain areas supplied by branches of the fifth pair of cranial nerves.

Nerve, Excision of. The removal of a portion of the branch of a nerve to relieve the intense pain of neuralgia, and employed where mere division fails to give permanent relief.

Nerve Instruments. Instruments for excavating and filling the pulp cavities of the teeth. They should be made of the best quality of steel, and finished and tempered in the best manner. Others finely barbed are used for extracting pulps of teeth.

Nerve Canal Reamer. An instrument for enlarging the pulp-canal of a tooth prior to the filling of the canal.

Nerve-Paste. A preparation for destroying nerves of teeth, for the composition of which different formulæ are given. Some are composed of arsenious acid and creasote, others of arsenious acid, creasote, and sulphate of morphia. See ARSENIOUS ACID.

Nerve-Stretching. Mechanical elongation or stretching of an exposed nerve for neuralgia, spasmodic contraction, etc. Also by flexion or massage of the part instead of exposing the nerve-subcutaneous.

Nerve′less. Enervis.

Nerves of the Dental Pulp. These nerves are many in number, and are composed of medullated and non-medullated fibres, which enter the organ through the apical foramen in various-sized bundles. They terminate in smaller branches, and form a rich plexus underneath the membrana eboris, and may pass between the odontoblasts, and either unite with the dentinal fibrils or pass with them into the dentinal tubuli. The non-medullated fibres are said by some writers to become united with the stellate layer of cells which lie underneath and are connected with the odontoblastic layers.

Ner′vine. *Nervi′nus;* from *nervus*, a nerve. Neurotic. A medicine which relieves or soothes nervous excitement.

Ner′vous. *Nervo′sus.* Belonging or relating to the nerves.

Nervous Attack. An affection attended with pain, spasms, rheumatism, and other nervous symptoms.

Nervous Cen′tres. The brain, spinal marrow, and ganglions.

Nervous Diath′esis. That disposition of body which predisposes to nervous diseases. Unusual impressibility of the nervous system.

Nervous Diseases. Diseases which have their seat in the nervous system.

Nervous Fever. Typhus mitior.

Nervous Fluid. A fluid supposed to circulate through the nerves, and which has been thought to be the agent of sensation and motive power.

Nervous Matter. The matter which composes the nerves; it resembles that of the brain and spinal morrow.

Nervous Principle. Nervous fluid.

Nervous System. The nerves, collectively, of the body.

Ner′vus. A nerve.

Nervus Impar. A prolongation of the neurilemma below the lower extremity of the spinal cord, as a fibrous filament, which is inserted into the base of the coccyx.

Nervus Sympatheticus Medius. The fifth pair of nerves.

Nes′tis. *Nestia.* The jejunum.

Nettle, Dwarf. The common name of the *Urtica urens*, which see.

Nettle-Rash. An eruptive disease resembling the sting of a nettle. See URTICARIA.

Neuræ′mia. From *νευρον*, a nerve, and *αιμα*, blood. Purely functional diseases of the nerves.

Neu′ral. *Νευρον*, nerve. Belonging to the nerves.

Neural Arch. The arch formed by the posterior projections connected with the body of the vertebræ, which protect the medulla.

Neural Axis. See ENCEPHALON.

Neuralgia. From *νευρον*, a nerve, and *αλγος*, pain. Literally, pain in a nerve. Nerve pain. A painful affection of the nerves. The chief symptom of this disease is a very acute pain, exacerbating or intermitting, which follows the course of a nervous branch, extends to its ramifications, and appears to be seated in the nerve. The particular designation of neuralgia is determined by the situation of the affection, as *neuralgia facial*, or *tic douloureux*, when it affects the branches of the fifth pair of nerves, &c. See NEURALGIA FACIAL.

Neural′gia Cu′bito-Digita′lis. Pain extending from the inner condyle to the back of the hand.

Neuralgia Denta′lis. See ODONTALGIA.

Neuralgia Fa′cial. *Neuralgia Facie′i.* Neuralgia of the face. *Tic douloureux.* An affection characterized by acute lancinating pains in certain parts of the face, occurring at more or less irregular intervals. It may be seated in the frontal nerve, in the infra-orbitar, or in the maxillary branches of the fifth pair. Dental irritation may give rise to neuralgia in many nerves, and especially in the branches of the fifth pair. A tooth may be the seat of the pain, and when the patient specifies it, there is little doubt but that it is the cause of neuralgia. A tooth affected with periodontitis, when exhibiting the characteristic symptoms of such an affection, whether it be carious or not may also cause facial neuralgia; for if the pain is diffused and is felt over the side of the face, with distinct exacerbations, it may eventually localize itself in the locality of the dental arch, and result in extreme sensibility, redness and swelling, and alveolar abscess, thus presenting a dental origin. When the facial neuralgia is constant, and there are no periods of rest, such as characterize other forms of neuralgia, it indicates a dental origin. The general tendency is for facial neuralgia to manifest its symptoms from the dental irritation caused by carious teeth, exostosed teeth, ulceration of the gums, alveolar periostitis, dead roots of teeth, the presence of osteo-dentine in the form of nodules in the substance of the pulp, undue pressure of artificial teeth, pulpitis, impacted teeth, unerupted as well as carious wisdom teeth. It is sometimes dependent upon constitutional causes, but more frequently upon local dental irritation. In the former case the treatment should be constitutional, and in the latter local, and consist in the removal of such irritants as may have been concerned in its production. See ODONTALGIA.

Neuralgia, False. Nerve pains occasioned by mechanical compression of a nerve.

Neuralgia Fem′oro-Poplite′al. Sciatica.

Neurangene′sis. Regeneration or renewal of nerve tissue.

Neurarte′ria. *Νευρον*, a nerve, and *αρτηρια*, an artery. Intimate association of minute nerves with minute arteries, distributed over the whole body.

Neurasthen′ia. From *νευρον*, a nerve, and *ασθενεια*, debility. Debility of the nerves. Irritability.

Neurec′tome. *Neurecto′mia.* *Νευρον*, nerve, and *εκτομη*, a cutting out. Excision of a nerve.

Neu′ria. Fine nervous tissues or membrane, as the retina.

Neu′ricus. Belonging to a nerve; neuric.

Neurilem′ma. From *νευρον*, a nerve, and *λεμμα*, the bark or covering. The transparent membranous sheath which covers the nerves.

Neurilemmi′tis. *Neurilemmati′tis*; from *νευρον*, a nerve, *λεμμα*, the coat, and *itis*, signifying inflammation. Inflammation of the neurilemma.

Neurility. The power of a nerve fibre to contract a muscle.

Neu′rine. The substance of which nerves are composed, consisting chiefly of albuminous and fatty matter.

Neurit′ic. Nervine. Pertaining to neuritis.

Neuri′tis. Inflammation of a nerve, especially of a nerve-trunk.

Neu′ro. From *νευρον*, nerve. A Greek prefix denoting connection with a nerve.

Neuroblaci′a. From *νευρον*, a nerve, and *βλακεια*, stupor. Insensibility in a nerve.

Neu′rocyte. From *νευρον*, and *κυτος*, cell. A nerve cell; the essential element of nervous structures.

Neurodeal′gia. Pain of the retina.

Neuro′des. Abounding in nerves.

Neurodyn′ia. See NEURALGIA.

Neurodynam′ic. Pertaining to the power of a nerve-current, or of the systemic nervous structures.

Neuroga′mia. Animal magnetism.

Neurog′lia. The tissue which invests the brain, forming the dura mater arachnoid membrane, and the investment or matrix for its functioning cells. The consecutive tissues of the substance of nerve, brain, and spinal cord.

Neurog′raphy. *Neurograph′ia*; from *νευρον*, a nerve, and *γραφη*, a description. Neurology. A treatise on the nerves.

Neu′roid. Resembling a nerve.

Neurol′ogy. *Neurolog′ia*; from *νευρον*, a nerve, and *λογος*, a discourse. A treatise on the nerves.

Neuro′ma. From *νευρον*. a nerve. A morbid enlargement or swelling of, or painful tumor on, a nerve.

Neuromal′acia. From *νευρον*, and *μαλακος*, a softening. A softening of nerve tissue.

Neur′omatoid. *Neuro′matoides.* Resembling neuroma.

Neurom′atous. Pertaining to the nature of a nerve tumor.

Neuro-Muscular. Relating to nerves and muscles conjointly.

Neuromyeli′tis. Inflammation of nerve-tissue or medullary substance.

Neu′ron. A nerve.

Neuron′osos. *Neuronosus.* Νευρον, nerve, and νοσος, a disease. Nervous disease, or disease of a nerve.

Neuropath′ic. From νευρον, and παθος, suffering. Pertaining to nervous diseases.

Neuropa′thy. Any disease of the nervous system. See Neuronosos.

Neuror′aphy. The operation of joining a divided nerve by sutures.

Neuro′ses. Plural of *Neurosis.* Nervous diseases; diseases supposed to have their seat in the nervous system.

Neurostheni′a. From νευρον, a nerve, and σθενος, force. Excess of nervous excitation. Nervous irritation.

Neurothe′le. Νευρον, a nerve, and θηλυ, nipple. A nervous papilla.

Neurot′ic. Νευρον, nerve. Of or belonging to the nerves, nervous.

Neurot′ica. Diseases of the nervous system. Also, nervine medicines.

Neurot′omy. *Neurotom′a; Neurotom′ia;* from νευρον, a nerve, and τεμνω, to cut. Dissection of the nerves, or division of a nerve.

Neurotro′sis. *Neurotrosmus.* Wound or wounding of a nerve.

Neury′men. *Neurymenis.* Same as neurilemma.

Neurypnol′ogy. From νευρον, υπνος, sleep, and λογος, a discourse. An account of the nervous sleep produced by fatiguing the muscles of the eye, called animal magnetism.

Neu′tral. *Neutra′lis;* from *neuter,* neither. In *Chemistry,* saline compounds which possess the character of neither an acid nor alkali.

Neutral Mixture. Solution of citrate of potassa, prepared by saturating fresh lemon juice with bicarbonate of potassa and filtering. Dose, a tablespoonful every three hours.

Neutral Salts. Salts in which the base is perfectly saturated with alkali, and not possessing the characters of an acid or alkaline base.

Neutraliza′tion. In *Chemistry,* the combination of acid and alkaline matter in such proportion that the compound will not change the color of litmus or violets.

Ni. Symbol for Nickel.

Nic′colate. Compounds of niccolic oxide which is a base or acid.

Niccol′icus. Belonging to niccolum, or nickel.

Nick′el. Symbol Ni. Atomic weight, 58. A whitish, malleable, and ductile metal. Constitutes one-fifth part of German silver. Specific gravity is about 9. The chief use for nickel, developed within a few years past, is for nickel plating, or the electro-deposition of nickel upon other metals, and to combine with steel. Dr. Adams developed this process of nickel-plating, which is a very valuable one on account of the hardness, beauty, polish, and lustre which nickel takes. Dental and Surgical instruments are among the many articles to which a coating of nickel is given; especially is it useful for extracting-forceps, although some are of the opinion that its action on the steel forming the beaks is such as to cause it to become brittle. In all electro-plating, or giving one metal a coating of another, the essentials of the process are a battery, a proper solution, a cathode, the object to be plated, and an anode, or plate of metal forming the positive pole of the battery.

Nick′el Plat′ing. See Nickel.

Nicotia′na. So called from Nicot, who carried it to Europe. Tobacco. A genus of plants of the order *Solanaceæ.*

Nicotiana America′na. *Nicotiana tabacum.* Virginia tobacco.

Nicotiana Rustica. The leaves of this species are milder than those of *Nicotiana tabacum.*

Nicotiana Tab′acum. Tobacco has a strong narcotic, penetrating odor, a bitter, nauseous, and acrid taste, and when distilled, affords an empyreumatic oil, which is a virulent poison. It is a violent acro-narcotic, an emetic, and diuretic, and when a decoction is injected into the rectum, it sometimes operates as a cathartic. In large doses it induces giddiness, a small, weak pulse, impeded respiration, convulsive action of the muscles, and in overdoses these symptoms are sometimes followed by paralysis and death.

Nicotia′nin. A concrete oil obtained from tobacco, called *tobacco-camphor,* and one of its active principles.

Nic′otine. *Nicotina.* An alkaloid obtained from tobacco, and one of its active principles.

Nic′otinism. The constitutional effects of the excessive use of tobacco.

Nicta′tion, or **Nictita′tion.** *Nictitatio;* from *nictare,* to wink. Rapid winking of the eyelids.

Ni′dor. Scent of burning animal matter.

Niger. Black.

Night Blind′ness. Hemeralopia.

Night′mare. Incubus.

Night′shade, American. A plant of the genus *Phytolacca.*

Nightshade, Deadly. Atropa belladonna.

Ni′grine. From *niger*, black. Silico-calcareous oxide of titanium.

Nigrit′ies Oss′ium. Literally, a blackness of the bones. Caries.

Ni′hil Album. Flowers of the white oxide of zinc.

Nio′bium. A metal discovered in 1846 by H. Rose.

Nip′ple. A small conical protuberance at the centre of the breast.

Ni′sus. Effort, straining; a voluntary retention of the breath.

Nisus Formati′vus. Formative effort; vital activity; plastic force.

Ni′tras. A nitrate; a salt resulting from the combination of nitric acid with a salifiable base.

Nitras Ammoniæ. Nitrate of ammonia. This salt, NH_3HO,NO_5, is formed by saturating pure nitric acid with the carbonate of ammonia, then evaporating and crystallizing it. Two forms of it are prepared, the crystallized and fused. When pure nitrate of ammonia is heated, the salt first melts, and boils, nitrous oxide gas being liberated at about 400°. See Nitrous Oxide.

Nitras Argenti. Nitrate of silver.

Nitras Calcis. Nitrate of lime.

Nitras Potassæ. Nitre. Nitrate of potash.

Nitras Potassæ Fusus. Nitrate of potash, containing a little sulphuric acid.

Nitras Sodæ. Nitrate of soda.

Ni′trate. *Nitrite.* Compounds of nitric and nitrous acid with alkalies. A salt of nitric acid.

Nitrate of Potash. Nitras potassæ.

Nitrate of Silver. Argenti nitras, or lunar caustic. It is prepared as follows: Take of silver in small pieces, ℥j; nitric acid, fʒvij; distilled water, f℥ij. Mix the acid with the water, and dissolve the silver in the mixture in a sand-bath; then crystallize, or gradually increase the heat, so that the resulting salt may be dried. Melt this in a crucible over a gentle fire, and continue the heat until ebullition ceases; then at once pour it into suitable moulds. Nitrate of silver is tonic, antispasmodic, sedative, escharotic, and astringent, and in large doses is an irritant poison. In *Dental Practice* it is employed as a styptic, and for obtunding the sensibility of dentine, especially when it results from mechanical abrasion; also, in diseases of mucous membrane in the form of an aqueous or ethereal solution; also, in aphthæ and ulcers for its detergent property, and as a caustic application generally: from one grain to twenty or thirty, to the ounce of water are employed. Common salt neutralizes its action. It is given in chorea, epilepsy, &c.; locally, it is used as an escharotic. Dose. gr. ⅛ to ¼ in pill, three times a day. See *Gorgas' Dental Medicine.*

Ni′trated. A base converted into a salt by combination with nitric acid.

Ni′tre. Nitrate of potash. Saltpetre.

Ni′tric. Of, or belonging to, nitre.

Nitric Acid. *Acidum nitricum.* Aquafortis. A colorless fluid, of a suffocating, pungent odor, acid taste, and extremely caustic. It is obtained by the action of sulphuric acid and heat on nitrate of potash or soda. Astringent. Dose of the diluted, gtt. x to xx. Dilute Nitric Acid is alterative, tonic, and refrigerant. In *Dental Practice*, it is employed in cancrum oris, malignant ulcers, and tumors of the mouth, and for devitalizing pulps when almost exposed from mechanical abrasion. It has also been employed as an obtundent to sensitive dentine and for the removal of fungous granulations of the pulp and gums.

Nitric Oxide. A gas obtained during the action of nitric acid, diluted with about two parts of water, upon metallic copper; a deutoxide of nitrogen.

Ni′trite. A combination of nitrous acid with a base. A salt of nitrous acid $H.NO_2$; also applied to nitro-glycerine, etc.

Nitrite of Amyl. See *Amyl Nitris.*

Nitrobenzin′ic Acid. *Acidum Nitrobenzinicus.* A new nitrogenous acid into which benzoic acid is transformed when acted upon by strong nitric acid. Also, called benzoi-nitric.

Nitroben′zole. *Nitrobenzule′. Nitroben′zide.* A substance produced by the action of concentrated nitric acid on benzole.

Ni′trogen. From *νιτρον*, nitre, and *γενναω*, to produce. Azote. An elementary, irrespirable, colorless gas, incapable of supporting combustion, and forming four-fifths of the atmosphere—79 per cent.

Ni′trogen, Gaseous Oxide of. See Nitrous Oxide.

Nitroglyc′erin. *Glo′noin.* A substance prepared by adding glycerin to a mixture of sulphuric acid and fuming nitric acid; pouring it into water and washing upon a filter. It is an oleaginous substance, of a sweet taste, little soluble in water, but readily in alcohol and ether. A drop brought in contact with the lips, or even the vapor, is said to cause the most distressing headache. It is a very dangerous explosive compound.

Nitroleu′cic Acid. An acid obtained by treating leucine with nitric acid.

Nitromuriat′ic Acid. *Acidum nitromuriaticum. Nitrohydrochloric acid. Aqua regia.* A mixture of nitric and muriatic acids. Chlorine is evolved by this mixture, and it is probably owing to this that gold is readily dissolved by it. Astringent. Dose of the diluted, gtt. x to xv.

Nitronaph′thalase. A compound produced by the action of nitric acid on naphthalin.

Nitrosac′charic Acid. A peculiar saccharine matter, in the form of a crystallized acid, produced by the action of sulphuric acid on gelatine.

Nitrosulphu′ric Acid. An acid resulting from a mixture of one part of nitre with eight or ten parts of sulphuric acid.

Ni′trous. *Nitro′sus.* Of or belonging to nitre, or its combinations.

Nitrous Acid. *Acidum nitro′sum.* The red fumes emitted by exposing binoxide of nitrogen and oxygen, which, when condensed, is a colorless fluid.

Nitrous Air. Nitric oxide gas.

Nitrous Ether. *Æther nitrous;* sulphuric ether; hyponitrous ether. A highly volatile, yellowish liquid, having properties similar to sulphuric ether.

Nitrous Oxide. *Protoxide of nitrogen. Laughing gas.* N_2O_2. It is obtained by decomposing the salt nitrate of ammonia by heat. It may also be obtained by dissolving zinc in dilute nitric acid. It is a colorless gas, of a sweetish taste, and a pleasant smell. At a pressure of 30 atmospheres at zero, or 50 atmospheres at 45° F., it condenses into a clear, transparent liquid. At a temperature from between 100° to 150° below zero, it crystallizes into a clear, transparent body. Its symbol is NO, as it contains equivalent proportions of nitrogen and oxygen. Its specific gravity is 1.527. Sir Humphrey Davy, in 1799, first discovered its anæsthetic property upon inhalation, and, in 1844, Dr. Horace Wells, of Connecticut, applied it to dental purposes. Used as an anæsthetic agent it is thought to act as a stimulant to the system, and in moderate quantity as an exhilarant, producing intoxication. When taken in large doses it induces narcotism and insensibility. Its influence upon the system usually passes off in about three or four minutes after the removal of the inhaler from the mouth, its insensibility to pain lasting from a minute to a minute and a half.

In certain conditions it may produce dangerous and fatal results, but is generally considered safer than ether or chloroform. In diseases of the heart, in active congestion or acute inflammation of the brain, lungs, or kidneys, or in a general plethoric condition, or where there is a tendency to a hemorrhagic diathesis, its use as an anæsthetic agent is contraindicated. This gas is now manufactured in liquid form, which possesses the advantages of greater purity, for by condensation all extraneous gases are expelled; and it is more portable. See Nitrous Oxide Gas Apparatus. See Nitras Ammoniæ.

Nitrous Oxide Gas, Administration of. In using this gas for dental operations, the patient is seated in a suitable chair, which will admit of the back being lowered in cases of necessity, and a cork or other gag, with a string attached to it, is placed between the jaws to prevent the closure of the mouth.

Previous to the application of the inhaler (see Inhaler), the patient is directed to take a full inhalation, followed by an exhalation, for the purpose of emptying the lungs as perfectly as possible of atmospheric air. This being done, the mouth-piece of the inhaler is placed between the lips, and the nostrils held tightly, by an assistant, to exclude air, and the patient directed to take full inspirations. The first evidence of anæsthesia, with the majority of patients, is snoring, like that of deep sleep.

To determine the proper time for operating, the patient, previous to the inhalation, should be directed to raise the hand at every order of the operator, and inability to make this motion is an evidence of the loss of voluntary power, which is soon succeeded by that of insensibility to pain.

As soon as the operation of extraction is performed, especially if the back teeth have been removed, the head of the patient should be inclined to one side, or held over the spittoon to prevent the blood from running down the throat; and fresh air admitted into the room.

For the production of anæsthesia the inhalation of from four to eight gallons of the gas will, in the majority of cases, be sufficient. The patient can inhale the gas from an India-rubber bag, or from a tube leading directly from the gasometer. See *Gorgas' Dental Medicine.*

Nitrous Oxide Gas Apparatus. An arrangement for the manufacture and administration of nitrous oxide gas for the production of anæsthesia, and generally known by the name of the inventor. Improvements in nitrous oxide gas apparatus have greatly facilitated the employment of this agent as an anæsthetic in dental operations. Among many others of merit and ingenuity, the late Dr. James B. Bean claimed to have given the profession some valuable improvements, which consist of the moist-lime purifier, a gasometer of peculiar construction, and a valved inhaler, by which the manufacture and storage of pure gas is much facilitated. The *Purifier* is a cylindrical copper vessel, twelve inches high, and five inches in diameter, open at both ends, and having a partition of the same material about four inches from the lower end, with a series of holes around the circumference of the cylinder, just below this partition. The upper portion of the cylinder contains several layers of moist lime separated by intervals, and supported by disks of wire gauze. The whole sets in a vessel of water six inches deep, and is covered with a bell-glass. The pipes are so arranged that the gas passes into the lower portion, bubbling through the holes into the bell-glass, returning downward through the layers of lime, thence through the partition by a pipe leading into the gasometer. The *Gasometer* is so arranged as to receive and measure the gas, and keep it safely stored. The inhaling apparatus is so attached to the gasometer that the patient breathes fresh gas at every inhalation. The *Inhaler* is furnished with a simple valve of thin sheet rubber, which is very easily opened or closed by the breath. The mouth-piece is of metal cushioned with soft rubber, and is surrounded by a disk of thin sheet rubber five inches in diameter. With this disk of rubber the operator can exclude all atmospheric air, without disagreeably compressing the lips or nostrils. The inhaler is attached to a rubber hose, three-fourths of an inch in diameter, leading to the gasometer, and having within it a valve similar to that in the inhaler, so arranged that the inhalations are from the gasometer, and the exhalations into the open air. The improvements in the methods of making and preserving this anæsthetic, consisting essentially of condensing the gas under strong pressure in wrought-iron cylinders, whereby 100 gallons are confined in a receiver or bottle 12×4 inches, and so arranged that as small a quantity as is desired may be drawn off into an inhaling bag or gasometer, mark an era in the administration of this anæsthetic; obviating the necessity, on the part of the dentist, of generating gas for his own use, and dispensing with the former cumbrous and unsightly apparatus. With such appliances purchaseable, the dentist is enabled to use a pure and reliable form of this gas which is not subject to the uncertainties and deterioration so common to the common form. See SURGEON'S CASE FOR LIQUID NITROUS OXIDE.

Nitrous Oxide Gas Inhaler. See INHALER, NITROUS OXIDE.

Nitrous Oxide, Liquefied. A convenient form for use in dental operations. The nitrous oxide, after being subjected to intense cold, is condensed in the form of a liquid, in a strong iron cylinder, from which it is drawn in the form of gas when about to be administered by inhalation. One hundred gallons of the gas weighs about ten pounds, and is capable of being condensed into a small iron cylinder. For method of administration see *Gorgas' Dental Medicine.*

Nitrous Oxide Purifier. An apparatus consisting of two glass jars similar in arrangement to what are known as Wolf's bottles, except that they have no central or safety tube. One of these jars contains a solution of the sulphate of iron, the other a solution of caustic soda, and are so connected by means of rubber tubing with the retort, in which the gas is generated, and the receiver or gasometer, that the gas is compelled to pass through these solutions before it can reach the gasometer in which it is stored. For another form of Purifier, see NITROUS OXIDE GAS APPARATUS.

Nitrous Powders. Refrigerant, diaphoretic, and alterative. Composed of Potassæ Nitratis, ʒj; Antimonii et Potassæ Tartratis, gr. j; Hydrarg. Chlorid. Mitis, gr. iv. Powder and divide into six parts, one to be taken every two hours in syrup or molasses.

Ni'trum. Nitre.

Nitrum Flammans. Nitrate of ammonia.

Nitrum Purifica'tum. Purified nitre.

Nitrum Vitriola'tum. Sulphate of potash.

No'bilis. Noble; principal; essential;

applied to some objects of Natural History by way of eminence.

Noctambula'tion. *Noctambula'tio;* from *nox*, night, and *ambulo*, to walk. Somnambulism. Sleep-walking.

Noctam'bulus. *Noctambu'list; somnambu'list.* A night-walker.

Noctur'nal. *Nycter'inos; noctur'nus.* Relating to night. A term applied in *Pathology* to diseases, or the phenomena of diseases, which occur at night, as a *night fever*, *night-sweats*, &c., and in *Zoology* to a tribe of *Raptorial* birds, including those which fly at night; also to a family of *Lepidopterous* insects, which, in like manner, are chiefly active at night.

Nocturnal Blindness. See Hemeralopia.

Nod'ding. *Nutans;* which see.

Node. *Nodus.* A hard tumor, proceeding from a bone, and caused by a thickening of the periosteum. Also, a calcareous concretion formed around articulations which have been the seat of rheumatism or gout. See Nodule.

Nodi Nervo'rum. Knots of nerves. Same as Ganglions; which see.

Nodose. Characterized by nodes.

Nodo'sis. Having or forming nodes.

Nodo'sus. Knotty.

Nod'ular Dentine. Secondary calcific deposits found in dental pulps, which may be purely physiological and not necessarily pathological. This form of dentine is found at all ages, and in both the deciduous and permanent teeth. It is common to teeth of a strong, dense character, and of a yellowish color. The causes of such a formation may be classified as increase of density, and irritation.

Nod'ule. From *nodus*, a knot. A little knot-like eminence, or excrescence. The nodular masses seen at times on teeth are the result of abnormal arrangements, or displacements of normal tooth tissue, generally of the enamel.

Nod'ulus. A little node.

No'dus Cer'ebri. The pons Varolii.

No'li Me Tan'gere. In *Surgery*, a species of malignant herpes, affecting the skin, and sometimes the cartilage of the nose. The disease is often of a very malignant character; the nose is sometimes destroyed by it.

No'ma. Water-canker; gangrenous sore mouth, occurring usually in children; a specific ulcer. See Cancrum Oris.

Nom'ad. *Nom'ade; nomas;* from *νομη*, pasturage. In *Surgery*, a spreading sore.

No'menclature. *Nomenclatu'ra;* from *ονομα*, name, and *καλεω*, I call. The words peculiar to a science or art; the technical terms of any particular art or science.

Non-Cohesive Foil. A term applied to gold foil which does not possess the cohesive property to any high degree, such as is required in the cohesive foils, or which is incapable of perfect cohesion even after being highly heated; also called "soft foil."

Non-Conduct'or. A term applied to substances which do not transmit heat and electricity, or which do it with difficulty. In filling teeth in which the lining membrane is nearly exposed, it sometimes becomes necessary to interpose a substance of this sort between the bottom of the cavity and the gold, to prevent the irritation which would otherwise arise from the transmission of impressions of heat and cold to the pulp. Such substances as Hill's Stopping, gutta-percha, asbestos, &c., are used for this purpose.

Non-Nat'urals. *Non-natura'lia.* The ancient physicians comprehended under this term, air, meat and drink, sleep and watching, motion and rest, the retentions and excretions, and the affections of the mind.

Nooth's Appara'tus. An apparatus consisting of three glass vessels, placed vertically, for impregnating water with carbonic acid gas.

No'rium. A metal discovered in zircon.

Nor'mal. From *norma*, rule. That which is in accordance with or conforms to the natural order or law. Regular. Natural. Healthy.

Nor'moblast. See Corpuscle.

Normo'blasts. Corpuscles of the blood which are of normal size.

Nose. *Nasus.* The organ of smell; in *man*, an eminence of a pyramidal shape, situated on the middle and upper part of the face, between the upper lip and forehead, the eyes and the cheeks. The external part is composed of the *dorsum* or bridge, the lobe or tip, the *alæ* or sides, and the *columna*, or termination of the septum. The cavities of the nose are called *nares*, which see. The nose serves to modulate the voice in speaking, and the tears from the lachrymal ducts are discharged into it; the air usually passes through it.

Nose, Artificial. See Artificial Nose.

Nose, Bleeding of the. Epistaxis.

Nose, Running at the. Coryza.

Noseros. Insalubrious.

Nosocomi′um. From *νοσος*, a disease, and *κομεω*, to take care of. An infirmary or hospital.

Nosog′eny. *Nosogen′ia;* from *νοσος*, a disease, and *γενος*, origin. The origin of disease.

Nosog′raphy. *Nosograph′ia;* from *νοσος*, a disease, and *γραφω*, to describe. A description of diseases.

Nosol′ogy. *Nosolog′ia;* from *νοσος*, a disease, and *λογος*, a discourse. That department of medical science which treats of the classification of diseases.

Noson′omy. *Nosonom′ia;* from *νοσος*, a disease, and *ονομα*, name. The nomenclature of diseases.

No′sophite. Any pathogenic microbe, or minute parasitic organism which causes disease.

Nosos′. Disease.

Nostal′gia. From *νοστος*, a return, and *αλγος*, pain. Melancholy, loss of appetite, &c., occasioned by the desire of returning to one's country; home-sickness.

Nostoma′nia. Nostalgia.

Nos′trils. Nares.

Nos′trum. From *noster*, ours. A medicine, the ingredients of which are kept secret for the purpose of securing to the proprietor the profits arising from the same; a private or quack medicine.

No′tal. From *νωτος*, the back. Belonging to the back.

Notal′gia. Pain in the back.

Notch. In *Anatomy*, a depression or indentation observed on the margin of a bone.

Notch, Ethmoid′al. The depression in the frontal bone which receives the superior part of the ethmoid bone.

Notch, Parot′id. The triangular space between the parotid edge of the lower jaw and mastoid process, in which the parotid gland is lodged.

Notches, Ischiat′ic. These are two in number. The first, which is the largest, is situated at the inferior part of the pelvis, gives passage to the sciatic nerve, pyramidalis muscle, and to the superior gluteal vessels and nerves. The other gives passage to the tendon of the obturator internus, and to the internal pudic vessels and nerves.

Nothæ Costæ. The false ribs.

No′thus. False; spurious.

No′tochord. The embryonic spinal marrow. The cellular cord inclosed in a structureless sheath, which in the embryo afterwards develops into the vertebral column. The spinal cord is also known by this name.

Noué. A French word applied, in *Surgery*, to a bandage having a number of knots placed one above the other, employed for the compression of the parotid region, after the removal of the parotid gland, and in *Pathology*, to children affected with rickets.

Nouffer's Vermifuge. A decoction of *male fern*, followed by a drastic purge of calomel, scammony, and gamboge.

Nubec′ula. Little cloud-like appearances suspended in the urine in certain disordered conditions.

Nu′cha. *Nucha capitis.* The nape of the neck, the part where the medulla spinalis begins.

Nu′clear. From *nucleus*, a cell. Pertaining to the nucleus.

Nu′cleate. Having nuclei.

Nu′cleated. *Nuclea′tus;* from *nucleus*, a kernel. A term applied in *Physiology* to that which still contains the central point, or *nucleus*, of the elementary cells of organized tissues, in which the vital properties are seated. See CYTOBLAST.

Nucleated Cell. The cell formed in a primary granule (cytoblast, or nucleus). See CYTOBLAST.

Nu′clei. Plural of nucleus.

Nuclei′form. *Nucleiform′is.* Formed like a kernel.

Nu′clein. An albuminoi substance in the nuclei of blood corpuscles, pus, brain, milk, etc.

Nucle′olus. A little nucleus, a nucleole. A small glandular vesicle within the cell nucleus.

Nu′cleus. From *nux*, a nut. Literally, a kernel or nut. The center of any body, the part about which matter collects; central point around which a calculus is formed. In *Animal* and *Vegetable Physiology*, a primary granule, or cytoblast. See CYTOBLAST.

Nu′cleus Germinati′vus. The germinal spot in the germinal vesicle of the ovum.

Nu′cula. A little nut.

Nuculan′ium. In *Botany*, a fleshy fruit containing two or more cells, and several seeds, as the grape.

Nu′dus. Naked.

Numb′ness. Insensibility of touch; or general feeling.

Num′mular. From *nummulus*, coin.

The *sputa* in phthisis are so termed when they flatten at the bottom of the vessel like a piece of money.

Nu′tans. From *nuto*, to bend. Nodding.

Nuta′tion. Constant involuntary movement of the head.

Nut′gall. *Gal′la.* An excrescence of the *Quercus infectoria*, or gall-oak, caused by the puncture of an insect. It is powerfully astringent and tonic, and is used in diarrhœa, internal hemorrhage, and intermittents. The powder mixed with lard is used as an ointment for piles.

Nut′meg. The kernel of the fruit of *Myristica moschata.*

Nu′triant. A medicine that modifies the nutritive process.

Nutrility. The power of a cell or organism to perform the function of nutrition.

Nu′triment. Anything that nourishes or forms living tissue.

Nutrit′ion. *Nutrit′io*, from *nutrire*, to nourish. The reparation of the molecular changes and decomposition of the body; the function by which the elaborated nutritive matter loses its own nature, and assumes that of the different living tissues; nourishment; growth.

Nutrition, Force of. Plastic force.

Nutri′tious. *Nutric′ius.* Nutritive; nourishing; capable of sustaining life.

Nu′tritive. From *nutrio*, to nourish. Possessing the quality of affording nutrition.

Nu′tritive Centre. A cell from which a succession of cellules originate.

Nu′tritus. Aliment.

Nux. A nut; a fruit with a hard shell.

Nux Aquat′ica. The fruit of a plant of the genus *Trapa.*

Nux Aromat′ica. Nutmeg.

Nux Barbaden′sis. The physic nut, or seeds of the *Jatropha curcas.*

Nux Cathar′tica. The physic nut.

Nux Metel′la. See Strychnos Nux Vomica.

Nux Pistaci′a. The fruit of a plant of the genus *Pistacia.*

Nux Serapio′nis. St. Ignatius's bean. The fruit of *Ignatia amara.*

Nux Vom′ica. The seeds of *Strychnos nux vomica;* which see.

Nyctalo′pia. From *νυξ*, night, and *οπτομαι*, I see. A defect of vision, which renders a person incapable of seeing by day, and of discerning objects distinctly at night.

Nyc′talops. One affected with nyctalopia.

Nycthem′erum. From *νυξ*, night, and *ημερα*, a day. Twenty-four hours, or a day and a night.

Nyctoba′sis. Somnambulism.

Nyctopho′nia. *Νυξ*, night, and *φωνη*, voice. Loss of voice during the day.

Nym′pha. From *νυμφα*, a water-nymph. A membranous fold arising from the lateral part of the prepuce of the clitoris, within the external labia of the female parts of generation on each side.

Nymphæ′a. A genus of plants of the order *Nymphœaceœ.*

Nymphœa Al′ba. The white water-lily, formerly used as an antaphrodisiac and demulcent.

Nymphœe Glandif′era. See Nymphæa Nelumbo.

Nymphœa Lu′tea. The yellow water-lily, a demulcent and emollient.

Nymphœa Nelum′bo. The Pontic or Egyptian bean. The fruit is tonic and astringent.

Nymphœa Odora′ta. The sweet-scented water-lily. The root is astringent and bitter.

Nymphi′tis. Inflammation of the clitoris.

Nymphoma′nia. From *νυμφη*, a bride, and *μανια*, madness. *Furor uterinus.* An irresistible desire for coition in females, particularly those of a nervous temperament, and is supposed to be caused by preternatural irritability of the uterus, nymphæ, and clitoris, or unusual acrimony of the secretions in these parts.

Nymphon′cus. Tumefaction of the nympha.

Nymphot′omy. *Nymphotom′ia;* from *νυμφη*, and *τεμνειν*, to cut. The operation for the removal of the nymphæ, when attacked by scirrhus, cancer, or fungus.

Nystag′mus. Involuntary movement of the eye-lids.

Nyx′is. From *νυσσειν*, to pierce. Puncture.

O.

O. Symbol for Oxygen; also *Octa′rium*, a pint; also, abbreviation for "Opening of Circuit" in electro-therapeutics.

Oak. The popular name of a forest tree of the genus *Quercus*, of which there are upwards of a hundred species.

Oak Bark. See Quercus Alba.

Oak Gall. See Gall-nuts.

Oak, Jeru′salem. A plant of the genus *Chenopodium*.

Oak Lungs. Pectoral moss, the *Lichen pulmonarius*.

Oarial′gia. See Ovarialgia.

Oar′ic. *Oar′icus.* Relating to the ovary.

Oarioce′le. Ωαριον, an ovule, small egg, the ovary, and κηλη, a tumor. A tumor, or hernia of the ovary.

Oariocye′sis. Ovarian pregnancy.

Oarion′cus. Ovarian tumor.

Oari′tis. Inflammation of the ovarium.

Oa′rium. Ovary.

Oat′meal. Farina obtained by grinding the grains of the *Avena sativa*, or common oat.

Ob. A Latin preposition, used as a prefix in some botanical terms, and denoting *inversion*.

Obelæ′a. The sagittal suture.

Obese′. *Obe′sity. Obesi′tas;* from *obesus*, fat. Corpulency; fatness.

Ob′ject-Glass. A refracting *telescope* or *microscope;* the lens, being placed at the end of the tube next to the object, collects the rays of light into a focus, forming the image of the object viewed through the eye-glass.

Obliqus′. *Obliquus.* That which deviates from the vertical line; anything inclined.

Obli′quus. *Oblique.* In *Anatomy*, applied to certain muscles, from their oblique direction.

Obliquus Exter′nus Abdom′inis. A broad, thin muscle of the abdomen.

Obliquus Infe′rior Cap′itis. A muscle of the head.

Obliquus Inferior Oc′uli. A muscle of the eye.

Obliquus Inter′nus Abdom′inis. A muscle of the abdomen, situated under the *obliquus externus abdominis*.

Obliquus Superior Cap′itis. A small muscle of the head situated between the occiput and first vertebra of the neck.

Obliquus Superior Oc′uli. *Trochlea′ris.* A muscle of the eye.

Oblitera′tion. In *Anatomy*, the disappearance of a part that has ceased to be useful, as the ductus venosus, after birth. In *Dental Surgery*, filling the cavity of a carious tooth.

Obliv′ion. *Obliv′io.* Forgetfulness; loss of memory.

Oblonga′tus. Prolonged; somewhat long.

Obo′vate. In *Botany*, inversely ovate; having the narrow end down, as an obovate leaf.

Obo′void. Like an egg, of which the small end is turned downwards.

Observa′tion. *Observa′tio.* Act of examining a thing; and, also, the knowledge gained. In *French*, it means *case*, or the history of the phenomena of a disease.

Obsid′ian. *Obsidia′num.* Volcanic glass, so named from Obsidius, who first discovered it in Ethiopia.

Obstet′rics. The art of midwifery.

Obstipa′tion. *Obstipa′tio.* Constipation; costiveness.

Obstip′itas. *Obstip′us.* Wry neck.

Obstruc′tio Alvi. Constipation.

Obstruc′tion. *Obstruc′tio.* In *Pathology*, the arrest of a function or secretion by the closure of the parietes of a duct, or by the accumulation of foreign or morbid matter in it.

Ob′struent. *Ob′struens;* from *obstruo*, to shut up. A medicine supposed to have the power of closing the orifices of ducts or vessels.

Obtun′dens. *Obtun′dants;* from *obtundo*, to make blunt. In *Pathology*, medicines which have the power of relieving irritation and pain.

Obtunders. *Obtunding mixtures.* Agents locally applied to a part for the purpose of temporarily depriving it of sensation. See Pain Obtunders.

Obtura′tor. *Obturato′rius;* from *obturare*, to close, to stop up the entrance. That which closes or stops up the entrance of anything.

Obturator Ar′tery. A branch of the hypogastric or epigastric artery, which passes forward and a little below the brim of the pelvis, and escapes through the obturator foramen.

Obturator Exter′nus. A small, flat muscle, situated at the anterior and upper part of the thigh.

Obturator For′amen. An opening beneath the horizontal ramus of the os pubis in the anterior part of the os innominatum.

Obturator Inter′nus. A muscle situated almost entirely within the pelvis.

Obturator Lig′ament. *Obturator membrane.* A tendino-fibrous membrane stretched across the obturator foramen.

Obturator Mus′cles. Two in number,—the *Obturator externus* and the *Obturator internus.*

Obturator Nerve. A nerve formed by a branch of the third and another from the fourth lumbar nerve, and distributed to the muscles on the inside of the thigh.

Obturator Pal′atine. An instrument for closing or stopping an opening through the palatine arch. This is an ancient invention. According to *Guillemean*, obturators were applied by the Greek physicians; but it is to that celebrated surgeon, *Ambrose Paré*, that we are indebted for the first description of an appliance of this sort. He has also furnished an engraving of an obturator which he had constructed in 1585. The instrument consisted of a metallic plate, probably of silver or gold, fitted to an opening in the vault of the palate, and maintained in place by means of a piece of sponge fastened to a screw in an upright attached to the upper surface of the plate.

A palatine obturator, as usually constructed at the present time, consists of a plate of gold or vulcanite, adapted to the inner surface of the alveolar arch and to the parts surrounding the opening in the palate, with or without a drum, as the case may require, and maintained in place by means of a clasp attached to a tooth on each side of the mouth.

To Dr. Stearns is due the credit for having demonstrated, by his experiments, that an arficial velum and palate can be constructed, which may be worn in the fissure without discomfort, and be made available for accomplishing perfect speech. But to Dr. Norman W. Kingsley is certainly due the credit of having taken up the matter where Dr. Stearns left off, to have made such improvements in the perfection and simplicity of the instrument, and to have reduced the manner of accomplishing it to such system, as to leave success no longer problematical and dependent upon chance, but a certainty, dependent only upon the skill of the operator. For a description of Dr. Kingsley's Artificial Palate and Velum, see Harris's *Prin. and Pract. of Dentistry.*

For a description of the manner of constructing an obturator or palatine plate with an artificial velum, see Artificial Palate.

Obtura′tor and Palate Plates, with Artificial Teeth. When an imperfection of the palate, whether the result of malformation or accident, is accompanied by the loss of one or more of the teeth, and especially from the anterior part of the mouth, the plate employed for remedying the former should be so constructed as to serve as a base for a substitute for the latter. The idea of complicating a palate plate with artificial teeth originated with Fauchard. When a palatine obturator and artificial teeth are to be applied at the same time, they may be connected, and the piece made to answer an excellent purpose, provided there be healthy natural teeth in the upper jaw to sustain it.

In the construction of an artificial palate or obturator, a gold, vulcanite, or celluloid plate of the proper size should be fitted to all that portion of the vault of the palate and alveolar ridge which is to be covered by it, with a lateral branch on each side, extending to the first molar or to the tooth to which it is to be clasped. To these clasps should be attached, and afterwards artificial teeth fitted and secured. If, however, the upper surface of the palate is to be surrounded with a drum or air-chamber, this should be put on before the teeth are attached. The drum is sometimes so constructed as to retain the obturator in place without any other means of support.

It sometimes happens that an imperfection of the palate is accompanied by an opening into the maxillary sinus. In this case the palatine plate should be large enough to cover both openings, and the loss of the alveolar border replaced by means of a raised plate soldered to the lower surface of the palate plate, to which artificial teeth may be applied, or the deficiency supplied with long porcelain gum or block teeth. Vulcanite and celluloid are good substitutes for metal.

Obtuse′. *Obtu′sus.* Blunt.

Obtu′sion. From *obtundo*, to blunt. The weakening or blunting of the normal strength of sensation.

Occip′ital. *Occipita′lis.* Belonging to or connected with the occiput.

Occipital Ar′tery. A branch of the external carotid artery distributed to the muscles, &c., of the occiput.

Occipital Bone. *Os occip′itis.* One of the bones of the cranium, situated at its posterior and inferior part; convex externally and concave internally.

Occipital Nerve. A nerve which arises by eight or ten filaments from the upper part of the spinal marrow, and passes between the foramen magnum and posterior arch of the atlas, dividing into an *anterior* and a *posterior branch.* The former anastomoses with a branch of the second cervical nerve, and the latter is distributed to the muscles of the upper and back part of the head.

Occip′ito-At′loid. That which is connected with the occiput and atlas.

Occipito-Ax′oid. That which is connected with the occiput and axis, or second vertebra.

Occipito-Fronta′lis. A broad, flat muscle covering the cranium from the occiput to the eyebrows.

Occipito-Meninge′al. Belonging to the occipital bone and the meninx or dura mater.

Occipito-Meningeal Ar′tery. A name given by Chaussier to a branch of the vertebral artery given off to the dura mater immediately after it enters the cranium.

Oc′ciput. The back part of the head.

Occlu′sion. *Occlu′sio;* from *occludere,* to shut up. Closure; applied in *Pathology* to the partial or total closure of a duct, blood-vessel, cavity or hollow organ.

Oc′cult. *Occultus;* from *ob,* and *celo,* to conceal. Hidden; invisible; secret; undetected.

Occult Sciences. The imaginary sciences of the middle ages: magic, alchemy, necromancy and astrology.

Ocel′late. *Ocellus,* a little eye. Marked by spots resembling the pupil of the eye.

Ochle′sis. A general condition of disease produced by a great number of sick under one roof.

O′chra. Ochre.

Ochra′ceous. Ochre-like.

O′chre. An argillaceous earth.

O′crea. The shin.

Oc′tagon. *Octagonal.* Οκτω, eight, and γωνια, an angle. A plane figure having eight angles and sides.

Octahed′ron. From οκτω, eight, and εδρα, a base. A solid with eight surfaces, the most common form of a crystal.

Octa′nus. Applied to an intermittent fever whose paroxysms are said to return every eighth day.

Octa′rius. The eighth part of a gallon, or sixteen fluid ounces; a pint.

Octofi′dus. Eight-cleft.

Oc′ular. *Oculus,* the eye. Belonging to the eye.

Ocular Spec′tres. Imaginary bodies, like flies, spots, &c., floating before the eyes.

Ocula′res Commu′nes. The motores oculorum.

Oc′ulist. One who devotes himself particularly to the treatment of diseases of the eye.

Oculo-Muscula′res. A name given by Vicq d'Azyr to the third pair of nerves.

Oculo-Musculares Communes. A name given by Chaussier to the third pair of nerves.

Oculo-Musculares Exter′ni. A name given by Chaussier to the sixth pair of nerves.

Oc′ulus. From οκος, or οκκος, the eye. The eye.

Oculus Bovi′nus. Hydropthalmia.

Oculus Bo′vis. A plant of the genus *Chrysanthemum.*

Oculus Cœ′sius. Glaucoma.

Oculus Ge′nu. The patella.

Oculus Lach′rymans. Epiphora.

Oculus Purulen′tus. Hypopion.

Ocytoc′ic. From οξος, quick, and τοκος, labor. That which quickens parturition, as ergot.

Odaxes′mus. The bitten tongue or lip during an epileptic fit.

Odaxis′mus. *Odaxes′mos. Ulacne′sis.* From οδους, a tooth. The pungent itching of the gums which sometimes precedes the eruption of the teeth. Lancing in cases of this sort generally affords immediate relief. See Dentition, Morbid.

Odom′eter. From οδος, a road, and μετρον, a measure. An instrument fixed to the wheel of a carriage to measure distance in traveling.

Odonen′chytes. From οδους, a tooth, εν, into, and χυω, to pour. A tooth-syringe used for injecting the cavity of a tooth.

Odont. *Odonto.* From οδους, a tooth, and gen. οδοντος. A Greek word denoting connection with or relation to a tooth.

Odontago′gon. An instrument for the extraction of teeth. See Dentagra.

Odon′tagra. From οδους, a tooth, and αγρα, a seizure. According to French lexicographers, toothache from retrocedent gout or rheumatism. A rheumatic, gouty or neuralgic pain in the teeth. Also the name of an old instrument for removing teeth. See ODONTAGOGON.

Odontal′gia. *Odon′tia; dentium dolor.* From *οδους*, a tooth, and *αλγος*, pain. Toothache. Pain, more or less severe, in one or more teeth, resulting most frequently from caries and inflammation of the pulp—pulpitis—but often dependent upon inflammation of the peridental membrane, and sometimes upon the transfer of nervous irritation. The pain varies in degree and duration. Sometimes it amounts to a slight uneasiness; at other times to the severest agony. It may be dull, deep-seated, throbbing, acute or lancinating. It may be confined to a single tooth, or several may be affected at the same time. Commencing in one, it sometimes passes to another and another, until all in one, and occasionally in both jaws are affected. The pain is sometimes continued; at other times paroxysmal, and it may announce itself gradually or suddenly and in its most intense form.

After caries has penetrated to the pulp-cavity, the organ is exposed to the action of acrid humors and other exciting and irritating agents, causing inflammation, which in this exquisitely sensitive tissue is often attended with the most insupportable agony, because, surrounded as it is by the hard and unyielding parietes of the tooth, it is prevented from expanding, and is consequently subjected to severe pressure, an additional cause of irritation. Toothache arising from inflammation of the pulp is usually of the agonizing kind, equaling, not unfrequently, in lancinating intensity the excruciating severity of the worst forms of facial neuralgia.

Odontalgia has been divided into *Reflex*, depending upon peripheral origin, either dental, nasal and ocular, or visceral; or *Cerebral*, depending upon thrombi, tumors and inflammatory conditions; or *Systemic*, depending upon gout, malaria, syphilis and constitutional conditions. By *local odontalgia*, is meant pain in a tooth excited by either local causes, such as superficial and deep caries, exposed pulp, inflamed, dead or putrescent pulp, nodules of dentine in the substance of the pulp, inflammation of the peridental membrane and fracture of the tooth.

The term "odontalgia" is literally defined as pain in a tooth, but it embraces all painful conditions of the teeth from local or general causes. Reflex odontalgia implies pain in teeth which are not the seat of the original pathological condition giving rise to it. It may also be occasioned by affections of distant organs, such as an inflamed eye, disorders of the viscera of the abdominal cavity, affections of the uterus, pregnancy, thrombi, tumors and inflammatory processes at the base of the brain, abscesses at the origin of the fifth pair of nerves. Such affections as hysteria, rheumatism, malaria, syphilis, gout, epilepsy, chorea, insanity, headache, &c., occasion odontalgia.

"It not unfrequently happens," says Mr. Thomas Bell, "that parts the most remote become the apparent seat of pain, from the exposure of the nerve of a tooth. I have seen this occur not only in the face, over the scalp, in the ear, or underneath the lower jaw, but down the neck, over the shoulder, and along the whole length of the arm."

When the inflammation is confined to the parts within the pulp-cavity, pressure upon the tooth does not sensibly augment the pain, but a slight blow upon it with any hard substance increases it, as do also hot and cold liquids. Although of rare occurrence, it sometimes happens that the inflammation extends no farther than the pulp-cavity. But whether it remains confined to the pulp, or extends, as it most frequently does, to the investing soft tissues, suppuration generally takes place in six or eight days. It rarely, except prompt and active means be employed to arrest its progress, terminates in resolution. Suppuration of the pulp having taken place, the pressure of the accumulating matter upon the parts at the extremity of the root, in the apical space, generally soon gives rise to the formation of a sac, and true alveolar abscess.

When the peridental membrane is the part first attacked by the inflammation, the pain is less severe, and more easily controlled. It is, however, equally constant and deep-seated, and generally soon extends to the pulp, causing, in the meantime, a thickening of the investing tunic or peridental membrane, swelling of the gums and often of the salivary and tonsil glands and face. A painful throbbing sensation is now experienced; a sac soon forms at the extremity of the root; suppuration of the peridental membrane supervenes, and an alveolar abscess is formed. See PERIODONTITIS, DENTAL.

But toothache sometimes results from the transfer of nervous irritation. Individuals of a nervous temperament, and pregnant females, are particularly liable to this variety of odontalgia; and it is sometimes a symptom of a disordered state of the stomach. When it results from these causes, its attacks are periodical, seldom lasting more than two or three hours at a time, and recurring at stated, but more frequently at uncertain intervals. Sound as well as carious teeth are subject to this variety of toothache, and it is often difficult to locate the pain in any particular tooth. Sometimes it seems at one minute to be seated in one tooth, and at the next in another, frequently passing round the whole jaw. Sometimes it is acute and lancinating, but more frequently dull and tantalizing. Gouty and rheumatic persons are occasionally affected with it.

Toothache is frequently occasioned by exostosis of the roots of one or more teeth, but for a description of this variety, and the treatment of Odontalgia, the reader is referred to the article upon that subject in *Harris's Prin. and Pract. of Dentistry.*

Odontalgia Hæmo′dia. See Hæmodia.

Odontalgia Nervo′sa. Neuralgic toothache. See Odontalgia.

Odontal′gic. *Odontal′gicus.* Anti-odontalgic. Relating to toothache. A remedy for toothache.

Odon′talite. From *οδους*, a tooth, and *λιθος*, a stone. A petrified tooth.

Odonta′trophy. *Odontatroph′ia;* from *οδους*, and *ατροφια*, want of nourishment. Atrophy of the teeth; which see.

Odon′tia. Odontalgia.

Odontia Defor′mis. Deformity of the teeth, arising either from error of shape, position, or malformation of the jaws or alveolar border.

Odontia Incrus′tans. Tartar of the teeth.

Odontia′sis. Dentition. The cutting of teeth.

Odontia′ter. From *οδους*, and *ιατρος*, a physician. A dentist.

Odontiatri′a. From *οδους*, and *ιατρεια*, a healing. Dental surgery.

Odon′ticus. Appertaining to the teeth.

Odontit′icus. Belonging to odontitis.

Odonti′tis. *Den′tium inflamma′tio.* Inflammation of the teeth, and formerly applied to dental caries when this affection was supposed to be an inflammatory disease of the dentine.

Odonto′blasts. From *οδους*, and *βλαστος*, a bud. The cells which form the dentine of teeth. They consist of a modified form of connective-tissue cells, and are situated upon the periphery of the pulp, and send out rod-like processes or fibrils to the inner side of the enamel organ of the crown. By means of the odontoblasts lime salts are deposited around the rod-like fibrils, and thus form tubular dentine.

Odontoboth′rion. The socket of a tooth.

Odontobothri′tis. From *οδους*, *βοθριον*, the socket of a tooth, and *itis*, inflammation. Inflammation of the sockets of the teeth.

Odontoceram′ic. From *οδους*, a tooth, and *κεραμος*, anything made of potter's clay. Pertaining to porcelain teeth, as the *Odontoceramic art.*

Odontoceramic Art. *Odontoceramotech′ny.* The art of manufacturing porcelain teeth. See Porcelain Teeth.

Odontocla′sis. From *οδους*, and *κλασις*, fracture. Fracture of a tooth; which see.

Odontocne′sis. From *οδους*, and *κνησις*, itching. The itching of the gums caused by dentition. See Ulacnesis and Odaxismus.

Odonto′des. *Οδους*, a tooth. Resembling teeth, or full of teeth.

Odontog′eny. *Odontogen′ia; Odontosis.* From *οδους*, *οδοντος*, a tooth, and *γενεσις*, generation. The generation or origin and development of the teeth. See Teeth, Development of Pulps and Sacs of Teeth.

Odontogly′phon. From *οδους*, and *γλυφω*, to scrape. An instrument for cleaning the teeth; also, a gum-lancet.

Odontog′raphy. *Odontograph′ia;* from *οδους*, a tooth, and *γραφη*, a description. A description of teeth.

Odon′toid. *Odontoi′des;* from *οδους*, a tooth, and *ειδος*, resemblance, shape. Tooth-like. In *Anatomy*, a name applied to a process of the second cervical vertebra; also, to a ligament attached to it.

Odon′tolith. *Odontol′ithos.* From *οδους*, a tooth, and *λιθος*, a stone. Salivary Calculus, which see.

Odontol′ogy. *Odontolog′ia;* from *οδους*, a tooth, and *λογος*, a discourse. The doctrine or science of the teeth; a treatise on the teeth.

Odontolox′ia. *Odontol′oxy.* *Οδους*, a tooth, and *λοξος*, slanting, or oblique. Irregularity, or obliquity of the teeth.

Odonto′ma. From *οδους*, and *oma*. A tumor arising in connection with the teeth.

Odontom′es. A term applied to masses of dental tissues which result from morbid conditions of the formative pulp; they may consist in hypertrophies, local or general, or various degenerations. Enamel nodules are sometimes so called.

Odontonecro′sis. From *οδους*, and *νεκροω*, I kill. Necrosis of the teeth.

Odonton′omy. *Odontonom′ia;* from *οδους*, a tooth, and *ονομα*, a name. See Dentonomy.

Odontonosol′ogy. *Οδους*, a tooth, *νοσος*, a disease, and *λογος*, discourse. A treatise on diseases of the teeth; also that branch of medicine which treats of diseases of the teeth.

Odontoparallax′is. From *οδους*, and *παραλλαξις*, deviation. Irregularity of the teeth; deviation from the natural position of one or more of the teeth. See Irregularity of the Teeth.

Odontop′athy. From *οδους*, tooth, and *παθος*, suffering. Abnormal or pathological conditions of the teeth, or of the organs connected with them.

Odontophy′ia. Dentition.

Odontoplero′sis. From *οδους*, a tooth, and *πληρωσις*, filling. Filling teeth.

Odontopri′sis. *Οδους*, a tooth, and *πρισις*, a sawing. Stridor dentium, or grinding of the teeth.

Odonto′rine. From *οδους*, a tooth, and *ρινη*, a file. A tooth-file. See File, Dental.

Odontorrhag′ia. From *οδους*, a tooth, *αιμα*, blood, and *ρηγνυμι*, I break forth. Hemorrhage from the socket of a tooth.

Odontosei′sis. *Odontoseis′mus;* from *οδους*, *οδοντος*, a tooth, and *σεισις*, a shaking, agitation. Looseness of the teeth, arising from partial or total destruction of the alveolar processes, caused, most frequently, by diseases of the gums.

Odontoseis′mus. *Odontoseis′mos.* Odontoseisis.

Odonto′sis. *Οδους*, a tooth. The formation, growth, or development of a tooth. Dentition.

Odontosmeg′ma. From *οδους*, and *σμεχω*, to cleanse. Anything employed for cleaning teeth; a tooth-powder, or tooth-brush.

Odontostere′sis. From *οδους*, and *στερησις*, privation. Loss of the teeth.

Odontosyneris′mus. From *οδους*, and *συνεριζειν*, to strike together. Chattering of the teeth.

Odontotech′ny. *Odontotechni′a;* from *οδους*, a tooth, and *τεχνη*, art. Dental surgery.

Odontotherapi′a. *Odonther′apy.* From *οδους*, and *θεραπευω*, to heal. Dental therapeutics; the treatment or care of the teeth.

Odon′totribe. Odontotripsis.

Odontotrim′ma. From *οδους*, tooth, and *τριμμα*, a pulverized substance. A tooth-powder.

Odontotrip′sis. From *οδους*, and *τριψις*, wearing away. The gradual loss of substance of the coronal extremities of the teeth from attrition. See Abrasion of the Teeth, Mechanical.

Odon′trypy. *Odontot′rypy; odontotryp′ia;* from *οδους*, a tooth, and *τρυπαω*, to perforate. The perforation of a tooth, an operation usually performed with a drill, for the purpose of affording egress to purulent matter confined in the pulp-cavity. The performance of this operation was recommended by Dr. Hullihen and Dr. Miller, preparatory to filling a tooth, in which the pulp is exposed, for the purpose of preventing congestion of the sanguineous capillaries, and for the escape of lymph, should any be effused. The operation, when performed for the latter purpose, is made through the gum, alveolus, and root of the tooth, and has been termed *Rhizodontrypy.* This operation is also employed to afford an escape for gases confined in the nerve canal, instead of filling these canals; the opening being made under the free edge of the gum; the gum acting as a valve at the orifice, and preventing foreign matter from entering; but such practice is unreliable.

Odor. Smell, scent; a sweet or an offensive smell. The subtile emanation of an odoriferous body.

Odoramen′tum. Odoraments; substances employed in medicine on account of their odor.

O′dorate. Odor, smell, fragrance, scented; having a strong odor.

Odorif′erous. From *odor*, smell, and *fero*, to bear. Exhaling an agreeable or offensive odor.

Odoriferous Glands. Glandulæ odoriferæ. The small glands around the corona glandis of the male, and under the skin of the labia majora and nymphæ of the female, which secrete a sebaceous matter that gives out a peculiar odor.

Odorif′erum. A perfume; a scent; that which gives odor.

O′dorin. A highly concentrated empyreumatic odor, obtained by the redistillation of the volatile oil obtained by distilling bones.

Odous. Οδους. A tooth.

Od′yne. Οδυνη. Pain; used as a common suffix.

Œcon′omy. *Œcono′mia.* See ECONOMY.

Œ′coid. Red corpuscles of the blood deprived of their hæmoglobin.

Œde′ma. From οιδεω, to be swollen. Swelling occasioned by infiltration of serous fluid into the cellular texture. See ANASARCA.

Œdema Arsenica′lis. The swelling of the eyelids and face produced by the use of arsenical medicines.

Œdema Cer′ebri. Infiltration of the brain with a watery fluid.

Œdema, Compact. Induration of the cellular tissue.

Œdema Lac′teum. Phlegmasia dolens.

Œdema of the Glot′tis. Œdematous swelling of the mucous membrane of the glottis; a very dangerous and almost always fatal affection.

Œdema of the Lungs. Serous infiltration into the tissue of the lungs, carried to such an extent as to impede respiration.

Œdema Uvulæ. See STAPHYLŒDEMA.

Œdem′atous. Pertaining to œdema; of the nature of œdema.

Œdemosar′ca. A tumor partaking of the nature both of an *œdema* and a *sarcoma.*

Œnan′thic Acid. An acid obtained from œnanthic ether.

Œnanthic Ether. An oily liquid which gives to wine its characteristic flavor.

Œnanthyl′ic Acid. A colorless, oily, inflammable, faintly aromatic liquid, produced during the decomposition of fats.

Œnelæ′um. From οινος, wine, and ελαιον, oil. A beverage composed of wine and oil.

Œnom′eli. From οινος, wine, and μελι, honey. Honeyed wine; wine sweetened with honey.

Œnostag′ma. Rectified spirits of wine.

Œsophage′al. Relating to the œsophagus.

Œsophageal Cords. Two elongated cords formed of the pneumogastric nerves, which descend along the œsophagus.

Œsophagis′mus. A name given by some writers to spasmodic contraction of the œsophagus, and by others to inflammation of the œsophagus.

Œsophagi′tis. Inflammation of œsophagus.

Œsophagorrhag′ia. From *œsophagus*, and ρηγνυμι, to burst forth. Hemorrhage from the œsophagus.

Œsophagot′omy. The operation of cutting into the œsophagus for the removal of a foreign body.

Œsoph′agus. From οιω, future, οισω, to carry, and φαγω, to eat. The gullet. A musculo-membranous tube, extending from the pharynx to the superior orifice of the stomach Commencing opposite the lower border of the cricoid cartilage and the fifth vertebra of the neck, behind, and a little to the left of the trachea, it passes in its descent behind the arch of the aorta, along the posterior mediastinum, enters the abdomen through an opening in the diaphragm, and terminates in the cardiac orifice of the stomach, situated nearly opposite the tenth dorsal vertebra.

Œstroma′nia. From οιστρος, vehement amorous desire, and μανια, madness. Nymphomania; applied by some French writers to the periodical sexual orgasm exhibited by certain animals. See RUT.

Œs′trum. From οιστρος, venereal orgasm. A term signifying, with some, the clitoris. Also intense desire, or passionate impulse.

Œstrum Vene′ris. A strong desire for sexual intercourse; the excitement of coition.

Offic′ial. A medicine emanating from and directed by the Pharmacopœia.

Officinal. *Officina′lis.* A term applied to medicines directed by the Pharmacopœia, with the assent of physicians; those authorized in pharmacy.

Ohm. In electricity the unit of resistance. Practically, it is the resistance of a pure silver wire one meter in length and one millimeter in diameter.

Oid, or I′des. Ειδος, a form. A terminal denoting resemblance to an object indicated by the word to which it is joined, as *Al′kaloid* or *Alkaloi′des*, resembling an alkali.

Oid′ium. From ωον, egg, and ειδος, like. A parasitic fungus.

Oidium Albicans. A parasitic fungus found in thrush upon the tongue.

Oil. *O′leum.* An unctuous substance obtained from various animals and vegetables.

which gives a greasy stain to paper. Oils are either solid or fluid, and are insoluble in water, and combustible with flame. They are distinguished into *fixed* and *essential* oils. The former are common fats, and those oils which require a high temperature for their volatilization, and are obtained by the action of fire or by expression. The latter, called also *volatile* oils, from their evaporating when exposed to the air, are obtained principally by distillation from plants, and exhale a strong aromatic odor.

Oil of Al′monds. *Oleum Amygdalæ.* The fixed oil of the kernels of *Amygdalus communis.* It is clear and colorless, or slightly tinged of a greenish-yellow, nearly inodorous, and has a bland, sweetish taste. It is obtained from either sweet or bitter almond. When inflammation of the mucus membrane of the mouth results from the action of some corrosive substance, almond oil spread over the surface will prove useful. In *Dental Practice,* the oil of sweet almonds, *Oleum Amygdalæ Dulcis,* forms a pleasant and soothing application for excoriations of lips, and inflamed mucous membrane; also for the small but painful ulcers which sometimes form on the gums, tongue, and mucous membrane of lips and cheeks.

Oil of Am′ber. *Oleum succini.* A thick, dark-colored liquid of a peculiar strong empyreumatic odor, obtained by the distillation of amber with its weight of fine sand in a glass retort over a sandbath. Dose, gtt. x to xv.

Oil of Amber, Rectified. A limpid and nearly colorless liquid, of a strong odor and bitter taste.

Oil of An′ise. A colorless or yellowish fluid with the peculiar odor and taste of the seed.

Oil of Benne. A colorless bland oil expressed from the seeds of the *Sesamum orientale.*

Oil of Ber′gamot. The volatile oil of the rind of the fruit of the *Citrus limetta.*

Oil of Caj′eput. The essential oil of the leaves of *Melaleuca cajuputi.* It is used as a stimulant, antispasmodic, and diaphoretic.

Oil of Car′away. A somewhat viscid essential oil, of a pale yellow color, obtained by distillation from the seeds of *Carum carui.*

Oil, Castor. See Castor-Oil.

Oil of Cedar. Obtained from cedar, a species of Pines, or *Juniperus.* Employed in dental practice for obtunding sensitive dentine.

Oil of Chamomile. An aromatic oil obtained by distillation from the flowers of the *Anthemis nobilis.*

Oil of Cinnamon. The volatile oil of the bark of the *Cinnamomum Zeylonicum,* and *Cinnamomum aromaticum,* a warm, stimulating, and pleasant stomachic.

Oil of Cloves. *Oleum Caryophylli.* The volatile oil of the unexpanded flowers of the *Caryophyllus aromaticus.* It is prepared by distilling cloves with water, to which common salt is added, in order to raise the temperature to the boiling point. It is an aromatic stimulant, and a powerful irritant. Dose, gtt. ij to vj. In *Dental Practice,* oil of cloves is used to relieve odontalgia, its action being due to over-stimulation. It is also effective as a dressing to canals of recently exposed pulps, although eugenol, its active principle, is more effective for such purposes. It has been employed as a substitute for creasote. For dental application see *Gorgas's Dental Medicine.*

Oil, Cod-Liver. A fixed oil obtained from the liver of the *Gadus morrhua* and other allied species. It is of a white, yellow, red or brown color, and contains variable proportions of iodine, bromine, sulphur, and phosphorus. Within the last few years it has attracted considerable attention as a medicinal agent. It has been recommended in chronic gout, rheumatic affections, scrofula and rickets; chronic pectoral complaints, tabes mesenterica, and various other diseases. Dose for an adult is from f ʒ ij to f ℥ jss.

Oil of Copai′ba. A colorless essential oil of an aromatic and acrid taste, separated from *Copaiba* by distillation with water. Dose, gtt. x to xxx.

Oil, Cro′ton. See Croton Oil.

Oil of Cu′bebs. A volatile oil obtained by distillation from the berries of the *Piper Cubeba.* It is colorless when pure, has a warm, aromatic, camphorous taste, and has all the medicinal properties of the cubebs.

Oil of Dill. A volatile oil obtained from the seed of the *Anethum graveolens,* by distillation. It is of a pale, yellow color; has the odor of the fruit, and a hot, sweetish taste.

Oil of Eucalyptus. *Eucalyptol.* See Eucalyptus.

Oil of Fen′nel. A colorless or yellowish volatile oil, obtained by distillation from the seed of the *Fœniculum vulgare,* having the odor and taste of the seed.

Oil, Fu′sel. *Amyl′ic alcohol. Potato oil.* An acrid, volatile oil, of a pungent, suffocating odor, obtained during the distillation of potato whiskey. It is said to be an irritant narcotic.

It was thought at one time to be the cause of the occasional fatal action of chloroform, but that notion is now exploded.

Oil, Hær′lem. Supposed to consist chiefly of petroleum, turpentine, and balsam of sulphur. Used internally in renal and rheumatic affections.

Oil of Horse′mint. A reddish, amber-colored, volatile oil, of a fragrant odor and warm, pungent taste, obtained from the fresh herb of *Monarda punctata* by distillation.

Oil of Ju′niper. A volatile oil, colorless, or of a light greenish-yellow, with a terebinthinate odor and hot, acrid taste, obtained from the berries of *Juniperus communis* by distillation. It is stimlant, carminative, and diuretic.

Oil of Lavender. An essential oil, used chiefly as a perfume, though possessed of carminative and stimulant properties, obtained from the flowers of *Lavendula spica* by distillation.

Oil of Lem′ons. A yellow or colorless volatile fluid, having the odor of the fruit, and a warm, pungent, aromatic taste, obtained from the rind of the fruit of *Citrus limonum*, either by expression or distillation, but the former method is generally preferred.

Oil of Nut′meg. A limpid, colorless, volatile oil, obtained from the kernels of *Myristica Moschata* by distillation, and used for the same purposes as the nutmeg.

Oil, Olive. A fixed oil obtained from the fruit of *Oleo Europœa* by expression. It is an unctuous liquid of a pale yellow or yellowish-green color, having very little odor and a bland, sweetish taste.

Oil of Orig′anum. A very acrid and stimulating essential oil, frequently called oil of marjoram, obtained from *Origanum vulgare* by distillation.

Oil of Partridge-berry. An essential oil, of an agreeable odor and pungent, aromatic taste, obtained from the berries of *Gaultheria procumbens* by distillation.

Oil of Pennyroy′al. A volatile oil obtained from *Hedeoma pulegioides* by distillation. It has a light yellow color, a pleasant, aromatic smell, and a warm, pungent, mint-like taste.

Oil of Peppermint. A volatile oil, possessing the active principles of the plant from which it is obtained.

Oil, Phosphora′ted. Phosphorated almond oil, used as a nervous stimulant in cases of great prostration from typhoid fever.

Oil of Pimen′to. A volatile oil of a brownish-red color, obtained, by distillation, from the berries of the *Myrtus pimenta*, and having the odor and taste of the berries.

Oil, Rock. Petroleum.

Oil of Rose′mary. An essential oil obtained, by distillation, from the flowering summits of the *Rosmarinus officinalis*. It has stimulant properties, and is chiefly used in rubefacient liniments.

Oil of Roses. This is a volatile oil of the petals of *Rosa centifolia*, commonly called *attar*, *otto*, or *essence* of roses. It is nearly colorless, has a grateful and powerfully diffusive odor.

Oil of Sanitas. See OLEUM SANITAS.

Oil of Sas′safras. A volatile oil obtained from the root of the *Sassafras officinale* or *Laurus sassafras*. It is of a yellowish or reddish color, is stimulant, carminative, and supposed to be diaphoretic.

Oil of Sav′in. This oil is obtained by distillation from the tops and leaves of *Juniperus sabina*. It is stimulant, emmenagogue, and rubefacient.

Oil of Spear′mint. A volatile oil possessing similar properties to the oil of peppermint.

Oil of Tar. An impure, red-colored volatile oil, obtained from tar by distillation with water.

Oil of Tur′pentine. The volatile oil of the resinous juice of the *Pinus Palustris* and other species of *Pinus*, commonly called *spirits of turpentine.*

Oil of Thyme. A volatile oil obtained from the garden herb thyme. See THYMOL.

Oil of Vit′riol. Sulphuric acid.

Oil of Worm′seed. A volatile oil obtained from the fruit of *Chenopodium anthelminticum* by distillation. It is of a light yellow color when recently distilled, has the peculiar odor of the plant, and is used as an anthelmintic.

Oils, Essential or Volatile. Oils obtained by distillation and of a pungent, aromatic odor. See OIL.

Oils, Expressed. Fixed oils.

Oils, Fixed. Are fatty acids, usually mixtures of olein, stearin and palmitis.

Oint′ment. See UNGUENTUM.

O′lea. The plural of *oleum. Oils.* Also, a genus of plants of the order *Oleaceœ*, of which there are about twenty-five species. See OLEA EUROPÆA.

Olea Distilla′ta. Distilled or essential oils.

Olea Empyreumat′ica. Empyreumatic oils, or oils which have a burnt smell.

Olea Europœa. The olive. *Oliva* and *Oleo* *sativa.* The olive tree; from the fruit of which olive oil is obtained.

Olea Expres'sa. Fixed oils; expressed oils. See Olea Fixa vel Pinguia.

Olea Fix'a vel Pin'guia. Expressed oils. Fixed oils. Fatty oils. The oils obtained from the seeds of vegetables without distillation.

Olea Fuga'cia. Oils which are of so volatile a nature as to require a different process for obtaining them than that employed for other volatile oils; as the oils of jessamine, lily, violets, &c.

Olea Medicina'lia. Medicinal oils, or oily solutions of certain medicinal substances.

Olea Volatil'ia. Distilled or essential oils. Oils obtained from aromatic vegetables, and generally by distillation.

Olea'ceæ. The Olive tribe of dicotyledonous plants.

Oleag'inous. Unctuous; oily; having the qualities of oils.

Olea'men. A soft ointment prepared of oil.

O'leate. A combination of oleic acid with a base. A medicinal ointment.

Oleates, Medicinal. Definite chemical compounds or salts, having no excess of either their acid or basic radicals. The best method of preparing oleates is by the double decomposition of sodium oleates with solutions of neutral salts. See *Gorgas' Dental Medicine.*

Olecranarthri'tis. From *ωλεκρανον*, olecranon, *αρϑρον*, a joint, and *itis*, inflammation. Inflammation of the elbow-joint.

Olecranarthroc'ace. From *ωλεκρανον*, olecranon, *αφθρον*, a joint, and *κακον*, injury. Caries of the articular surfaces of the elbow-joint.

Olec'ranon. From *ωλενη*, the ulna, and *κρανον*, the head. A large process at the upper extremity of the ulna forming the projection of the elbow.

Olefi'ant Gas. Heavy carburetted hydrogen, or oil of carbon.

O'leic Acid. An acid obtained by the saponification of oleine, or a compound of glyceryl as a base.

O'leine. That portion of a fat which is left after the separation of margarine and stearine. It is an oleate of oxide of lipyl, and is a thin, transparent liquid.

Oleo-res'ins. Native combinations of volatile oil and resin, the proper juices of coniferous and other plants. In pharmacy, a mixture of natural oils and resins extracted from vegetable substances by percolation with stronger ether.

Oleoricin'ic Acid. An acid obtained by the saponification of castor-oil.

Oleomar'garine. An artificial butter made by removing the excess of stearine from tallow, suet, or lard, and flavoring with the natural flavoring principle of butter.

Oleosac'charum. From *oleum*, oil, and *saccharum*, sugar. A mixture of an essential oil and sugar.

Olera'ceous. From *olus*, any garden herb for food. Of the nature of an herb grown for food.

O'leum. Oil.

Oleum Æthe'rium. Ethereal oil. Heavy oil of wine. Sulphate of ether and *etherine.* A yellowish liquid, of an oleaginous consistency, acrid odor, and sharp, bitter taste, formed in the distillation of ether.

Oleum Amyg'dalæ. Amaræ. Oil of Almonds. Dose, gtt. $\frac{1}{4}$.

Oleum Ane'thi. Oil of dill.

Oleum An'isi. Oil of anise. Dose, gtt. ij. to v.

Oleum Anthem'idis. Oil of chamomile.

Oleum Benzo'ini. Oil of benzoine.

Oleum Berga'mii. Oil of bergamot.

Oleum Bu'bulum. Neat's-foot oil.

Oleum Cajupu'ti. Oil of cajuput. Dose, gtt. ij to v.

Oleum Camphora'tum. Camphor liniment.

Oleum Cari, or *Ca'rui.* Oil of caraway.

Oleum Caryophyl'li. Oil of cloves, which see.

Oleum Chenopo'dii. Oil of worm-seed.

Oleum Cinnamo'mi. Oil of cinnamon is obtained by distillation, and is employed to correct or conceal the taste of other medicines, and is a powerful local stimulant. Dose, gtt. j to ij. A drop applied to an exposed nerve will relieve odontalgia.

Oleum Copai'bæ. Oil of copaiba.

Oleum Cor'nu Cer'vi. Oil of hartshorn.

Oleum Cubebæ. Oil of cubebs.

Oleum Fœnic'uli. Oil of fennel.

Oleum Gaulthe'riæ. Oil of partridge-berry. It is nearly colorless when first distilled, but changes to a brownish-yellow or red. It has a sweetish, slightly pungent taste and an agreeable odor. Large doses are poisonous. It is used chiefly on account of its pleasant flavor to cover the taste of other medicines. It is a stimulant, astringent, and an emmenagogue.

Oleum Hedeo′mæ. Oil of pennyroyal.

Oleum Junip′eri. Oil of juniper.

Oleum Lavan′dulæ. Oil of lavender.

Oleum Limo′nis. Oil of lemons. Dose, gtt. ij to iv.

Oleum Li′ni. Oil of flaxseed.

Oleum Men′thæ Piper′itæ. Oil of peppermint.

Oleum Menthæ Pule′gii. Oil of European pennyroyal.

Oleum Menthæ Viri′dis. Oil of spearmint.

Oleum Menar′dæ. Oil of horsemint.

Oleum Mor′rhuæ. Cod-liver oil. It is specially useful in chronic rheumatism and gout, in scrofulous affections, phthisis, &c. Dose, from a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful.

Oleum Myris′ticæ. Oil of nutmeg.

Oleum Ol′ivæ. Olive oil. Dose, ℥j.

Oleum Olivæ Opti′mum. Best olive oil.

Oleum Orig′ani. Oil of origanum.

Oleum Phosphora′tum. Phosphorated oil.

Oleum Pimentæ. Oil of pimenta. Dose, gtt. ij to v.

Oleum Pulegii. Oil of European pennyroyal.

Oleum Rici′ni. Castor-oil. Dose, ℥j.

Oleum Ro′sæ. Oil of roses.

Oleum Rosmari′ni. Oil of rosemary. Dose, gtt. ij to iij.

Oleum Ru′tæ. Oil of rue. Dose, gtt. ij to iij.

Oleum Sabi′næ. Oil of savine. Dose, gtt. ij to iij.

Oleum Sambu′ci. Oil of elder flowers.

Oleum Sani′tas. Oil of Sanitas. Obtained by the oxidation of oil of turpentine. It is antiseptic and disinfectant. Employed in dental practice for the treatment of alveolar pyorrhœa, alveolar abscess, exposed pulps, diseases of mucous membrane, ulcers, abscess of antrum, etc. See *Gorgas' Dental Medicine.*

Oleum Sas′safras. Oil of sassafras. Dose, gtt. iv to vj.

Oleum Ses′ami. Benne oil.

Oleum Suc′cini. Oil of amber. Dose, gtt. v to x.

Oleum Succini Rectifica′tum. Rectified oil of amber.

Oleum Sulphura′tum. Balsam of sulphur.

Oleum Tar′tari per Deliq′uium. Solution of carbonate of potash.

Oleum Tere′binthinæ. Oil of turpentine. Dose, ♏v to ℥ss.

Oleum Terebin′thinæ Purifica′tum. Purified oil of turpintine.

Oleum Ter′ræ. Oil of earth. Petroleum.

Oleum Theobro′mæ. Oil of Theobroma, or Butter of Cacao.

Oleum Thy′mi. Oil of thyme.

Oleum Tig′lii. Croton oil. Dose, gtt. ½ to ij.

Oleum Vitri′oli. Sulphuric acid.

Oleum Vi′vum. Bitumen.

O′leyl. The hypothetical radical of oleic acid.

Olfac′tion. *Olfactus.* The faculty of smelling. The sense of smell.

Olfac′tory. *Olfactorius;* from *olfactus,* the smell. Belonging or relating to the apparatus of smelling.

Olfactory Foram′ina. The holes or foramina in the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone.

Olfactory Gan′glion. The olfactory nerves reaching the ethmoid fossa, expand and form a triangular ganglion, called the olfactory ganglion.

Olfactory Nerves., *Nervi olfactorii.* The first pair of encephalic nerves, distributed on the pituitary or Schneiderian membrane of the nose.

Olfactory Tu′bercle. Olfactory ganglion.

Olfac′tus. The sense of smell.

Oliba′num. A gum-resin, of a bitterish flavor, agreeable odor, and of a yellowish-white color, the product of the *Boswellia serrata,* or of the *Juniperus lycia.*

Olig-, Oligo-. From ολιγος, little, few. A prefix, denoting paucity, or that the number of a thing is small.

Oligæ′mia. From ολιγος, little, and αιμα, blood. Deficiency of blood; anæmia.

Oligæsthe′sia. From ολιγος, little, and αισϑησια, feeling. A dulness of sensibility, not an absolute annihilation of it, like anæsthesia.

Oligoblen′nia. From ολιγος, few, and βλεννα, mucus. Deficiency of mucus.

Oligochol′ia. From ολιγος, few, and χολη, bile. Deficiency of bile.

Oligoch′ylus. From ολιγος, few, and χυλος, juice, chyle. Deficiency of chyle, and but little nutritious.

Oligocop′ria. From ολιγος, little, and κοπρος, excrement. Deficiency of the alvine evacuation.

Oligocythæ′mia. From ολιγος, want of, and κυτος, a cell. A deficiency of red corpuscles in the blood.

Oligodac′rya. From ολιγος, little, and δακρυ, a tear. Deficiency of the lachrymal secretion.

Oligogalac′tia. *Oligoga′lia; agalac′tia;*

from ολιγος, little, and γαλα, milk. Deficiency of the mammary secretion.

Oligohæ′mia. From ολιγος, little, and αιμα, blood. *Anæmia.* Deficiency or poverty of the blood.

Oligosia′lia. From ολιγος, little, and σιαλον, saliva. Deficiency of salivary secretions.

Oligosper′mia. From ολιγος, little, and σπερμα, seed. Deficiency of the seminal secretion.

Oligospond′ylus. From ολιγος, small, and σπονδυλος, a vertebra. A term applied by Gault to a monster with defective vertebræ.

Oligotrich′ia. From ολιγος, little, and θριξ, hair. Deficiency of hair.

Oligotroph′ia. From ολιγος, few, and τρεφω, to nourish. Deficiency of nourishment.

Oligure′sia. From ολιγος, little, and ουρησις, act of discharging urine. Morbid deficiency of urine.

Olisthe′ma. A luxation.

Ol′iva. The olive. See Olea Europæa.

Oliva′ceous. Olive-colored; olive green; green mixed with brown.

Olivæfor′mis. Olive-shaped.

Oliva′ris. *Olivary.* From *oliva*, the olive. Resembling an olive. Olive-shaped.

Olivary Bodies. The oval-shaped bodies behind the anterior pyramids of the medulla oblongata.

Ol′ive. See Olea Europæa.

Olive Oil. *Olivæ Oleum* or *Salad Oil.* A fixed oil expressed from the ripe fruit of the Olea Europæa. It is demulcent, emollient, and laxative.

Ol′ivile. A substance crystallizing in white needles, obtained from the resin of the olive tree. Also, a substance obtained from the leaves of the olive tree. It occurs in colorless, bitter crystals, which emit aromatic vapors when burning.

Ol′ivine. A mineral of an olive-green color, containing oxide of iron.

Ol. Lini S. I. *Oleum lini sine igne.* Linseed-oil without fire. Cold-drawn linseed-oil.

Olophlyc′tis. An eruption of small, hot pustules over the skin.

Olopho′nia. Congenital defect of the organs of voice.

Om′agra. From ωμος, the shoulder, and αγρα, a seizure. Gout in the shoulder.

Omal′gia. From ωμος, scapula, and αλγος, pain. Neuralgia of the shoulder.

Omarthri′tis. From ωμος, the shoulder, αρθρον, a joint, and *itis*, inflammation. Inflammation of the scapulo-humeral articulation.

Omenta′lis. Belonging to the omentum; omental.

Omenti′tis. Inflammation of the omentum.

Omen′tocele. Same as Epiplocele.

Omen′tula. A term applied in *Anatomy* to the prolongation of the peritoneum beyond the surface of the large intestine.

Omen′tum. The caul, or epiploon. A duplicature of the peritoneum, with more or less fat interposed.

Omi′tis. Ωμος, shoulder. Inflammation of or in the shoulder.

Omniv′orous. *Omniv′orus;* from *omnis*, all, and *voro*, to devour. Animals which feed indiscriminately on vegetable and animal substances.

Omo-. A prefix, from ωμος, the shoulder. Relating to the shoulder.

Omoco′tyle. The glenoid cavity of the scapula.

Omohyoide′us. A muscle arising from the superior costa of the scapula, and inserted into the inferior margin of the os hyoides.

Omophag′ia. From ωμος, raw, and φαγω, to eat. Fondness for raw food.

Omo′plate. From ωμος, the shoulder, and πλατυς, broad, flat. The scapula.

Omos. Ωμος, the shoulder.

Omothroc′ace. From ωμος, the shoulder, αρθρον, a joint, and κακον, injury. Caries or disease of the shoulder-joint.

Omoto′cia. A miscarriage.

Omot′ribes. Oil from unripe olives.

Ompha′cium. The juice of unripe grapes.

Omphaci′tes. Wine prepared from unripe grapes.

Omphaloce′le. From ομφαλος, the navel, and κηλη, hernia. Umbilical hernia.

Om′phaloid. Ωμφαλος, navel, and ειδος, a form. Resembling the navel.

Omphalomanti′a. From ομφαλος, the navel, and μαντεια, prophecy. The divination practiced by credulous midwives, who pretend to foretell the number of children a woman will have by the knots in the umbilical cord.

Omphalo-Mesenter′ic. *Omphalo-mesenter′icus;* from ομφαλος, the navel, and *mesenterium*, the mesentery. Relating to the navel and mesentery.

Omphalo-Mesenteric Vessels. A name given by Haller to an artery and vein of the umbilical vesicles of the fœtus, which terminate in the superior mesenteric artery and vein.

Omphalophy′ma. *Omphalon′cus;* from ομφαλος, and φυμα, tumor. Tumefaction of the navel.

Omphalorrhag′ia. From ομφαλος, the umbilicus, and ρηγνυμι, to burst forth. Hemorrhage from the navel, which sometimes occurs in new-born infants.

Omphalorrhex′is. From ομφαλος, the umbilicus, and ρηξις, rupture. Rupture of the umbilical cord.

Om′phalos. The umbilicus.

Omphalotom′ia. *Omphalot′omy;* from ομφαλος, the umbilicus, and τομη, incision. A term applied in *Obstetrics* to the division of the umbilical cord.

O′nanism. Masturbation.

On′cos. A tumor, or boil.

Oncot′omy. *Oncotom′ia;* from ογκος, a tumor, and τομη, incision. In *Surgery*, the operation of opening a tumor or abscess.

Oneirodyn′ia. From ονειρος, a dream, and οδυνη, anxiety. Morbid, disturbed, and troubled dreams.

Oneirog′mos. A lascivious dream; nocturnal pollution.

On′ion. A plant of the genus *Allium*, and particularly its bulbous root.

Onion Sea. See SCILLA MARITIMA.

Ono′ma. A name.

Onomatolog′ia. Nomenclature.

Onos′ma. A genus of plants of the order *Boraginaceæ.*

Onosma Echioi′des. A European plant, the root of which affords a red dye, sometimes used as a substitute for alkanet.

Ontogen′esis. From ων, existence, and γεναω, to beget. The development of the individual cell into the mature being.

Ontol′ogist. One who treats of the nature and qualities of beings in general.

Ontol′ogy. *Ontologia;* from ων, gen. οντος, a being, and λογος. That department of science which investigates the nature of beings.

Ony′chia. From ονυξ, the nail. Paronychia at the side of the finger nail. An abscess near the nail; whitlow.

Onychi′tis. Inflammation of the nails.

Onychogrypho′sis. Curvature of the nails; a phenomenon of frequent occurrence in hectic fever.

Onychon′osi. From ονυξ, and νοσος, disease. Diseases of the nails.

Onychopto′sis. From ονυξ, and πτωσις, falling. Falling off of the nails.

Onyx. Ονυξ, a nail. In *Surgery*, a collection of purulent matter between the lamellæ of the cornea, so called from its resemblance to a nail. In *Mineralogy*, a species of agate consisting of parallel layers of different shades of color, used in making cameos.

Onyx′is. A sinking or immersion of the nails into the flesh.

Oöcye′sis. Ovarian pregnancy.

Oöei′des. The aqueous humor of the eye.

O′olite. From ωον, an egg, and λιθος, a stone. A granular variety of carbonate of lime, like the roe or eggs of a fish.

Oölog′ia. *Ovol′ogy;* from ωον, an egg, and λογος, a discourse. In *Ornithology*, a treatise on the eggs of birds.

Oön. An ovum, egg.

Oophori′tis. From ωοφορος, that which bears or produces eggs, and *itis*, inflammation. Inflammation of the ovary.

Opac′ity. *Opaci′tas.* Incapability of transmitting light. The quality of an opaque body which obstructs the rays of light.

Opacity of the Cornea. Defect in the transparency of the cornea, from a slight film to an intense whiteness.

Opake. *Opaque.* Impermeable to the rays of light; not transparent.

O′pal. A beautiful and rare mineral, consisting of silex and about ten per cent. of water.

Opales′cence. A reflected milky light exhibited by some minerals.

O′paline. Having a milky or bluish tint, with the reflection of light, of the opal.

Opera′tion. *Opera′tio;* from *opus*, work. In *Surgery*, the application of instruments to the human body for the cure of disease. In *Theraputics*, the action of medicine, as that of a purgative, &c.

Opera′tive. Active; efficacious; practical.

Operative Den′tistry. That department of Dentistry which pertains to the surgical treatment of diseases of the teeth and surrounding parts.

Op′erator. One who performs a manual process. In *Surgery*, a surgeon. In *Dentistry*, a dentist.

Oper′cula Ocu′li. The eyelids.

Oper′cular. That which closes a cavity similar to a lid.

Oper′culate. *Opercula′tus.* Having a lid-like cover. Operculated.

Opercula′tus. *Opercula′ted;* closed by opercula.

Operculifor′mis. *Opercu′liform;* resembling an operculum or lid.

Oper′culum. A lid or cover. Applied in *Dental Physiology* to the lips of the follicle of a tooth-germ, which, coming together, close the mouth of it and form a tooth-sac. In *Mastozoology,* to the *tragus* of the ear when sufficiently elongated to close the auricular cavity. In *Ichthyology,* to the gill-cover which protects the branchiæ of many fishes. In *Botany,* to the epiphragma; which see.

Ophia′sis. A species of porrigo decalvans, or partial baldness, in which the parts destitute of hair present a winding figure of form.

Ophios′toma. A genus of intestinal worms which have two lips.

Ophi′tes. From *οφις*, a serpent. The serpentine or black porphyry; a rock formerly worn as an amulet for the cure of diseases of the head.

Oph′rys. The eye-brow.

Ophthalmal′gia. From *οφϑαλμος*, the eye, *αλγος*, pain. Pain in the eye.

Ophthal′mia. From *οφϑαλμος*, the eye. *Ophthalmi′tis.* A term used to designate inflammation of the investing membranes of the eye, and of the inner surfaces of the eye-lids, or of the whole bulb of the eye. There are several varieties of ophthalmia, each of which has received a specific designation, as *acute, chronic, conjunctival, Egyptian, gonorrhœal, purulent,* &c.

Ophthalmia, Catar′rhal. *Ophthal′mia Catarrha′lis.* This variety arises from atmospheric causes, and is known by the terms *cold* or *blight.*

Ophthalmia, Gonorrhœ′al. *Ophthalmia Gonorrho′ica.* A severe form, produced by the introduction of gonorrhœal matter into the eye, through a want of cleanliness.

Ophthalmia, Mu′cous. *Ophthalmia Mucosa.* The increased mucous discharge accompanying Catarrhal Ophthalmia.

Ophthalmia, Neonato′rum. Ophthalmia of new-born children. A variety of purulent ophthalmia, which sometimes attacks infants soon after birth.

Ophthalmia, Pur′ulent. *Ophthalmia Purulen′ta.* Also called *Egyptian* Ophthalmia, it being common in Egypt. A severe form of ophthalmia, attended with a puriform secretion. It is generally contagious.

Ophthalmia′ter. From *οφϑαλμος*, the eye, and *ιατρος*, a physician. An oculist; a practitioner of ophthalmic surgery.

Ophthalmiatri′a. The art of the oculist. Also, an eye infirmary.

Ophthal′mic. *Ophthalmi′cus;* from *οφϑαλμος*, the eye. Belonging or relating to the eyes.

Ophthalmic Artery. A branch of the internal carotid artery, which passes to the eye through the optic foramen.

Ophthalmic Gan′glion. Lenticular ganglion. A ganglion situated on the external part of the optic nerve in the orbit.

Ophthalmic Nerve. *Orbito-Frontal.* A branch given off from the Gasserian ganglion; the first and smallest of the fifth pair; it enters the orbit by the sphenoidal fissure, and divides into the *lachrymal, frontal* and *nasal* nerves.

Ophthalmic Vein. A vein which accompanies the ophthalmic artery.

Ophthal′mici Exter′ni. The motores oculorum, or third pair of nerves.

Ophthalmi′tis. *Ophthal′mia.* A term restricted by some writers to inflammation of the bulb of the eye, but usually applied synonymously with ophthalmia.

Ophthalmo-Blennorrhœ′a. Purulent ophthalmia.

Ophthalmo-Carcino′ma. Cancer of the eye.

Ophthalmoce′le. Hernia or protrusion of the bulb of the eye.

Ophthalmodyn′ia. From *οφϑαλμος*, the eye, and *οδυνη*, pain. Pain in the bulb of the eye. According to Plenck, orbito-frontal neuralgia.

Ophthalmog′raphy. From *οφϑαλμος*, the eye, and *γραφη*, a description. A description of the eye.

Ophthalmol′ogy. From *οφϑαλμος*, the eye, and *λογος*, a discourse. A treatise on the eye.

Ophthalmom′eter. From *οφϑαλμος*, the eye, and *μετρον*, a measure. An instrument for measuring the capacity of the chambers of the eye.

Ophthalmon′cus. Tumefaction of the eye.

Ophthalmople′gia. From *οφϑαλμος*, the eye, and *πλεσσω*, to strike. Paralysis of one or more of the muscles of the globe of the eye.

Ophthalmopto′sis. From *οφϑαλμος*, the eye, and *πτωσις*, a falling down. Protrusion and prolapsus of the globe of the eye.

Ophthalmorrha′gia. Hemorrhage from the conjunctiva.

Ophthal′mos. The eye.

Ophthal′moscope. Οφθαλμος, eye, and σκοπεω, to examine. An instrument used in examining the eye.

Ophthalmoscop′ia. *Ophthalmoscopy;* from οφθαλμος, the eye, and σκοπεω, to examine. The art of distinguishing the temperament of an individual by examination of his eyes. Used also as a means of diagnosis in diseases of the eyes.

Ophthalmosta′tum. From οφθαλμος, the eye, and στασις, station. An instrument for confining the eye; a speculum oculi.

Ophthalmotherapi′a. *Ophthalmiatria.* Ophthalmic therapeutics; treatment of the diseases of the eye.

Ophthalmot′omy. *Ophthalmotom′ia.* In *Anatomy*, the dissection of the eye. In *Surgery*, incision of the cornea, or extirpation of the eye.

Ophthalmox′ysis. From οφθαλμος, the eye, and ξυω, to scratch. Scarification of the eye, or rather of the conjunctiva, practiced in cases of inflammation of this membrane.

Ophthalmoxys′trum. An instrument for scarifying the eye.

Opiace′. Opiate.

Opiam′mon. A yellow powder obtained by treating opianic acid with ammonia and evaporating the alkali.

O′piane. Narcotine. An active nitrogenous principle derived from opium.

Opian′ic Acid. An acid obtained by the decomposition of narcotine.

O′pianine. *Opiania.* An alkaloid discovered in opium, which resembles morphia both in properties and doses.

O′piate. *Opia′tum.* A medicine containing opium; an anodyne; any preparation which causes sleep.

O′pii. The genitive of opium.

O′pion. Opium.

Opis′thenar. The back of the hand.

Opisthot′onous. From οπισθεν, backward, and τεινω, to bend. A variety of tetanus, in which the body is bent backward.

O′pium. Οπιον. The inspissated juice of the *Papaver somniferum*, or poppy. A stimulant narcotic. As an antispasmodic, it is used in tetanus, colic, violent cough and convulsive affections. Its power of checking secretions renders it a valuable remedy in diarrhœa, catarrh, diabetes, &c. It allays restlessness, assuages pain, and produces sleep. The Smyrna variety is the best. Dose, gr. j. The effects of opium upon the teeth when it is recklessly administered to infants, or its employment upon the nipples of indolent nurses when nursing children, may be such as to cause a degenerate organization, the type of which has not yet been determined. The habitual use of opium produces physical degeneracy, which is transmitted to the offspring.

Opium, Camphorated Tincture of. Opii Camphorata Tinctura. Dose, ʒj to ij.

Opium, Extract of. Opii Extractum. Dose, gr. ½.

Opium, Tinc′ture of. Laudanum. Dose, gtt. xx to xxv. The tincture of opium in hot water is useful in inflammation of the peridental membrane. Combined with lead-water, it is a useful application to inflamed gums, and after tooth-extraction.

Opium, Vinegar of. Opii Acetum. Dose, gtt. x.

Opium, Wine of. Opii Vinum. Dose, gtt. xx to xxv.

Opodel′doc. *Opodel′doch.* Camphorated soap liniment.

Opop′onax. The fetid gum-resin of *Opoponax chironum.* Also, a genus of plants of the order *Apiacæ.*

Oppila′tion. From *oppilo*, to close up. Obstruction, as the closing of a cavity by the adhesion of its walls.

Oppila′tivus. In *Pharmacy*, a medicine which closes the pores of the skin.

Oppo′nens. Opposing. An epithet applied to two muscles of the hand.

Opponens Min′imi Dig′iti. A small muscle of the hand situated on the hypothenar eminence.

Opponens Pol′licis. The flexor ossis metacarpi pollicis muscle. It brings the thumb inwards, thus opposing it to the fingers.

Oppres′sio Cer′ebri. Catalepsy.

Oppres′sion. *Oppres′sio.* A sense of weight, especially about the chest, which seems to impede respiration.

Opsigo′nus. From οψε, late, and γινομαι, to be born. A term sometimes applied in *Dental Anatomy* to a wisdom tooth or a tooth erupted late in life.

Opsiom′eter. From οψις, sight, and μετρον, a measure. An instrument for measuring the limits of distinct vision in different individuals, and for determining the focal length of lenses necessary for the correction of imperfections of the eye.

Opsionu′si. From ωψις, vision, and νουρις, a disease. Diseases of vision.

Op′sis. Pupil. Vision.

Op′tic. *Opticus;* from οπτομαι, to see. Relating to vision.

Optic Fora′men. A foramen in the sphenoid bone through which the optic nerve passes.

Optic Gan′glia. Quadrigemina tubercula.

Optic Lobes. Quadrigemina tubercula.

Optic Nerve. *Nervus Opticus.* The second pair of cerebral nerves, forming the communication between the brain and the eye.

Optic Thal′amus. *Thal′amus Opticus.* Each of two eminences in the anterior and internal part of the lateral ventricles of the brain.

Op′tics. That branch of physics which relates to vision and the phenomena of light.

Ora. Plural of *Os*, a mouth.

Ora Serra′ta. The posterior serrated margin of the ciliary processes.

O′ral. *Os, oris,* a mouth. Relating to the mouth, or uttered by the mouth; verbal.

Oral Sur′gery. Surgery of the mouth.

Oral Teeth. The incisors and cuspidati as so called, because they are situated behind the lips at the entrance of the mouth.

Oral Whiff. A peculiar, intermittent, expiratory noise of the breath, supposed to be an indication of intrathoracic aneurism.

Or′angeade. *Orange Sherbet.* A drink made of orange-juice and water sweetened with sugar, often used as an antiphlogistic in acute diseases.

Orbic′ular. *Orbicula′ris;* from *orbis*, a circle. Round; a circle.

Orbicular Bone. The smallest of the four bones of the ear.

Orbicula′ris Oculi. Same as Orbicularis Palpebrarum.

Orbicularis O′ris. The circular muscle which surrounds the mouth. It has no bony attachment, and consists of two planes of fibres, one for the upper, the other for the lower lip, which meet at the angles of the mouth. Its use is to draw the lips together and shut the mouth.

Orbicularis Palpebra′rum. A muscle common to both eyelids, in the substance of which it is seated. Its use is to shut the eye by drawing both lids together.

Orbic′ulate. *Orbicula′tus.* Round and flat.

Orbic′ulus. A little circle.

Orbiculus Cilia′ris. The ciliary ring or circle.

Or′bit. *Orbitum.* The name of the two cavities which lodge the organs of sight.

Or′bital. Belonging to the orbit of the eye.

Orbital Arch. The superior edge of the orbit of the eye.

Orbital Fis′sures. The sphenoidal and spheno-maxillary fissures situated in the orbit. The first is called the *superior*, and the other the *inferior*.

Orbital Nerve. A branch of the superior maxillary which enters the orbit by the spheno-maxillary fissure.

Or′bitar. Relating to the orbit of the eye.

Orbitar Foram′ina. The foramina entering the orbit, which are the *anterior* and *posterior ethmoid orbitar*, the *optic*, the *foramen lacerum superius*, and the *supra* and *infra-orbitar foramina.*

Orchei′tis, *idis.* Ορχεα, from οσχεον, the scrotum. Inflammation of the scrotum.

Orcheot′omy. Castration.

Orchial′gia. *Orchidalgia;* from ορχις, the testicle, and αλγος, pain. Pain in the testicles.

Orchidatroph′ia. Atrophy of the testicles.

Orchidoctab′asis. From ορχις, a testicle, and καταβασις, descent. The descent of the testicles into the scrotum.

Orchioce′le. From ορχις, a testicle, and κηλη, a swelling. Hernia of the scrotum; also swelling of the testicles.

Or′chis. Ορχις. A testicle.

Orchi′tis. From ορχις, a testicle, and *itis*, signifying inflammation. Inflammation of the testicle.

Or′chos. The tarsal extremities of the eyelids.

Orchot′omy. *Orchotom′ia;* from ορχις, the testicle, and τεμνω, to cut. Castration; the removal, by surgical operation, of one or both testicles.

Or′der. In *Natural History*, a number of allied objects which include one or more *Genera;* and a collection of *Orders*, according to the Linnæan system, constitutes a *Class*, but, according to Jussieu, are subdivisions of orders.

Ore. A mineral body from which metal is extracted. Ores when combined with sulphur are termed *sulphurets;* when combined with oxygen, *oxides;* and when combined with acids, *salts.*

Oreodaph′ne. A genus of plants of the order *Lauraceæ.*

Oreodaphne Cupula′ris. The bark of this species possesses properties similar to cinnamon, and has been called the Isle of France cinnamon.

Oreodaphne Opifera. This species yields a large quantity of volatile oil, obtained by incision, which is said to possess discutient qualities. An oil is also obtained from its fruit, said to be efficacious in pains of the limbs and contraction of the joints.

Orex′is. Appetite.

Or′gan. *Or′ganum.* A part of an organized body, animal or vegetable, which has a determined function or office to execute.

Organ′ic. *Organ′icus.* Relating to an organ or organs; consisting of or containing organs.

Organic Chemistry. The chemistry of matters derived from animals or plants.

Organic Defects of Teeth. The variety of anomaly formerly denominated atrophy of teeth, and characterized by a series of irregular pits or depressions in the enamel, extending transversely across the crown or entirely around it. Sometimes two or three rows of pits are present, and the depressions may be separate or confluent, or the crown may be deficient of enamel on the cutting edge.

Another anomaly consists in fully developed roots, but the crowns are rudimentary in character, and amount to but small, irregular masses of dentine without any enamel.

Others consist of compressed or flattened crowns, or flexions of the roots of either single or double-rooted teeth, or flexions of the crowns—which are exceedingly rare—resembling a reunited fracture, or another anomaly structure may consist in the fusion of two teeth. See Concrescence of Teeth and Geminous Teeth.

Organic Diseases. Diseases which cause a change in the structure of an organ or organs; or in which the organ is directly implicated.

Organic Force. See Plastic Force.

Organic Func′tions. Are those possessed by both animals and vegetables.

Organic Life. That life which belongs properly to the organs necessary to vital existence.

Organic Mol′ecules. Certain floating bodies supposed to exist in the male semen.

Organ′icism. *Organicis′mus.* A term sometimes applied in *Pathology* to the doctrine of the localization of disease.

Or′ganism. The aggregate of the organs and powers which govern an organized being. Whatever is organized or composed of organs.

Organism, Den′tal. See Dental Organism.

Organiza′tion. *Organiza′tio;* from οργανον, an organ. The condition or arrangement of the parts of an organized body, or of the laws which regulate its action.

Or′ganized. In *Physiology,* composed of organs; endowed with life.

Organogen′esis. The process of development and growth of an organ.

Organog′eny. *Organogen′ia;* from οργανον, an organ, and γενεσις, generation. The formation of the organs.

Organog′raphy. *Organograph′ia;* from οργανον, an organ, and γραφη, a description. A description of the organs of a living body.

Organol′ogy. *Organolog′ia;* from οργανον, an organ, and λογος, a discourse. A treatise on the organs of the living body. Anatomy.

Organonom′ia. *Organono′my;* from οργανον, an organ, and νομος, a law. The doctrine of the laws of organic life.

Organot′omy. Anatomy.

Or′gasm. *Orgasmus;* from οργαω, to desire ardently. Excitement, especially venereal, and vital turgescence of an organ, but generally applied to the organs of generation.

Orgas′tica. Diseases which affect the orgasm.

Ori′fice. *Orifici′um;* from *os, oris,* mouth, and *facio,* to make. A term applied in *Anatomy* to the mouth or entrance of any cavity or canal, and in *Dental Surgery* to the aperture or entrance of a cavity in a carious tooth.

Orig′anum. The origanum vulgare; also a genus of plants of the order *Lamiaceæ.*

Origanum Cre′ticum. *Origanum dictam′nus.* Dittany of Crete. The leaves are said to be emmenagogue and alexipharmic.

Origanum Vul′gare. Wild marjoram. It is stimulant and carminative, and was formerly used as an emmenagogue. It yields an essential oil, which has been used for the relief of toothache.

Or′igin. In *Anatomy,* the commencement of a muscle.

O′ris. Genitive of *os,* a mouth.

Oris Constric′tor. The orbicularis oris.

Orismol′ogy. From ορισμος, a term, and λογος, discourse. Terminology; glossology; the explanation of the technical terms of any science.

Or′nithoid. Ορνις, a bird, and ειδος, form. Resembling a bird.

Ornithol′ogy. From ορνις, a bird, and λογος, a discourse. A treatise on birds, embracing their arrangement and natural history.

Oroboi′des. *Orobo′des;* from οροβος, orobus, and ειδος, form. A term applied in *Pathology* to urine, *urina orobodes* or *oroboides,* when it deposits a fawn-colored sediment, like the meal of the orobus.

Orophal′lus. From ὀρρος, the end of the os sacrum. A term applied by Gurlt to a monster having a second male organ originating from the rump.

Or′piment. Native yellow sulphuret of arsenic, or king's yellow. Arsenic tersulphide, As_2S_3.

Orrhopyg′ion. From ορρος, the end of the os sacrum, or the space between the anus and pudenda, and πυλη, the rump. A term applied in *Anatomy* to the inferior extremity of the vertebral column. Also, the raphe or line extending from the penis to the anus, dividing the scrotum into two parts.

Orrhorrha′gia. *Orrhorrhœa. Orrhos,* serum, and ρηγνυμι, to burst forth. A sudden discharge of serum. A watery discharge.

Or′rhos. Serum. Also the perineum, and extremity of the sacrum.

Orrhoso′len. A lymphatic vessel.

Orrhy′men, or **Orrhohy′men.** A serous membrane.

Or′ris Root. The root of the *Iris florentina.* It has a pleasant odor like that of violets, and a bitterish, acrid taste. Internally it is cathartic, in large doses emetic, and thought to be diuretic. It forms one of the ingredients of nearly every tooth-powder in use, and is useful to correct an offensive breath. See *Gorgas's Dental Medicine.*

Orthar′thragra. Ορϑος, straight, or right, true, and αρϑρον, a joint, and αγρα, a seizure. True or regular gout.

Ortho. From ορϑος, straight. A prefix denoting straightness or erectness of position.

Orthoco′lon. From ορϑος, straight, and κωλον, limb. A term applied in *Pathology* to a stiff limb. Anchylosis, with the limb extended.

Orthodon′tia. *Dental orthopædi′a;* from ορϑος, straight, right, and οδους, a tooth. That part of dental surgery which has for its object the treatment of irregularity of the teeth. See Irregularity of the Teeth, Treatment of.

Orthodon′tic. Relating to the treatment of irregularity of the teeth.

Orthopædi′a. From ορϑος, straight, right, and παις, gen. παιδος, a child. The correction of deformities of children, such as clubfoot, &c.

Orthopnœ′a. From ορϑος, straight, and πνεω, to respire. Inability to breathe in a recumbent posture.

Orthopnœa Cardi′aca. Angina pectoris.

Orthopnœa Convul′siva. Asthma.

Orthopnœa Cynan′chica. Cynanche trachealis.

Orthoprax′y. From ορϑος, right, and πρασσω, to work. The mechanical treatment of deformities of the body.

Os. Symbol for Osmium.

Os, Oris. A mouth or entrance into any place, as the *os externum, os internum, os tincæ,* &c.

Os Exter′num. The entrance into the vagina.

Os Inter′num. The mouth of the uterus.

Os Tin′cæ. Os internum; the mouth of the uterus.

Os. *Ossis.* A bone.

Os Artificiel. From *os,* bone, and *artifici′alis.* A compound of the oxide and chloride of zinc, mixed so as to form a paste, and in this form introduced into the cavity in a tooth, where, if protected from moisture, it hardens in from twenty minutes to half an hour. Several preparations are in use, known by the names of Bone Filling, Oxychloride of Zinc, &c. See Oxy-Chloride of Zinc.

Os Sepiæ. The cuttle-fish bone, which is sometimes used in a pulverized state as a dentifrice, or as one of the ingredients of a dentifrice.

Os′anore Teeth. A name given by Mr. William Rogers to artificial teeth constructed from the ivory of the tooth of the hippopotamus, and, as he says, submitted to the action of some peculiar chemical agent, by which the pores of the ivory become filled with a silicious substance.

Osce′do. Aphthæ; also, yawning.

Os′cheal. Relating to the scrotum.

Oschei′tis. Inflammation of the scrotum. Same as Orcheitis.

Oscheocarcino'ma. Chimney-sweeper's cancer.

Oscheoce'le. From οσχεον, the scrotum, and κηλη, a tumor. A tumor of the scrotum. Also, scrotal hernia.

Oscheochala'sis. From οσχεον, the scrotum, and χαλασις, relaxing. A term applied in *Pathology* to hypertrophy of the cellular tissue of the scrotum with enormous distension of the integument of the part.

Os'cheon. Οσχεον. The scrotum.

Oscheon'cus. *Oschon'cus;* from οσχεον, the scrotum, and ολκος, a tumor. Tumefaction of the scrotum. Oscheophyma.

Oscheophy'ma. Oscheoncus.

Oscheoplas'tic. *Oscheoplas'ticus;* from οσχεον, the scrotum, and πλασσω, to form. A term applied in *Surgery* to the operation for the restoration of the scrotum when lost.

Oschon'cus. Oscheoncus.

Oscilla'tio. Muscular irritability.

Oscilla'tion. Vibration; swing-like; a pendulum.

Oscillato'ria. A term applied to plants of the lowest organization. They are found in wet and damp places, and consist of threads, which apparently sometimes have movement.

Os'citant. *Oscita'tion;* from *oscitare*, to yawn. Yawning, gaping.

Oscula'tion. Diminutive of *os*, a mouth. The union or anastomosis of vessels or canals by their mouths.

Oscula'tor. The orbicularis oris.

Os'culum. Diminutive of *os*. A little mouth.

Os'mazome. From οσμη, smell, and ζωμος, soup. An extractive matter in the muscular fibres, of a brownish-yellow color, and of the odor of cooked meats.

Os'me. Odor.

Osmidro'sis. See *Bromidrosis*.

Os'mium. Symbol, Os. Atomic weight, 198.6 A metal discovered by Tennant, and so called from the peculiar smell of its oxide. Its crystals have a bluish-white color with violet lustre and are harder than glass.

Osmom'etry. The estimating of the qualities of odoriferous substances.

Osmon'osi. Diseases of the sense of smell.

Osmonosol'ogy. *Osmonosolog'ia;* from οσμη, odor, νοσος, disease, and λογος, a discourse. The doctrine of the diseases of the sense of smell.

Osmose. *Osmo'sis.* οσμος, impulse. The force by which fluids are impelled through moist membrane and other porous septa, in endosmotic and exosmotic actions.

Osmot'ic. *Osmoticus.* Relating or belonging to osmose; as osmotic force, the force which induces osmose.

Osmunda Cinnamo'mea. Cinnamon fern, said to be demulcent, slightly astringent and tonic.

Osphal'gia. *Osphalgy;* from οσφυς, the loins or hips, and αλγος, pain. A synonym of *Coxalgia;* which see.

Osphre'sis. Olfaction; the sense of smell.

Os'phys. The loins, haunch, lumbi.

Osphy'tis. *Osphi'tis;* form οσφυς, the hips or loins, and *itis*, inflammation. Inflammation of the parts in and about the coxo-femoral articulation, or of the cellular membrane of the loins.

Os'sa. Gen. *Ossium.* Plural of *os*, a bone.

Ossa Alba. Tartar.

Ossa Breg'matis. The parietal bones.

Ossa Inciso'ria. Ossa intermaxillaria.

Ossa Intermaxilla'ria. *Ossa labia'lia.* Two bones situated between the superior maxillary in quadrupeds, but not in man, which receive the roots of the incisor teeth of animals that have these teeth.

Ossa Labia'lia. Ossa intermaxillaria.

Ossa Us'ta Al'ba. *Ossa calcina'ta.* Bones calcined into white powder.

Os'sein. From *os*, a bone. A combination proteid, chiefly collagen and an albumenoid composing the organic structure of bone.

Os'seous. Bony; formed of or resembling bone. A term applied in *Anatomy* to the whole assemlbage of the bones of the body, as the *Osseous System;* in *Pathology*, to morbid affections or alterations of bones.

Osseous Bases for Artificial Teeth. Previously to the employment of metallic bases, osseous attachments for artificial teeth were much used. They were generally carved from the ivory of the tusk of the elephant or the tooth of the hippopotamus, and, indeed, the entire substitute—the teeth as well as the base—was formerly wholly constructed of it; but since the introduction of the metallic bases, it has been less frequently employed for this purpose. See *Harris's Prin. and Pract. of Dentistry.*

Osseous Union of Teeth. See Teeth, Osseous Union of; also *Geminous Teeth.*

Os'sicle. A small bone.

Ossic′ula. The plural of ossiculum.

Ossicula Audi′tus. *Ossicula auris.* The four small bones of the internal ear, viz., the *malleus, incus, stapes* and *os orbiculare.*

Ossicula Bertini. *Cornua Sphenoida′lia.* The triangular process of the spheuoid bone, *ossa triangularia.*

Ossic′ulum. Diminutive of *os*, a bone. A small bone.

Ossif′erous. From *os*, bone, and *fero*, to bear. Producing or forming bone tissue.

Ossif′ic. *Os*, a bone, and *facio*, to make. Forming bone.

Ossifica′tion. *Ossifica′tio;* from *os*, a bone and *facere*, to make. The formation of bone.

Ossification, Points of. The points where the formation of bone commences. In the teeth, the edges of the incisors, the points of the cuspidati, cusps of the bicuspids, and protuberances upon the grinding surfaces of the molars, are the points where ossification commences on these organs.

Os′sium Fragil′itas. Brittleness of the bones.

Ossiv′orus. From *os*, a bone, and *voro*, to devour. A particular kind of tumor mentioned by Ruysch, occuring in the thigh, which causes the destruction of the bone.

Ostæ′mia. *Οστεον*, a bone, and *αιμα*, blood. Morbid fullness of blood in a bone.

Os′tagra. From *οστεον*, a bone, and *αγρα*, seizure. In *Surgery*, an instrument for removing portions of bone; bone forceps.

Ostal′gia. From *οστεον*, a bone, and *αλγος*, pain. Pain in a bone.

Ostalgi′tis. From *οστεον*, a bone, and *itis*, inflammation. Ostitis. Inflammation of bone, accompanied by sharp, lancinating pains.

Osteal Cells. Bone cells.

Osteanaph′ysis. *Οστεον*, and *αναΦνω* to produce. Reproduction of bone.

Os′tein. From *υστεον*, bone. The animal matter or organic constituents of bone.

Ostei′tis, or **Osti′tis.** Inflammation of the substance of a bone.

Ostempye′sis. From *οστεον*, a bone, and *εμπυησις*, effusion of pus. The occurrence of suppuration in the interior of a bone.

Os′teo-. A Greek word derived from *οστεον*, bone, and which denotes connection with or relation to bone.

Osteoagene′sis. The regeneration or reproduction of bone.

Os′teoblast. From *οστεον*, and *βλαστανω*, to bud. Young cells in the development of bone, which assist in the formation of the osseous tissue. Bone cells.

Osteoce′le. From *οστεον*, a bone, and *κηλη*, a tumor. A term applied in *Pathology* to the cartilaginous or bony induration which sometimes occurs in a hernial sac.

Os′teoclasts. From *οστεον*, bone, and *κλαω*, to break. Cells that absorb bone.

Osteocol′la. From *οστεον*, a bone, and *κολλα*, glue. Glue-bone; bone-binder. Petrified carbonate of lime; so called from the supposition that it promoted the formation of a callus between the extremities of a fractured bone.

Osteoc′ope. Osteocopus.

Osteoc′opus. *Osteocop′ic. Osteodyn′ia. Dolor osteoc′osus.* From *οστεον*, a bone, and *κοπτω*, to strike. A dull pain in the bones. Ostealgia. It ordinarily occurs in syphilitic constitutions.

Osteo-den′tine. A term applied in *Dental Anatomy*, by Professor Owen, to a hard substance, partaking both of the nature of bone and dentine, but more analogous to the former than the latter, deposited within the pulp-chamber, usually after the age of twenty, and designated by Mr. Tomes by the name of *secondary dentine.* The entire pulp is sometimes converted into this substance, especially when it becomes the seat of slight irritation. This substance is very analogous in structure to cementum, and is termed by Blumenbach, *horny substance.* Later writers separate osteodentine from secondary dentine, by describing the former as an *osseous* formation within the pulp-chamber. These formations are rare in human teeth, but common in those of animals.

Osteodyn′ia. Osteocopus.

Osteogen′ia. *Osteog′eny;* from *οστεον*, a bone, and *γενναω*, to generate. Ossification; formation of bone.

Osteog′raphy. *Osteograph′ia*, from *οστεον*, a bone, and *γραφειν*, to describe. A description of the osseous system.

Os′teoid. Resembling bone.

Osteol′ogy. *Osteolo′gia;* from *οστεον*, a bone, and *λογος*, a discourse. A treatise on bones.

Osteol′ysis. From *οστεον*, and *λυσις*, dissolution. Absorption and disappearance of bone.

Osteo′ma. An osseous tumor. Exostosis.

Osteoma, Dental. Dental exostosis or hypercementosis.

Osteomala′cia. From *οστεον*, a bone, and *μαλακος*, soft. Mollities ossium; softness of bones.

Os′teon. Οστεον. A bone.

Osteonabro′sis, or **Osteoanabro′sis.** Simple absorption of bone, such as occurs in the removal of the temporary teeth.

Osteonco′sis. From *οστεον*, bone, and *ογκος*, a tumor. See Exostosis.

Osteon′cus. From *οστεον*, a bone, and *ογκος*, a tumor. Osteoma; exostosis.

Osteon′osi. From *οστεον*, a bone, and *νοσος*, a disease. Diseases of the bones.

Osteoph′thoride. From *οστεον*, a bone, and *φϑορα*, destruction, decay. Spina Ventosa; which see.

Osteoph′yma. Osteoncus.

Os′teophyte. A bony tumor or node.

Os′teoplast. A form of cell in the production of bone.

Osteo′plastic. From *οστεον*, a bone, and *πλασσειν*, to form. Pertaining to plastic operations on bone. Also an oxychloride of zinc preparation for filling teeth. See Oxychloride of Zinc Preparation.

Osteopleu′ra. From *οστεον*, a bone, and *πλευρον*, a rib. Ossification of the cartilages of the ribs.

Osteoporo′sis. From *οστεον*, bone, and *πορος*, canal. An affection of the bones produced by dilatation of the Haversian canals, lacunæ and canaliculi; and sometimes accompanied with softening of the tissue of the bone.

Osteopsathyro′sis. *Os′sium fragil′itas;* from *οστεον*, a bone, and *ψαϑυρος*, fragile. Fragility or brittleness of the bones.

Osteosarco′ma. From *οστεον*, a bone, and *σαρκωμα*, a fleshy tumor. A tumor containing a mixture of bony and soft matter. Also, spina ventosa. See Jaws, Morbid Growths of.

Osteosarco′sis. Osteosarcoma.

Osteo′sis. Ossification.

Osteosteato′ma. From *οστεον*, a bone, and *στεαρ*, fat. A tumor composed of bony and fatty matter.

Osteot′omy. From *οστεον*, a bone, and *τεμνειν*, to cut. The cutting of bone.

Osteozo′a. The pleural of *osteozoon*, a vertebrated animal. A term applied in *Zoology*, by Blainville, to *vertebrata*, animals having a vertebral column.

Osthex′ia. Οστεον, a bone, and *εξις*, a habit. Ossific diathesis; ossification.

Os-Tin′cæ. Orifice of the womb.

Osti′tis. Ostalgitis; inflammation of bone.

Os′tium. A door, foramen, or opening.

Ostium Abdomina′le. The orifice of the fimbriated extremity of the Fallopian tube.

Ostium Uteri′num. The opening of the Fallopian tube into the uterus.

Ostium Ventric′uli Arterio′sum. The opening at the origin of the pulmonary artery and aorta.

Ostoi′dea Substantia. Tooth-bone. A name given by Purkinje and Fränkel to cementum, crusta petrosa, or cortical substance of a tooth.

Ostoi′des. Osseous; bony.

Osto′ma. Osseous; exostosis.

Os′tracite. A fossil oyster shell.

Ostraco′sis. The desiccation and conversion of parts of bone, especially of the cranium, into a substance like oyster shell.

Ostreæ Tes′tæ. Oyster shells.

Os-Uteri. Mouth of the uterus.

Otacous′tic. *Otacousticus;* from *ους*, *ωτος*, the ear. A name given to instruments which improve the sense of hearing, as the different kinds of ear-trumpets.

Otal′gia. From *ους*, the ear, and *αλγος*, pain. Pain in the ear. Carious teeth, impacted teeth, dying pulps of teeth have occasioned this affection of the ear.

Otal′gic. A term applied to remedies for diseases of the ear.

Oten′chytes. From *ους*, the ear, *εν*, into, and *κνω*, to pour. An ear syringe.

Otha′ri. Old name for mercury of the philosophers.

Othelco′sis. Ulceration of the ear.

Otiat′rus. An aurist.

O′tic. *Oticus.* Pertaining to the ear.

Otic Gan′glion. A small ganglion of the inferior maxillary nerve, at the inner margin of the foramen ovale of the sphenoid bone.

O′ticus. Belonging to the ear.

Otirrhœ′a. *Otorrhœ′a.* Discharge from the ear.

Oti′tis. From *ους*, the ear, and *itis*, inflammation. Inflammation of the ear.

Otoblennorrhœ′a. Ους, ear, and *βλεννα*, mucus, and *ρεω*, to flow. Mucous discharge, from the ear.

Otoc′onite. A calcareous deposit found in the sac of the vestibule of the ear.

Ot′ocrane. *Otocra′nia.* Cavity for the reception of the osseous or cartilaginous capsule of the labyrinth of the ear.

Otodyn'ia. Chronic pain in the ear.

Otogan'glion. The auricular ganglion.

Otog'emy. The history and development of single beings, or of the individual from the ovum to death.

Otogly'phum. *Otogly'phis.* An ear-pick.

Otog'raphy. *Otograph'ia;* from ους, the ear, and γραφω, to describe. A description of the ear.

O'tolites. From ους, the ear, and λιϑος, a stone. The calcarerous substances found in the vestibule of the ear of the mammalia.

Otol'ogy. *Otolog'ia;* from ους, the ear, and λογος, a discourse. An anatomical treatise on the ear.

Otophone. Ear trumpet.

Otoplas'ty. *Otoplas'tice;* from ους, the ear, and πλασσω, to form. An operation for the restoration of a lost ear.

Otopla'tos. *Otoplados.* An ill-conditioned ulcer behind the ear.

Otopyo'sis. From ους, the ear, and πυον, pus. A discharge of purulent matter from the ear.

Otorrhag'ia. From ους, ωτος, the ear, and ρηγνυμι, to burst out. Hemorrhage from the ear.

Otorrhœ'a. From ους, the ear, and ρεω, to flow. A discharge of serous mucus or purulent fluid from the ear.

Ot'oscope. Ους, ear, and σκοπεω, to examine. An instrument for listening to the sound of air as it passes through the tympanic cavity, in certain morbid conditions of the ear.

Otot'omy. *Ototom'ia;* from ους, the ear, and τεμνειν, to cut. The dissection of the ear.

Otto of Roses. Attar of roses. Oil of roses.

Ottolengui Gold Crown. A gold band is formed around the tooth of the length the crown is to be; a piece of platinum plate is fitted into the other open end and gold flowed over the top. The piece is then tried in the mouth, and ground to occlusion and the cusps modeled or carved in the gold. No dies are used.

Oula. The gums.

Oule. Ουλη. A cicatrix.

Ou'loid. From ουλον, a scar, and ειδος, resemblance. Resembling a scar. Also a scar of syphilis, lupus, etc.

Oulorrhag'ia. From ουλον, the gums, and ρηγνυμι, to burst forth. Hemorrhage from the gums.

Ounce. *Uncia.* Eight drachms, or the sixteenth part of a pound avoirdupois, or 437.5 grains. A twelfth part of the Troy pound, or 480 grains.

Ourar'i. *Wourari.* See Curare.

Ou'ron. Urine.

Ouronol'ogy. *Ouronolog'ia;* from ουρον, urine, and λογος, a discourse. A treatise on urine.

Ous. Ους. The ear.

Ous. A terminal used in Chemistry, and denoting a smaller quantity of oxygen in a compound than in the corresponding one, the name of which ends in *ic*, as Nitric, Nitrous.

Out're. Strange; unusual.

Oval. *Ova'lis;* from *ovum*, an egg. Round and oblong.

O'varia. Female testes. See Ovarium.

Ovarial'gia. *Ovarium*, ovary, and αλγος, pain. Pain in the ovary.

Ova'rian. Pertaining to the ovarium.

Ovarian Ar'tery. The spermatic artery.

Ovarian Dropsy. Encysted tumors in the ovaria.

Ovarian Pregnancy. See Pregnancy, Ovarium.

Ovarists. Those who believe that the phenomena of generation in the human species, as well as all animals, result from the development of the ova or ovula in the female, as a consequence of the mere excitement of the male,—a doctrine almost wholly discarded by physiologists of the present day.

Ova'rium. From *ovum*, an egg. The ovary. In the female mammalia, the ovaria are the secretory organs of the embryo. They are two oval bodies, situated, one on each side of the uterus, behind and a little below the Fallopian tubes, and connected with the uterus by the broad ligament.

O'vary. The ovarium.

O'vate. Oval, or egg-shaped.

Oven, Enam'elling. A small oven made of brick, sometimes used in enameling porcelain teeth.

O'viduct. *Oviduc'tus;* from *ovum*, an egg, and *ductus*, a canal. The duct through which the ovum or egg passes.

Oviduc'tus Mulie'bris. The Fallopian tube.

O'viform. Of the shape of an egg; egg-like.

Ovig'erous. From *ovum*, an egg, and *gero*, to bear. A term applied, in *Zoology*, to parts containing or supporting an egg.

Ovip′arous. *Ovipa′rus;* from *ovum*, an egg, and *parere*, to bring forth. Animals which produce their young from eggs, outside of the body.

Ovoid. Egg-shaped. Applied to solids.

Ovo-Vivip′arous. From *ovum*, an egg, *vivus*, living, and *parere*, to bring forth. Oviparous animals, in which the process of incubation is commenced in the body of the mother.

O′vula Graafia′na. The Graafian vesicles; small serous vesicles found in the structure of the ovary; the ova in which the future embryo is developed.

Ovula Nabo′thi. Naboth's glands, which see.

O′vule. *Ovulum.* Diminutive of *ovum*, a little egg. The term Ovule is also applied to the unimpregnated ovum.

Ovu′lum. A small egg.

Ovum. From *ωον*, egg. An egg. In *Physiology*, the capsule inclosing the prolific germ of animals. In *Pharmacy*, the white of the fowl's egg, *album ovi*, is used for clarifying syrups, and the yolk, *vitellus ovi*, for suspending camphor and resins in emulsions. The shell, *testa ovi*, is sometimes used when calcined as an absorbent. The oil, *oleum ovi*, is emollient, and used as an application to burns.

Ox-Acid. Acids that contain oxygen, as distinguished from those formed from chlorine, &c.

Ox′alate. A salt resulting from the combination of oxalic acid with a salifiable base.

Oxal′ic Acid. *Ac′idum oxali′cum.* Acid of sorrel. An acid occurring in the form of an acid oxalate of potash in certain vegetable juices, as that of sorrel. It is also obtained by the action of nitric acid on sugar and starch. Formula, $C_2H_2O_4$.

Oxal′ic Ether. *Oxalate of ethyle.* A colorless, aromatic liquid.

Oxal′me. From *οξυς*, acid, and *αλς*, salt. A mixture of vinegar and salt.

Oxalu′ria. Urine in which calcium oxalate is formed.

Oxalu′ric Acid. A crystalline white powder formed by the action of bases on parabanic acid. Formula, $C_6N_2H_3O_7+HO$.

Ox′amid. *Oxalamid.* A white crystalline powder formed by the action of ammonia in solution on oxalic ether, or on oxalate or oxide of ether. Formula, $C_2O_2+NH_2$.

Ox′atyl. The hypothetical radical of oxalic acid. It is one of Lowig's *Carbyls*, C_2.

Oxichlo′rate. *Oxychloras.* A combination of oxichloric acid with a base.

Oxichlo′ride. Phosgene gas, termed carbonic oxichloride.

Oxida′tion. The combining of a certain quantity of oxygen with metals, or other substances; change of metals into oxides.

Ox′ide. *Oxydum, oxyd;* from *οξυς*, acid, and *ειδος*, form. A compound of oxygen with an element or other body. Any binary combination of oxygen.

Oxide, Cystic. *Cystine.* A very rare species of urinary calculus, consisting of yellowish, semi-transparent, hard crystals.

Oxide of Carbon, Gaseous. Carbonic acid.

Oxid′ulum. A body in an inferior degree of oxidation.

Ox′idum. Oxide.

Oxidum Fer′ri Ni′grum. Black oxide of iron.

Oxidum Fer′ri Ru′brum. Red oxide of iron.

Oxidum Stib′ii Semivit′reum. Glass of antimony.

Oxidum Stibii Sulphura′tum. Crocus of antimony.

Oxim′eter. A measure of oxygen.

Oxi′odine. Iodic acid. A white, transparent solid, obtained by boiling iodine with nitric acid.

Oxyal′cohol Blow-Pipe. See Blow-Pipe, Dr. Elliot's Compound Self-acting.

Oxychlo′ric Acid. Perchloric Acid.

Oxy′chloride of Zinc Preparation. A semi-metallic plastic filling for temporary purposes, such as protecting sensitive dentine and exposed pulps; it consists of oxide of zinc and chloride of zinc in combination. Combined with borax, this preparation is known by the names of *Os artificiel, osteo-dentine, osteo-plastic*, &c.

Borax and powdered glass or silica are sometimes added to confer greater hardness when the plastic mass has set. See Zinc Oxychloride.

Ox′ycrate. *Oxycra′tum;* from *οξυς*, acid, and *κραω*, to mix. A mixture of honey and diluted vinegar.

Oxycro′ceum Emplas′trum. An anodyne plaster, composed of saffron, pitch, colophony, yellow wax, turpentine, gum ammoniac, myrrh, galbanum, mastic and olibanum.

Oxyder′cia. From *οξυς*, acid, sharp, and *δερκω*, to see. Acuteness of vision.

Oxyecoi′a. From *οξυς*, acid, and *ακοη*, sense of hearing. Preternatural acuteness of the sense of hearing, as sometimes manifested in cerebral irritation.

Oxyg′ala. From οξυς, sour, and γαλα, milk. Sour milk.

Oxyg′arum. A composition of garum and vinegar.

Ox′ygen. *Oxygenium;* from οξυς, acid, and γενναω, to generate. One of the elements. A tasteless, inodorous, colorless element, always existing in a gaseous state when not combined with other ponderable matter; a supporter of combustion, combining with every combustible body, with all the metals, and most vegetable and animal substances; it is indispensable to respiration, and is a component part of the air and water. It is inhaled as a therapeutic remedy in diseases of the respiratory organs and blood, acting as a stimulant and tonic to the respiration and circulation.

Oxygena′ted Muriat′ic Ac′id. Chlorine.

Oxygena′tion. Oxidation. The saturation of a substance with oxygen, either by chemical combination or by mixture.

Oxyg′licus. An oxymel.

Oxyhy′drogen Blow-Pipe. An instrument for burning one volume of oxygen and one of hydrogen, which issues from a small tube or aperture. It produces a most intense heat.

Ox′ymel. From οξυς, acid, and μελι, honey. A syrup composed of honey and vinegar.

Oxymel Col′chici. Oxymel of colchicum. It is expectorant and diuretic. Dose, f ʒj, in gruel.

Oxymel Cu′pri Subaceta′tis. Oxymel of subacetate of copper.

Oxymel Scil′læ. Oxymel of squill. Expectorant and diuretic. Dose, f ʒj to ij.

Ox′ymurias Hydrar′gyri. Corrosive chloride of mercury. Bichloride of mercury; corrosive sublimate.

Oxymurias Potass′æ. Chlorate of potash.

Oxymu′riate of Lime. Chlorinated lime.

Oxymuriate of Mercury. See CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE.

Oxymuriatic Acid. Chlorine.

Oxymyr′rhine. See MYRTUS COMMUNIS.

Oxynos′ema. Acute disease.

Oxyod′ic. Iodic.

Oxyo′pia. Preternatural acuteness of vision.

Oxyosthre′sia. Acuteness of the sense of smell.

Oxyphlegma′sia. Violent inflammation.

Oxypho′nia. Shrillness of voice.

Oxyphosphate of Zinc. Also a semimetallic plastic filling material, which is a basic compound of calcined oxide of zinc with glacial phosphoric acid. See ZINC, OXYPHOSPHATE.

Oxypro′tein. The substance which forms the buffy coat of inflamed blood.

Oxyreg′mia. Acid eructations.

Oxyr′ia. A genus of plants of the order *Polygonaceæ.*

Oxyria Reniform′is. Mountain sorrel, a plant possessing refrigerant, anti-scorbutic, and diuretic properties.

Oxyrrhod′inon. A composition of vinegar and oil of roses.

Oxys. Οξυς. Acid; sharp; acute.

Oxysac′charum. Sugar and vinegar.

Ox′ysalts. Combinations in which oxygen is found, both in the acid and base.

Oxysul′phuret. The sulphuret of a metallic oxide.

Oxytar′tarus. Acetate of potash.

Oxytoc′ia. From οξυς, quick, and πικτω, to bring forth. Quickness of birth.

Oxytoc′ic. *Oxytocus.* That which expedites delivery.

Oxyu′ris. *Oxyurus.* The ascaris or thread worm.

Oys′ter. A bivalve, testaceous animal, the *Ostrea edulis.*

Oyster Shells. The shell of the *Ostrea.*

Ozæ′na. From οζη, a stench. Ulceration of the pituitary membrane of the nose, and discharge of purulent and exceedingly fetid matter. It is sometimes accompanied by caries of the bones. It is usually dependent on a syphilitic or scrofulous disease. The author once met with a case which had resulted from a diseased condition of the lining membrane of the maxillary sinus.

O′ze. A bad smell from the mouth.

Ozene. See OZÆNA.

Ozocerite. *Ozokerit. Vegetable Wax. Fossil Wax.* A hydrocarbon found in a layer of bituminous slate, and which when refined acts like tar; mixed with linseed oil it is used in skin diseases.

Ozone. O_3. A gas of a pungent odor discovered by Schönbein. It is formed by the action of phosphorus upon moist air by the electric fluid passing through damp oxygen. It was thought at one time to be a modification of oxygen, but it is now generally believed to be a teroxide of hydrogen. It is an active oxidizing agent, possessing antiseptic properties.

Ozosto′mia. Οζη, a stench, and στομα, mouth. Same as Oze.

P.

P. Symbol of phosphorus. Also, an abbreviation of *pugillus*, a handful; and of *pars*, or *partes*, a part or parts; also, for *pulvis*, powder; *pondere*, by weight; *pilula*, pill.

Pab′ulum. Food; aliment, anything nutritive.

Pabulum Vi′tæ. Literally, the food of life. Aliments. The animal heat was formerly so called.

Pacchio′ni, Glands of. Minute whitish or yellowish bodies, isolated or disposed in clusters on several points of the dura and pia mater, and particularly in the longitudinal sinus. Their use is not known.

Pachulo′sis. See PACHYLOSIS.

Pachyæ′mia. *Pachæ′mia;* from παχυς, thick, and αιμα, blood. Thickness of the blood.

Pachyblepharo′sis. *Pacheablepharo′sis;* from παχυς, thick, and Βλεφαρον, the eyelid. A morbid thickening of the eyelid.

Pachyceph′alic. From παχυς, thick, and κεφαλη, head; unusual thickness of the skull.

Pachyder′ma. An order of mammifers with thick skins; as the elephant, &c.

Pachylo′sis. From παχυς, thick. Preternatural thickness of the epidermis, occasioned by hypertrophy of the papillæ of the skin.

Pachyme′nia. Παχυς, thick, and υμην, a membrane. A thickening of the skin.

Pachyn′tica. Medicines formerly supposed to have the property of thickening the humors.

Pacin′ian Corpus′cles. Pacinian bodies. The small tubercles found on the peripheral extremities of the nerves.

Pad. A small cushion used to compress certain parts, and sometimes placed on splints, or between them and the fractured limb.

Pædan′chone. From παις, a child, and αγχω, to strangle. A fatal angina peculiar to children, described by some old writers.

Pædarthroc′ace. *Pedarthroc′ace;* from παις, a child, αρθρον, a joint, and κακη, bad, evil. A necrotic ulceration or caries of the joints of children.

Pædatroph′ia. From παις, a child, α, priv., and τροφω, to nourish. Emaciation of children; tabes mesenterica.

Pæderas′ty. Sodomy. An unnatural passion for boys.

Pædiatri′a. *Pædiat′rics.* The treatment of diseases of children.

Pædonosol′ogy. *Pædonosolog′ia;* from παις, a child, νοσος, a disease, and λογος, a discourse. A treatise on the diseases of children.

Pædotrophi′a. From παις, a child, and τροφω, to nourish. The nourishment of children in accordance with the rules of hygiene.

Pai′dicus. Παις, child. Pertaining to children.

Pain. Dolor. Suffering of different degrees of intensity.

Pain Obtun′ders. Preparations capable of producing local anæsthesia. One for dental use has been prepared by Dr. C. Von Bonhorst, which is applied to the gums by means of an "applicator," which consists of two small metallic cups attached to an elliptical handle seven inches long. Sponges in sections of rubber tubing are placed in the cups, and, when saturated with the anæsthetic fluid, are pressed against the gum on each side of the tooth to be extracted, and retained from one to two minutes. The agents commonly employed to obtund the sensibility of the dental pulp are creasote, carbolic acid, oil of cloves, oil of cajeput, cocaine either alone or in combination with such narcotics as morphine. An effective remedy for the pain of pulpitis is acetate of morphine combined with a sufficient quantity of oil of cloves to form a thin paste. Other obtunding agents and mixtures are oil of eucalyptus, camphor combined with ether or chloroform, aconite either alone or combined with iodine or chloroform, iodoform, iodol, iodoform and carbolic acid, menthol alone, or combined with oil of cloves, or oil of cajeput, pyrethum, etc. See ANÆSTHETICS, LOCAL.

Pains, After. The pains experienced after parturition by lying-in women.

Pains, Labor. The pains that accompany parturition.

Paint, Indian. Blood-root, the common name of *Sanguinaria Canadensis.*

Paint′er's Colic. *Colica pictonum.* A species of colic peculiar to painters and others exposed to lead poisons.

Palæontol′ogy. *Palæontolog′ia;* from παλαιος, ancient, and *ontology,* the science of being. The science of ancient beings or creatures; applied to the fossil remains of extinct animals and plants.

Palæozo′ic. Pertaining to the age in which the first life-forms appeared.

Pal′atal. Palatine.

Palatal Glands. See PALATINE GLANDS.

Pal′ate. *Palatum.* The roof of the mouth. (See PALATE, HARD.)

Palate, Arches of. The anterior arch arises from the middle of the velum palati, at the side of the uvula, and is attached to the edge of the base of the tongue.

The posterior arch also arises from the side of the uvula, and passes downwards to be inserted into the side of the pharynx.

Pal′ate, Artificial. See OBTURATORS and ARTIFICIAL PALATES; also, see VELUM, ARTIFICIAL.

Palate Bones. Two bones situated at the back part of the superior maxillary bone, between its tuberosities and the pterygoid processes of the sphenoid bone. They are shaped precisely alike.

The palate bone is divided into three plates —the horizontal or palate, the vertical or nasal, and the orbital.

The palate plate is broad, and on the same line with the palate processes of the superior maxillary bone; its upper surface is smooth, and forms the posterior floor of the nostrils; the lower surface is rough, and forms the posterior part of the roof of the mouth; its anterior edge is connected to the palate process of the upper jaw, and its posterior is thin and crescentic, to which is attached the velum pendulum palati or soft palate; at the posterior point of the suture, uniting the two palate bones, there projects backward a process called the *posterior nasal spine,* which gives origin to the azygos uvulæ muscle. The *vertical plate* ascends, helps to form the nose, diminishes the opening into the antrum by projecting forward, and by its external posterior part, in conjunction with the pterygoid processes of the sphenoid bone, forms the *posterior palatine canal,* the lower orifice of which is seen on the margin of the palate plate, called the *posterior palatine foramen,* which transmits the palatine nerve and artery to the soft palate; behind this foramen is often seen a smaller one, passing through the base of the pterygoid process of this bone, and sending a filament of the same nerve to the palate.

The upper end of the vertical or nasal plate has two processes; the one is seen at the back of the orbit and is called the *orbital* process, the other is posterior and fits to the under surface of the body of the sphenoid bone. Between these two processes there is a foramen, the *spheno-palatine,* which transmits to the nose a nerve and artery of the same name.

The palate bone articulates with six others, namely, the superior maxillary, inferior turbinated, vomer, sphenoid, and ethmoid.

The structure of this bone is very thin, and consists almost entirely of compact tissue. Its development, it is said, takes places by a single point of ossification at the place of the union of the vertical, horizontal, and pyramidal portions.

These bones are all more or less related with the bones of the head, of which eight compose the cranium and fourteen the face. Those of the cranium are one frontal, two parietal, two temporal, one occipital, one sphenoid, and one ethmoid. Those of the face are six pairs and two single bones; the pairs are, to wit; the two malar, two superior maxillary, two lachrymal, two nasal, two palatine, and two inferior spongy. The vomar and inferior maxillary are the two single bones.

Palate, Hard. A bony plate, covered by mucous membrane, forming the floor of the nose and the roof of the mouth. The palatal processes of the superior maxillary bones form the anterior three-fourths of the hard palate, the remaining fourth being composed of the horizontal plates of the palate bones.

Palate, Soft. The velum pendulum palati. The soft palate is a movable curtain or septum which is attached to the posterior border of the palatine arch, and is continuous with the hard palate. It is membranous and is controlled by five pairs of muscles which, in conjunction with the muscles of the tongue, pharynx and hyoid bone, assist in deglutition.

Pal′atine. *Palati′nus;* from *palatum,* the palate. Belonging or relating to the palate.

Palatine Arteries. These are two, the *superior palatine* and the *spheno-palatine.* The superior descends from behind the superior maxillary bone, passes through the posterior palatine canal to the roof of the mouth, and supplies the palate, gums, and velum pendulum palati. It also sends off a small branch through the foramen incisivum to the nose. The *spheno-palatine* enters the back part of the nose through the spheno-palatine foramen, and is distributed upon the pituitary membrane.

Palatine Foram'ina. Two foramina, *anterior* and *posterior*. See PALATE BONES.

Palatine Glands. These glands are located in the deep portion of the muco-periosteum of the hard palate, and under the mucous membrane of the oral and nasal surfaces of the soft palate and uvula. They are small, round, or compound tubular glands, and form a continuous layer upon each side of the roof of the mouth, but are wanting in the median line.

Palatine Nerves. Three nerves, the *anterior*, *middle*, and *posterior*. The *anterior* descends through the posterior palatine canal, passes forward through the hard palate, to which it is distributed, communicating with the naso-palatine ganglion and its branches. It also sends off several branches to the antrum and spongy bone. The *middle palatine nerve*, descending through the same canal as the posterior, supplies the soft palate, uvula, and tonsils. The *posterior* emerges from an opening behind the posterior palatine foramen, and is distributed to the hard and soft palate, gums, and tonsils.

Palatine Or'gans. The organs which enter into the formation of the hard and soft palate.

Palatine Organs, Defects of. The nature and extent of the defects of the palatine organs are exceedingly various. They sometimes consist of a simple perforation of the vault of the palate, either in the centre or on one side of the median line; at other times the loss of substance extends to the entire vault and velum· Nor is the loss of structure always confined to these parts; it sometimes extends to an anterior part of the alveolar border and upper lip, constituting what is termed hare-lip.

The defects of the palatine organs may be divided into accidental and congenital. The *first* are caused by a pathological change of structure. The *second* are the result of malformation or imperfect development of the parts. But, from whatever cause they may be produced, their effects upon the voice, speech, mastication and deglutition are the same. These functions are all impaired in proportion to their nature and extent. When they extend so far as to cause a complete division of the hard and soft structures, distinct utterance is wholly destroyed, and the acts of mastication and deglutition are greatly impaired, and always performed with difficulty.

When the loss of substance is the result of disease, and extends so far as to establish a communication between the mouth and nasal fossæ, the defect can seldom be remedied in any other way than by means of an artificial obturator; and even when it is congenital, though the aid of surgery may very frequently be successfully invoked, the resources of art will often be required. When the defect is confined to the vault of the palate, and consists of an opening between the mouth and nasal cavities, these resources may always be successfully applied, and even when the loss of substance extends to the soft palate and anterior part of the alveolar ridge, a mechanical appliance may be so constructed as to restore, in a great degree, the functions dependent upon the presence and integrity of the natural parts.

Accidental Defects.—Lesions of the palate not congenital may be caused either by accident or disease, and are known as *accidental cleft palate*. They may be remedied by more simple appliances than are cases of congenital cleft palate. Accidental lesions of the palatine organs are divided by M. Delabarre into three species. The first consists in perforations of the vault of the palate; the second, in perforations of the velum; and the third, in the destruction of the entire vault of the palate, or of a great portion of it. To this last might also be added the destruction of the whole or a large portion of the velum, as well as of the vomer, part of the alveolar border, and turbinated bones.

Congenital Defects.—Congenital cleft palate is caused by a want of development of the maxillary bones, such as hereditary disease, malformation during embryonal life, impaired trophic nerve supply resulting from a want of nourishment of the maxillary and palate bones. It was formerly treated by staphylorraphy alone; now artificial palates and obturators answer better purposes. Congenital defects of the palate occupy the median line or palatine raphe, and consist in a division of the osseous and soft textures, of greater or less extent. This division is sometimes confined to the vault of the palate; at other times the velum, anterior part of the alveolar arch, and upper lip are implicated. It forms a communication with both nostrils, and when the malformation extends to the alveolar border and upper lip, which is divided vertically in one, and sometimes in two places, it gives to the mouth a most disagreeable aspect. But hare-lip is sometimes met with when there is no imperfection of the osseous structures, and imperfections are often met with here when the lip is perfect. In some cases the cleft or fissure is more than three-fourths of an inch wide throughout the whole extent of the palate and velum, extending through the whole of that portion of the alveolar border which should be occupied by the four incisors; at other times the alveolar arch is divided in two places, leaving a portion between the lateral and central incisors, or one lateral and one central, which, projecting more or less, very greatly increases the deformity. Although a double hare-lip, with two divisions of the alveolar border, is seldom met with without some defect of the palatine organs, cases do occasionally occur.

Congenital defects of the palate are sometimes accompanied by more or less deformity of the sides of the alveolar arch and of the teeth. Sometimes the sides of the alveolar ridge are forced too far apart, and at other times they are too near to each other, while the teeth are too large or too small, with imperfectly developed roots, and generally of a soft texture.

Thus it is seen that defects of the palate arising from malformation are as diversified as defects produced by disease.

Functional Disturbances resulting from Defects of the Palatine Organs.—The principal effects resulting from the absence of a portion of the palatine organs are impairment of the functions of mastication, deglutition and speech. Distinct utterance is sometimes wholly destroyed by it, and mastication and deglutition are often so much embarrassed as to be performed only with difficulty. These effects are always in proportion to the extent of the separation or deficiency of the parts. See STAPHYLORRAPHY; STAPHYLOPLASTY; OBTURATOR, PALATINE; ARTIFICIAL PALATE AND OBTURATOR, and PALATE PLATES.

Palatine Organs, Diseases of. In common with other parts of the body, the palate sometimes becomes the seat of various morbid phenomena; but the occurrence of disease here is generally the result of constitutional causes, such as certain depraved habits of the body. It is, perhaps, more frequently induced by secondary syphilis than any other cause, and when it is, its ravages are often very deplorable. It may, however, result from the immoderate and protracted use of mercurial medicine, or a scorbutic, cancerous, scrofulous or rickety diathesis of the general system. Among the diseases liable to attack the palate are tumors, caries and necrosis of the bones, ulceration of the mucous membrane, and inflammation, elongation and ulceration of the uvula.

Tumors of the Palate.—Morbid growths ot the palate are analogous to those of other parts of the mouth. A description of their various peculiarities, therefore, is not deemed necessary. See JAWS, MORBID GROWTHS OF. But with regard to the causes which are concerned in their production, there exists some diversity of opinion. They are supposed by some to be dependent upon a peculiar specific constitutional vice, as venereal, scorbutic, cancerous, scrofulous, &c., while others think they may occur in individuals in whom no such habit or vice exists. Local irritation, no doubt, is the immediate or exciting cause of the various morbid productions of the palate; but this, unless favored by some specific or peculiar constitutional tendency or cachectic habit of the body, would not be likely to give rise to them. Thus, while the former would seem to be the exciting cause, the character assumed by the disease is evidently determined by the latter.

Although tumors of the palate may sometimes disappear spontaneously on the removal of the exciting cause, the proper curative indication consists in their entire extirpation. When they are attached by a small base, this may be easily effected with a pair of scissors properly curved at their points, or by means of a ligature. But when they are attached by a broad base, a curved bistoury is the most convenient instrument that can be employed, and sometimes it may be necessary to have two,—a right and a left, or one for each side.

In the removal of tumors from the palate, as well as from other parts of the body, no portion should be left; as, in this event, a reproduction of the disease would be likely to occur, and more especially if it be of a malignant character. The operation should be performed, too, before the tumor has acquired great size, or implicated in the diseased action the neighboring structures.

Both before and after the operation, such general or constitutional treatment as may be indicated by the habit of body or vice under which the patient may be laboring, should be adopted. If of a scorbutic or scrofulous habit, or affected with a syphilitic disease, suitable remedies should be prescribed, and, when practicable, such local irritants as may have acted as an exciting cause should be removed.

Caries and Necrosis of the Bones of the Palate, and Ulceration of the Mucous Membrane.—The bones of the palate sometimes become the seat of caries and necrosis, causing ulceration of the subjacent soft parts, and the destruction of a greater or less portion of the structures which separate the cavities of the mouth and nose. Although these effects are of more frequent occurrence than tumors, they are less dangerous in their consequences. Commencing with inflammation and suppuration of the periosteal tissues, caries and necrosis of the bones, accompanied by ulceration of the subjacent mucous membrane, soon supervenes, and, ultimately, exfoliation takes place when an opening of greater or less size, between the buccal and nasal cavities, is established.

During the progress of the disease, fetid sanies is continually discharged, from one or more fistulous openings, into the mouth and sometimes the cavities of the nose, rendering the condition of the unhappy sufferer exceedingly loathsome and distressing. The progress of the disease is often slow, continuing, not unfrequently, for weeks, months, and, in some cases, even years, destroying all the pleasures of life, and rendering existence itself a burden.

But ulceration of the mucous membrane often occurs while the superjacent bones are in a healthy condition, caused by inflammation and ulceration of the velum and uvula. But from whatever cause the ulceration may be produced, it may ultimately give rise to caries and necrosis of the bones. It is, however, more frequently an effect than a cause of caries of the osseous structures of these parts.

In the treatment of caries of the bones of the palate, it is important to ascertain if the patient be laboring under any constitutional vices which may have contributed to the disease, and the local irritants concerned in giving rise to it. If the inflammation from which it resulted was caused by mechanical irritation, the irritants should at once be removed. If decayed, dead, or loose teeth be suspected as having had any agency in its production, they should be immediately extracted; but so long as any portions of decayed or necrosed bone remain, it is needless to say the ulcerations or fistulous openings in the soft parts cannot be healed. The dead bone, as soon as it has become sufficiently exfoliated, should be detached and removed, but in doing this it may be necessary to increase the size of the external opening. During the process of exfoliation, the affected parts should be syringed with diluted aromatic sulphuric acid, or a solution of permanganate of potash, and the mouth frequently gargled with astringent and detergent lotions, for the purpose of correcting the odor of the offensive matter which is continually discharging.

Suitable constitutional remedies should, at the same time, be prescribed. As in the case of tumors, if the patient be laboring under a scorbutic, scrofulous, or venereal diathesis of the general system, the constitutional indications should be properly fulfilled. But before instituting any general treatment the physician should be well assured that his diagnosis is correct. A venereal vice is sometimes suspected when none exists.

Inflammation and Ulceration of the Velum and Uvula.—The velum palati and uvula sometimes become the seat of inflammation, accompanied by pain, increased redness, difficult deglutition and articulation of speech. Most frequently it terminates in resolution, but sometimes in ulceration, and at other times in gangrene. Where resolution is the termination, it gradually subsides, after having continued for a greater or less length of time. When by ulceration, one or more white or ash-colored spots appear upon the velum and uvula, after it has continued for a certain period; and when by gangrene, the part, after having assumed a dark purple or almost black color, sloughs off. The last termination, fortunately, rarely happens.

As a consequence of the inflammation, the uvula sometimes becomes tumefied and elongated; at other times it becomes elongated when there is no apparent tumefaction. In the latter case, it is vulgarly termed "a falling of the palate." Most frequently, when it is elongated, its thickness is at the same time increased. There is then an increase of redness, but when there is elongation, without an increase of size, resulting simply from relaxation of the part, its color, instead of being heightened, is often diminished, presenting a whitish or semi-transparent appearance. This description of elongation is termed serous tumefaction of the uvula. It is seldom accompanied by pain. When the uvula becomes so much elongated as to rest upon the tongue, it causes irritation, difficult deglutition, oftentimes a sense of suffocation, the frequent expulsion of mucus from the throat, and sometimes a disagreeable cough.

Ulcers of various kinds sometimes attack these parts, though they are less subject to them than are other parts of the mouth, the fauces or tonsils. Sometimes the ulcers are of a simple nature, at other times they are aphthous, scrofulous, scorbutic, venereal, or cancerous, according to the specific poison or diathesis which has given rise to them. When the ulcer is not dependent upon constitutional causes, it is termed a simple ulcer, and is nothing more than a granulating sore which secretes healthy purulent matter.

Aphthous ulcers at first appear in the form of whitish or transparent vesicles, which break, and are ultimately transformed into ulcers, either surrounded by a slightly elevated edge of a reddish color, or spread and unite with each other. The former are termed *discrete*, and the latter *confluent* aphthæ. But ulcers of this kind generally appear in other parts of the mouth and fauces before they attack the velum and uvula of the palate.

The velum and uvula are, perhaps, more subject to venereal than to any other kind of ulcers. The characteristics of these are sometimes, very similar to ulcers which result from some other specific constitutional vice, and their character can only be positively determined by ascertaining all the circumstances connected with the history of the case. They are usually preceded by ulceration of the throat, dull heavy pain, especially at night, increased redness of the parts, swelling of the uvula, and difficult deglutition. They generally have a whitish, dirty gray, or ash-colored appearance, with slightly elevated and irregular margins, and secrete thin, ichorous matter, having a very fetid odor. The surrounding parts are preternaturally red, and sometimes present an almost purple appearance. At other times the ulcers appear in the form of aphthous specks, followed by sloughing of the surrounding parts. Sometimes the ulcers attack the posterior side of the velum and uvula first, where they commit extensive ravages before they appear anteriorly. From these parts they often extend to the vault of the palate, but more frequently when they appear here, the periosteal tissue and bones are diseased before ulceration shows itself in the mucous membrane.

Ulcers of the velum and uvula are sometimes developed as a consequence of a protracted and immoderate use of mercury. When from this cause, they are preceded by a copperish taste in the mouth; increased flow and viscidity of the saliva; tumefaction and increased sensibility of the gums, looseness of the teeth; a peculiarly disagreeable odor of the breath, general debility and emaciation, and sometimes diarrhœa. The gums, edges of the tongue, mucous membrane about the angles of the jaws, inner surface of the cheeks and throat, ulcerate before the velum and uvula are attacked.

The velum and uvula are sometimes the seat of other bad-conditioned ulcers, such as the cancerous, scrofulous, &c., not necessary to describe.

Inflammation of the velum and uvula most frequently results from irregular exposure to cold and moisture, though it may sometimes be produced by local irritation, as mechanical injury, acidity of the gastric and buccal fluids. Ulceration of the parts may result from the same causes, but the character which the ulcer assumes is determined by the habit of body, or peculiar diathesis of the general system. Elongation of the uvula is caused either by inflammation and general enlargement, a relaxation of the parts, or serous infiltration of its apex.

For simple inflammation of the velum and uvula, unaccompanied by fever or other general constitutional effects, little more will be required than gargling the throat with an infusion of capsicum, sweetened with honey. When the inflammation is severe, and the vessels have the appearance of being distended, advantage may be derived from scarifying the parts, or the application of leeches.

But when the uvula is so much elongated as to rest upon the tongue, and cause a sensation of suffocation or a troublesome cough, it does not yield to exciting and astringent gargles; in this case it may be advisable to remove a portion of it.

For a simple ulcer of the velum or uvula, no other treatment will be required than to gargle the throat occasionally with some gently stimulating and astringent lotion; the one recommended for inflammation of these parts, may generally be employed with advantage.

In the treatment of venereal or syphilitic ulcers of the velum and uvula, little advantage will be obtained from local remedies. They can only be cured by appropriate constitutional antisyphilitic treatment, such as is prescribed in works on general medicine and surgery.

In cases of mercurial ulcers, it is desirable that two or three liquid evacuations from the bowels should be procured daily. For this purpose, sulphate of magnesia or sublimed sulphur should be administered night and morning. The mouth should, at the same time, be gargled six or eight times a day with some gently astringent lotion. A weak solution of the sulphate of zinc, or alumina, sweetened with honey, may sometimes be advantageously employed, but more benefit, perhaps, will be derived from the use of a solution of the chloride of lime. When the pain is so severe as to prevent rest, opium should be prescribed. The diet of the patient, for the most part, should consist of farinaceous substances, and after the ulcers have begun to heal, milk, light soups, &c., may be recommended.

In the treatment of scirrhous and other ill-conditioned ulcers of the velum and uvula, dependent upon a cachetic habit of body, it is necessary that the constitutional indications should be properly fulfilled, and that the vitiated action of the disease should be changed by the application of local irritants, such as caustics. The actual cautery has been found to be more efficient in changing the condition of ulcers of this sort, and exciting a healthy action than any other means which have been employed.

For cancerous ulcers it has been found necessary to remove a greater or less portion of the velum and uvula, and even this operation has seldom proved successful, for the disease, after a greater or less length of time, has reappeared in some of the neighboring parts.

Palati′tis. Inflammation of the palate.

Palatoglos′sus. Pertaining to the palate and tongue.

Pala′to-Pharynge′us. A muscle occupying the posterior, lateral half arches of the palate, extending from the soft palate behind, near the uvula, at its origin, and inserted into the pharynx, between the middle and lower constrictors, and into the thyroid cartilage. Its use is to draw down the velum and raise the pharynx.

Palator′raphy. *Palatum*, palate, and ραφη, suture. The operation of uniting by suture the cleft palate; synonymous with staphylorraphy, which see.

Palatos′chisis. From *palatum* and σχιζω, to split. Cleft or split palate.

Palatostaphyli′ni. The azygos muscle.

Pal′atum. The palate or roof of the mouth, or forepart of the roof of the mouth.

Palatum Du′rum. The hard palate.

Palatum Fis′sum. Fissure of the palate.

Palatum Mol′le, or *Ve′lum Pala′ti.* The soft palate. The soft, movable, fleshy membrane attached to the posterior part of the palate, between the mouth and the pharynx.

Palatum Pen′dulum. Velum pendulum palati.

Pale. Deficient in color; white or whitish; not of a ruddy color.

Palea′ceous. From *palea*, straw, chaff. Chaffy; covered with, or consisting of or resembling chaff.

Pale′ness. *Pallor.* Want of freshness or ruddiness of color. Whiteness of complexion arising from diminution or alteration of the blood in the capillary vessels. It is sometimes a sign of disease.

Palindrom′ia. From παλιν, again, and δρομος, a course. In *Pathology*, a reflux of fluids from the exterior to the interior; also, the return or growing worse of a disease.

Palla′dium. Symbol Pd. Atomic weight, 106.5. A metal resembling platinum in color and lustre, but harder. It occurs as a natural congener of platinum in its ores, and is also found in some specimens of gold and in some selenium ores. Its melting point is 1600° C., the same as that of pure iron. Before it arrives at the melting point it softens and may be welded. It is ductile and malleable, and has been used by some dentists as a base for artificial teeth and also as an ingredient in the form of amalgam filling.

Pal′liative. *Palliati′vus;* from *pallio*, to dissemble. In *Medicine*, anything which relieves a disease without curing it.

Pal′lor. From *palleo*, to be pale. Paleness.

Pallor Vir′ginum. Chlorosis.

Palm. *Palma.* The inside of the hand.

Palm Oil. The produce of the palm called

Elais guineensis, and several other species. It is of a solid consistence and fragrant odor.

Palma. The palm of the hand. Also, a palm-tree.

Palma Christi. The castor-oil plant.

Pal′mar. *Palma′ris;* from *palma*, the palm of the hand. Belonging or relating to the palm of the hand.

Palmar Aponeuro′sis. A strong expansion formed by the tendon of the palmaris brevis and the anterior annular ligament of the carpus, and covering the palm of the hand.

Palmar Arches. Two arches formed in the palm of the hand, one by the radial artery, which is called the *deep-seated*, and the other by the ulnar artery, called the *superficial palmar arch.*

Palma′ris Bre′vis. A small flexor muscle of the hand, situated between the wrist and little finger.

Palmaris Lon′gus. A small muscle of the forearm which arises from the inner condyle of the os humeri, and is inserted into the annular ligament of the carpus and palmar fascia.

Palmaris Mag′nus. A muscle arising from the internal condyle of the humerus and is inserted into the second metacarpal bone. It bends the hand and forearm.

Pal′mate. *Palma′tus.* Shaped like a hand.

Pal′mistry. From *palma*, the palm of the hand. The pretended art of foretelling future events by the marks on the palms of the hands.

Palmos. *Palmus.* Palpitation of the heart.

Pal′moscopy, or **Palmos′copy.** Investigation of the beating of the heart. Prognosis from the beating of the heart.

Pal′mula. A date; also the flat, broad end of a rib.

Palpa′tion. From *palper*, to feel. The sense of touch. Also manual exploration of disease.

Pal′pebra. From *palpitare*, to palpitate, from its frequent motion. The eyelid.

Pal′pebral. Belonging or relating to the palpebræ.

Palpebral Ar′teries. The arteries distributed to the eyelids.

Palpebral Nerves. The nerves of the eyelids.

Palpebra′lis. The orbicularis palpebrarum.

Palpebra′rum Ape′riens Rec′tus. Levator palpebræ superioris.

Palpita′tion. *Palpita′tio;* from *palpito*, to beat, leap or throb. Preternaturally strong or frequent pulsation of the heart.

Pal′pus. Palpitation of the heart.

Pal′sy. Paralysis; which see.

Palsy, Lead. Paralysis of the hands caused by lead poison.

Palsy, Mercu′rial. Mercurial erethism.

Pampin′iform. *Pampinifor′mis;* from *pampinus*, a tendril, and *forma*, a likeness. In *Anatomy*, applied to the spermatic cord.

Pample′gia. *Panple′gia;* from *παν*, all, and *πληγω*, to strike. Paralysis of the whole body.

Pan. From *παν*, neuter of *πας*, all. A prefix denoting all, every one, everything.

Panace′a. From *παν*, all, and *ακεομαι*, to cure. A pretended universal remedy.

Pana′da. Bread boiled in water to the consistence of pap. A bread poultice.

Pan′aris. Paronychia. Whitlow.

Pan′ary. Pertaining to bread.

Panax Quinquefo′lium. Ginseng, a mild and agreeable stimulant.

Pan′creas. From *παν*, all, and *κρεας*, flesh. A glandular organ situated in the epigastric region of the abdomen under the stomach.

Pancreatal′gia. Neuralgia of the pancreas.

Pancreatemphrax′is. Obstruction of the pancreas.

Pancreathelco′sis. Ulceration of the pancreas.

Pancreat′ic. *Pancreat′icus.* Belonging or relating to the pancreas.

Pancreatic Duct. A small, white duct passing through the pancreas to the duodenum, into which it discharges its contents.

Pancreatic Juice. A fluid secreted by the pancreas, resembling the saliva, and conveyed by the pancreatic duct to the duodenum, to be mixed with the chyle. It converts starch into sugar, and has been supposed by Bernard to be the chief agent in the digestion of fats.

Pancreatic Sarco′ma. A tumor occurring in the lymphatic glands and in the cellular substance of the pancreas.

Pancreatico-Duode′nal. A name applied to an artery and a vein distributed to both pancreas and duodenum.

Pancre′atin. The juice of the pancreas.

Pancreati′tis. Inflammation of the pancreas.

Pancreaton′cus. From *πανκρεας*, and ογκος, a tumor. A tumor or swelling of the pancreas.

Pancreatorrha′gia. Hemorrhage from the pancreas.

Pan′crene. The pancreas.

Pandali′tium. A whitlow.

Pandem′ic. From *παν*, all, and *δεμος*, people. An epidemic which attacks the whole population of a place.

Pandicula′tion. *Pandicula′tio;* from *pandere*, to stretch out. Stretching, such as occurs at the commencement of certain paroxysms of fever.

Panhidro′sis. From *παν*, all, and *ιδρωσις*, sweating. Sweating of the entire body.

Panneuritis. A synonym of multiple neuritis.

Paniv′orous. *Paniv′orus;* from *panis*, bread, and *voro*, to devour. Bread-eating. Subsisting on bread.

Pan′nicle. Diminutive of *pannus*, a web. Membrane.

Pannic′ulus. From *pannus*, cloth. A term in *Anatomy* applied to adipose membrane, and to a disease of the eye.

Pan′nus. A piece of cloth. In *Surgery*, a tent for a wound. In *Pathology*, pterygium. The term is sometimes also applied to an irregular nævus or mark upon the skin.

Pannus Hepat′icus. Diffused ephelis followed by desquamation of the skin.

Pannus Lenticula′ris. Ephelis.

Pannus Vesicatorius. Blistering cloth.

Pano′chia. Bubo.

Panophthalmi′tis. From *παν*, all, and *Ophthalmitis*, inflammation of the eye. Inflammation of the whole eye.

Pan′sy. The *Viola tricolor*, or garden violet.

Pan′tagogue. That which expels all morbid humors.

Pantamorph′ic. From *πας* and *αμορφια*, shapeless, completely deformed.

Pantanencepha′lia. From *παν*, all, and *anencephalia*, absence of brain. Entire absence of brain.

Pantatroph′ia. General atrophy.

Panthod′ic. From *παν*, all, and *οδος*, a way. A term applied in *Pathology*, by Dr. Marshall Hall, to nervous action proceeding in all directions from a single point.

Pant′ing. Dyspnœa; difficulty of breathing.

Pantoph′agus. *Pantoph′agous;* from *παν*, all, and *φαλω*, to eat. Omnivorous; which see.

Pannus. Corneal vascularization.

Pap. A nipple; also soft food prepared for infants, with bread softened or boiled with water.

Papa′ver. A genus of plants of the order *Papaveraceæ*. The poppy.

Papaver Al′bum. *Papaver somniferum.* The white poppy.

Papaver Ni′grum. The white poppy with black seeds.

Papaver Officina′lis. Papaver somniferum.

Papaver Rhœ′as. *Papaver erraticum.* The red corn-poppy.

Papaver Somnif′erum. The poppy from which opium is obtained.

Papav′erin. A crystalline resin obtained from opium.

Papil′la. From *pappus*, down. Any small conical eminence. The nipple of the breast. The term *papillæ* is also applied to the fine terminations of a nerve, and to small prominent eminences on the surface of certain parts, as the skin and mucous membrane.

Papillæ Calycifor′mes. The lenticular papillæ of the tongue. See TONGUE.

Papillæ, Den′tinal. The small conical eminences which arises from the corium, and which constitute the germs of the teeth in the earliest perceptible stage of their formation. See TEETH, DEVELOPMENT OF PULPS AND SACS OF.

Papillæ Medulla′res. Small eminences on the medulla oblongata.

Papillæ of the Kidney. The small projections of the apices of the cones of the tubular substance of the kidney into the pelvis of this organ.

Papillæ of the Tongue. See TONGUE.

Pap′illary. *Papilla′ris; papillo′sus.* Of or belonging to the papillæ, or to the nipple.

Papilli′tis. From *papilla*, and *itis*. Inflammation of the papilla of the eye.

Papillo′ma. A tumor arising on the skin from a morbid transformation of the papillæ. A wart, for example.

Papilloma of Gum. Prurient growth of the gum. See GUM, PRURIENT GROWTH OF.

Papillo′sus. Papillary.

Pap′pus. The hair on the middle of the chin.

Pap′ula. *Pap′ule.* A pimple; a small acuminated elevation of the cuticle, with an inflamed base, but containing no fluid, nor tending to suppuration.

Pap′ulæ. Pimples; the first order of cutaneous diseases in Dr. Willan's arrangement.

Pap′ulous. Pimpled.

Papyra′ceous. From παπυρος, paper. Of the consistency of paper.

Par. A pair.

Par Vagum. The eighth pair of nerves.

Para-. Παρα, near about. Used as a prefix, and signifying resemblance, diminution, or defect.

Paraban′ic Acid. A crystalline acid obtained by the action of nitric upon uric acid. Its salts are readily converted into oxalates by the conjoint influence of heat and moisture. Oxalurea.

Parabu′lia. Abnormal act of the volition.

Parabys′ma. Παραβυω, to stuff. Turgescence of a part.

Paracente′sis. From παρακεντεω, to pierce through. The operation of tapping in ascites and ovarian dropsy, for the evacuation of the water.

Paracine′sis. Disease of the motor nerve, causing morbid movements of the voluntary muscles.

Paracmas′tic. *Paracmast′icus;* from παρακμαζω, to decrease. A term applied in *Pathology* to a fever, the symptoms of which gradually decrease.

Parac′me. Decline.

Par′acoe. Dullness of hearing.

Parac′ope. A slight delirium, such as sometimes occurs in febrile diseases.

Paracu′sis. From παρα, wrong, and ακουω, to hear. Confused or imperfect audition; depraved hearing.

Paracusis Ac′ris. Painfully acute hearing.

Paracusis Imagina′ria. Hearing imaginary sounds.

Paracusis Imperfec′ta. Deafness.

Paracyan′ogen. A brown, amorphous, infusible, coal-like body, remaining after the preparation of cyanogen from cyanide of silver.

Paracye′sis. Extra-uterine fœtation, or morbid pregnancy.

Paracynan′che. Inflammation of the external muscles of the larynx. Also, slight cynanche.

Paraesthe′sia. From παρα, and αισθησις, sensation. Morbid or deranged sensation.

Par′affin or **Par′affine.** A white fusible, wax-like substance, crystallizing in scales, obtained from petroleum and from the distillation of coal, wood, and wax. A compound of wax and paraffin is used in *Dental Mechanism* for taking impressions of the mouth, &c.

Parageu′sis. From παρα, badly, and γευω, *gustum prœbo.* Depraved taste.

Paraglob′ulin. A native proteid of the globulin series obtained from blood-serum and the other fluids of the body. Called also, Serumglobulin, Fibroplastin, and Fibrinoplastin.

Paraglos′sa. A swelling or prolapsus of the tongue.

Paragompho′sis. From παρα, by, near, and γομφωσις, a nailing. In *Obstetrics*, wedging of the head of the child in the pelvis during parturition.

Paralamp′sis. From παρα, by, near, and λαμπω, to shine. A shining spot on the cornea, a variety of albugo.

Paral′dehyde. A modified form of aldehyde. Hypnotic and diuretic. Dose, ♏xx to ʒ ijss.

Paralge′sia. From παρα, and αγλος, pain. Absence of sensation or of pain. Anæsthesia.

Paral′gia. Disagreeable cutaneous sensations, such as cold, burning, formication, etc.

Par′allel. Having the same direction, and equally distant from each other in all their course.

Parallel′ogram. Any quadrilateral figure whose opposite sides are parallel.

Paral′ysis. From παραλυω, to relax. Palsy. A loss or diminution of the power of voluntary motion in one or more parts of the body. Four species of paralysis are enumerated by Dr. Cullen: 1. *Paralysis partialis*, or partial palsy; 2. *Paralysis hemiplegia*, or palsy affecting one side of the body longitudinally; 3. *Paralysis paraplegia*, or palsy of one-half of the body taken transversely; 4. *Paralysis venenata*, when produced by the sedative effects of poison.

Paralysis Ag′itans. Shaking palsy.

Paralysis, Bell's. Palsy of the face, arising from a lesion of the portio dura of the seventh pair of nerves.

Paralysis Rachial′gia. Colica pictonum.

Paralysis Spina′lis. Paraplegia.

Paralyt′ic. Tending to or affected with paralysis.

Paralytic Stroke. A sudden attack of paralysis.

Paramagnet′ic. A term denoting the ordinary form of magnetism.

Parame′nia. From παρα, badly, and μην, the menses. Disordered menstruation.

Parame′ria. The inner part of the thigh.

Parame′tritis. See Metri′tis.

Paramor′phia. From παρα, wrong, and μορφη, form. Abnormality of form. In *Pathology*, a morbid structure; also organic disease; and applied in *Materia Medica* to thebaine, a crystalline base existing in opium.

Paramor′phine. See Thebaine.

Paramyosin′ogen. One of the proteids of muscle-plasma.

Paranephri′tis. From παρα, by, near, and νεφριτις, inflammation of the kidney. Inflammation of the renal capsules.

Paraph′ia. Abnormal tactile sense.

Paraphimo′sis. From παρα, about, and φιμοω, to bridle. Contraction of the prepuce behind the corona, in such a way as to prevent its return over the glans penis.

Parapho′nia. From παρα, wrong, and φωνη, sound. Change of voice; impaired articulation of sounds.

Parapho′ra. Slight delirium.

Paraphrene′sis. Delirium; also paraphrenitis.

Paraphreni′tis. From παρα, near, and φρενες, the diaphragm. Diaphragmatitis.

Paraphro′nia. Delirium.

Paraph′thaline. A substance which accompanies naphthaline in coal-tar.

Paraplas′ma. Abnormal growth or form; also protoplasm. The liquid interpilar portions of the cell.

Paraple′gia. Paralysis of the half of the body, either upper or lower, usually the lower.

Parapleuri′tis. Pleurodynia.

Parap′oplexy. *Parapoplex′ia;* from παρα, diminution, and αποπλεξια, apoplexy. False or slight apoplexy.

Parap′sis. From παρα, defective, and απτομαι, to touch. A vitiated or impaired sense of touch.

Pararrhyth′mus. From παρα, wrong, and ρυϑμος, rhythm. An epithet applied in *Pathology* to the pulse when the rhythm is not suited to the age and constitution of the individual.

Parathrem′a. A partial luxation.

Parasceu′e. In *Surgery*, apparatus; preparation.

Paras′chides. In *Pathological Surgery*, fragments or splinters of a fractured bone.

Par′asite. *Parasi′tus;* from παρα, near, and σιτος, corn, food. A vegetable or animal that lives upon or infests the body.

Parasit′ic. *Parasiti′cus;* from παρασιτος, a parasite. A term applied to animals which live in or on the bodies of other animals, as worms, polypi, &c.; also, to vegetables that derive their nourishment from the body.

Paraspa′dia. From παρα, near, and σπαω, to draw. An opening of the urethra at the side of the penis.

Paras′phagis. From παρα, near, and σφαγη, the throat. The part of the neck contiguous to the clavicles.

Paras′tates. From παριστημι, to stand near. Situated near together. Formerly applied to the epididymis, to the prostate gland, and to the commencement of the vas deferens.

Parastati′tis. Inflammation of the epididymis.

Parastrem′ma. From παραστρεφω, to distort or pervert. Convulsive distortion of the face or mouth.

Parasynan′che. Cynanche parotidæa, or mumps.

Parasys′tole. Παρα, amiss, and συστολη, a contracting. An unusual interval between the pulsations, or between the systole and diastole of the heart and arteries.

Parath′enar. From παρα, near, and ϑεναρ, the sole of the foot. Applied by Winslow to a portion of the abductor of the little toe, and to the flexor brevis of the same. The first he called *parathenar major*, and the other *parathenar minor*.

Paratroph′ia. *Parat′rophy;* from παρα, and τροφη, nourishment. Misnutrition; imperfect nutrition.

Parecta′ma. *Parec′tasis.* From παρα, beyond, εκ, out of, and τεινω, to stretch. Preternatural dilatation or extension of a part.

Paregor′ic. *Paregor′icus;* from παραγαρεω, to mitigate. Opii Tinct. Camphorata. An anodyne.

Paregoric Elix′ir. A camphorated aromatic tincture of opium. See Tinctura Opii Camphorata.

Parei′a. Παρεια. The cheek.

Pareira Brava. A plant, native of South America and the West Indies, having a sweetish, slightly rough and bitter taste. It is recommended in nephritic and calculous affections. Dose, gr. xx to ʒj. See Cissampelos Pareira.

Parenceph′alis. The cerebellum.

Paren′chyma. From παρεγχυω, to suffuse. The texture of grandular organs, as that of the liver, kidney, &c., and the spongy tissue which connects parts together.

Parenchymati′tis. Inflammation of the substance of an organ.

Pare′sis. A slight paralysis. This affection has been relieved by the extraction of diseased teeth.

Par′ia Nervo′rum. Pairs of nerves. Applied to the cranial or encephalic nerves.

Pa′ries, plural **Pari′etes.** The sides or walls of any cavity or organ are called its parietes.

Pari′etal. *Parieta′lis;* from *paries*, a wall. A name given to two of the bones of the cranium.

Parietal Bones. Two flat quadrangular bones, concave below and convex above, forming the sides and upper part of the cranium.

Pari′etes. The plural of *paries*, a wall. Applied to parts which form inclosures. See Paries.

Paristhe′mia. From παρα, and ισθμος, the throat. The parts forming the fauces; also, inflammation of the fauces.

Paristhmiot′omus. Name of an instrument formerly used for scarifying the tonsils.

Paristhmi′tis. Inflammation of the fauces; cynanche, or angina.

Paris White. Prepared chalk.

Parodon′tides. From παρα, near, and οδους, a tooth. Parulis; tumors of the gums. See Jaws, Morbid Growths of.

Parodyn′ia. Morbid parturition; difficult labor.

Parodynia Perver′sa. Unnatural presentation.

Paromphaloce′le. From παρα, near, ομφαλος, the umbilicus, and κηλη, rupture. Hernia near the navel.

Paronir′ia. From παρα, near, and ονειρον, a dream. Disturbed dreaming and sleep.

Parony′chia. From παρα, near, and ονυξ, the nail. A whitlow, or felon, of the finger. An abscess in the fingers.

Parop′sis. From παρα, badly, and οψις, sight. A generic term employed by Dr. Good, for disorders of the vision.

Paropsis Illuso′ria. False sight; perverted vision.

Paropsis Latera′lis. Lateral vision; skew-sightedness.

Parora′sis. From παρα and οραω, to see. Weak or depraved vision.

Parorchid′ium. From παρα, near, and ορχις, gen. ορχιδος, a testicle. Malposition of one or both testicles.

Paror′chido-Enteroce′le. Sauvages has given this name to intestinal hernia with displacement of the testicle.

Paros′mis. *Paros′mia.* Perverted smell.

Paros′tia. Defective or imperfect ossification.

Parostia Flex′ilis. Softening of the bones.

Parostia Frag′ilis. Brittleness of the bones.

Parosto′sis. From παρα and οστεον, bone. The abnormal production of bone outside of the periosteum or in the surrounding connective tissue.

Parotide′us. The parotid gland.

Parot′id Fascia. A portion of the deep cervical fascia which closely encases the parotid gland.

Parotid Gland. *Gland′ula parotide′a; parotis.* The largest of the salivary glands, situated near the ear. It is of an irregular form, and fills all that space between the ramus of the inferior maxilla and the mastoid process of the temporal bone, and as deep back as, and even behind, the styloid process of the same bone. Its extent of surface is from the zygoma above, the angle of the lower jaw below, and from the mastoid process, and meatus externus behind, to the masseter muscle in front, overlapping its posterior portion.

This gland is one of the conglomerate order, and consists of numerous small granular bodies connected together by cellular tissue, each of which may be considered a small gland in miniature, as each is supplied with an artery, veins, and secretory duct.

The gland thus formed presents on its external surface a pale, flat, and somewhat convex appearance.

It is covered by a dense strong fascia extending from the neck, attached to the meatus externus of the ear, and sends countless processes into every part of the gland, separating its lobules, and conducting the vessels through its substance.

The use of this gland is to secrete or separate from the blood the greater part of the saliva furnished to the mouth. As the parotid is, however, on the outside, and at some little distance from the mouth, it is furnished with a duct to convey its fluid into this cavity. The duct is called the duct of *Steno*, or the parotid duct.

It is formed of the excretory ducts of all the granules composing this gland, which successively uniting together, at last form one common duct.

The duct of Steno commences at the anterior part of the gland, and passes over the masseter muscle, on a line drawn from the lobe of the ear to the middle part of the upper lip, then passes through a quantity of soft adipose matter, and finally enters the mouth by passing through the buccinator muscle and mucous membrane opposite the second molar of the upper jaw.

Parotidon′cus. From παρωτις, the parotid, and ογκος, a tumor. Tumefaction of the parotid gland.

Paro′tis. Παρωτις. The parotid gland; also, inflammatory swelling of the parenchyma of the parotid gland, or of the parts which surround it. Two varieties of *parotis* are recognized by French pathologists, viz., *idiopathic*, as in *cynanche parotidæa*, and *symptomatic*, which is frequently developed in the progress of typhus and other acute diseases.

Paroti′tis. From *parotis*, the parotid gland, and *itis*, inflammation. Cynanche parotidea, or mumps. Inflammation of the parotid gland.

Parova′rium. From παρα, near, and ωαριον, the ovary. Kobelt has given this name to a body very analogous in structure to the epididymis, situated in the broad ligament between the ovary and Fallopian tube.

Par′oxysm. *Paroxysmus;* from παροξυνω, to irritate. The occurrence at regular intervals of an obvious increase in the symptoms of a disease. Also, a periodical attack, or fit of a disease, as in intermittent fevers, neuralgia, &c.

Paroxys′mal. Applied in *Pathology* to diseases attended with paroxysms.

Parr Crown. An artificial crown of porcelain for which a plain plate tooth may be used, in the insertion of which the natural root is prepared capped, and banded without a post or pin, the same as for a gold collar crown. The root is capped independently of the crown, which can be removed without disturbing the cap on the root. The cap on the root is secured with oxyphosphate, and the post of the canal and the cap on the crown with gutta percha.

Parr's Flux. A finely pulverized vitrified preparation of borax, which can be conveniently kept in the form of a saturated solution which is applied with a brush or stick, or is combined with wax; in the melting out of which, when the heat is applied, the flux is carried into the interstices. Used in fine soldering, such as for crown or bridge-work.

Par′ticle. Diminutive of *pars*, a part. An atom; a corpuscle; the minutest part into which a body can be divided.

Part′ing. In *Chemistry*, the separating of gold and silver from one another. There are two methods of parting, the *dry* and the *humid.* The former is accomplished by fusing the alloy of the two metals with sulphur or a sulphide, which forms sulphide of silver, but does not act upon gold. The latter is accomplished by dissolving out the silver with *nitric* or *sulphuric acid*, or when that metal is in small quantity, as in gold coin, by dissolving the gold in aqua regia, the silver being left behind as chloride.

Partu′rient. Bringing forth, or about to bring forth; pertaining to the lying-in state.

Parturifa′cient. In *Obstetrics*, that which promotes or causes parturition.

Parturi′tion. The expulsion of the fœtus and its appendages from the uterus.

Par′tus. From *pario*, to bring forth. Parturition.

Paru′lis. From παρα, near, and ουλον, the gum. Inflammation, swelling, or abscess in the gum. See ALVEOLAR ABSCESS.

Paru′ria. From παρα, defectively, and ουρεω, to pass urine. A morbid secretion or discharge of urine.

Par-Vagum. See PNEUMOGASTRIC.

Pas′sa. A whitlow. See PARONYCHIA.

Pas′sio. In *Medicine*, a disease or affection.

Passio Hyster′ica. Hysteria.

Passio Ili′aca. Ileac passion.

Pas′sion. *Pas′sio;* from *patior*, to suffer. In *Pathology*, an emotion of the mind, as desire, hope, fear, joy, grief, anger, love, hatred, &c.

Pas′sive. *Passi′vus.* A term applied to disease, in which there is no apparent reaction, or which seems to be dependent on a diminution of the vital energy; the opposite of active.

Passive Motion. Motion of the limbs made by the surgeon and not by the patient.

Pas′ta. A lozenge.

Paste. A soft compound medicine. In *Dental Surgery*, a term applied to a number of preparations employed in a soft state for filling teeth.

Paste, Mineral. See AMALGAM.

Pastil'lum. *Pastil'lus;* from *pasta*, a lozenge. A pastil, or compound medicine, composed of sugar and mucilage, with essential oil, or some other ingredient.

Patchou'li. See POGOSTEMON PATCHOULI.

Patel'la. Diminutive of *patina*, a dish. The knee-pan. A small, flat bone situated at the forepart of the knee-joint.

Pathe'ma. Emotion; morbid affection; disease.

Pathet'ic. *Pathet'icus;* from παϑος, an affection. Pertaining to the passions.

Pathetic Nerves. The fourth pair of nerves.

Pathoge'nic. *Pathogenet'ic.* Disease-producing.

Pathog'eny. *Pathoge'nia;* from παϑος, a disease, and γενεσις, generation. That part of pathology which relates to the origin and development of disease.

Pathognomon'ic. *Pathognomon'icus;* from παϑος, a disease, and γινωσκω, to know. Applied to the signs which characterize a disease.

Pathograph'ic. *Pathograph'icus.* Pertaining to pathography.

Pathog'raphy. *Pathograph'ia;* from παϑος, disease, and γραφω, to describe. A description of disease.

Patholog'ical. *Patholog'icus.* Pertaining to pathology, as *Pathological Anatomy.*

Pathological Anat'omy. The anatomy of diseased structures.

Pathol'ogist. A writer on pathology, or one versed in the science of disease.

Pathol'ogy. *Pathologia;* from παϑος, a disease, and λογος, a discourse. That branch of medical science which treats of the nature of disease. It is divided into *general* and *special.* The former regards diseases in general, and the latter, individual diseases.

Pathol'ysis. From παϑος, and λυω, to dissolve. The dissolution of tissues by the influences of disease.

Pathoma'nia. A morbid perversion of the natural feelings, habits, disposition, and affections.

Pa'thos. An affection; a disease.

Pa'tient. A sick person under the care of a physician. The term is sometimes applied to a sick person abstractly. Also a person receiving the professional services of a dentist.

Pa'tor Na'rium. The cavities of the nose.

Pat'ulous. From *pateo*, to be open. Open or expanded.

Pavement Epithelium. See EPITHELIUM.

Pa'vor. Anxiety; fear; dread; alarm.

Pb. Symbol for Lead.

Pd. Symbol for Palladium.

Pearl. A small, calcareous concretion, of a bright silvery-white color, found in the shell of the *Avicula Margaritifera.*

Pearl Ash. The potash of commerce.

Pearl Barley. Common barley divested of its cuticle.

Pearl-White. A white powder precipitated from the nitrate of bismuth by a solution of muriate of soda; flake white.

Peched'ion. The perineum.

Pech'yagra. From πεχυς, the elbow, and αγρα, a seizure. Gout in the elbow.

Pe'chys. The elbow.

Pec'ten. From *pecto*, to comb. A comb, or crest. The vascular membrane, duplicated with parallel folds like the teeth of a comb, situated in the posterior and external part of the cavity of the eye of birds, termed *marsupium.* Also, the pubes.

Pectina'lis. From *pecten*, the pubes. A long, flat muscle extending from the pubes to a little below the lesser trochanter of the os femoris.

Pec'tinate. *Pectina'tus;* from *pecten*, a comb. Comb-like; applied to the fascicular texture observed in the right auricle of the heart.

Pectin'eus, or **Pectin'eal.** See PECTINALIS.

Pec'toral. *Pectora'lis;* from *pectus*, the breast. Belonging or relating to the breast.

Pectoral Moss. Common name of *Lichen pulmonarius.*

Pectora'lis Major. A broad, thick muscle situated on the anterior part of the thorax, and in front of the axilla. It arises from the sternal part of the clavicle, all the edge of the sternum, extending as far down as the cartilage of the sixth rib, except the first and last, and is inserted into the anterior margin of the bicipital groove of the humerus.

Pectoralis Mi'nor. A small muscle occupying the anterior and upper part of the chest. It arises from the upper margin and external surface of the third, fourth, and fifth ribs, near their cartilages, and is inserted into the inner and upper border of the coracoid process of the scapula near its extremity.

Pectoril′oquy. *Pectoril′oquism.* From *pectus*, the breast, and *loquor*, to speak. Speech coming, as it were, from the chest. A morbid phenomenon, consisting in the direct issue of the voice, distinctly articulated, from the point of the chest on which the ear or stethoscope is placed, indicating the existence of ulcerated cavities in the surface of the lungs.

Pec′tus. The breast.

Pede′sis. Pulsation.

Pedial′gia. Neuralgic affection in the foot.

Pedicula′tion. A term applied in *Pathology* to a morbid condition of the body in which lice are bred on the skin.

Pedic′ulus. The louse. A genus of parasitic insects. Three species infest the human body; namely, the *body louse;* the *head louse*, and the *pubic or crab louse.*

Ped′icus. The extensor brevis digitorum pedis.

Ped′iform. From *pes*, a foot, and *forma*, form. Shaped like a foot.

Pedilu′vium. From *pedes*, the feet, and *lavo*, to wash. A foot-bath.

Pe′dion. The sole of the foot.

Pe′dora. The sordes of the eyes, ears, and feet.

Pedun′cle. *Pedunculus′lus;* from *pes*, the foot. In *Anatomy*, a slender process or prolongation of medullary substance which connects parts.

Peduncle of a Dental Sac. See Gubernaculum Dentis.

Pedun′cles of the Brain. The crura cerebri.

Peduncles of the Cerebel′lum. Crura posteriora medullæ oblongatæ.

Peduncles of the Medul′la Oblonga′ta. The corpora restiformia.

Pel′ican. In *Dental Surgery*, an instrument employed by the older dentists for the extraction of teeth, and although illy calculated for the purpose, it is still used in the north of Europe. It consists of a handle, made of wood, ivory, iron, or steel, flattened on two sides, with a blunt, rounded, and serrated extremity, to serve as a fulcrum. The other end, intended to be received in the hand, is round or oval. To the middle a long hook is screwed bearing some resemblance to the beak of a pelican, and hence the name which the instrument has received. This hook passes in front of the fulcrum extremity of the handle sufficiently to admit the tooth to be extracted between them. As with the key instrument, several hooks, varying in size, are required. An engraving of this instrument is given by Fauchard and several other French authors.

Pelio′ma. From πελος, livid, black. An ecchymosis of a livid color.

Pelio′sis. Purpura hæmorrhagica. See Purpura.

Pel′lagra. From *pellis*, skin, and αγρα, a seizure. *Pel′agra. Elephantia′sis Ital′ica.* A species of scaly erysipelas in the hands, which sometimes extends to the feet and face. A disease beginning by a shining red spot on the head or body.

Pel′let. Made by rolling pieces of gold or tin foil between thumb and fingers, and used for filling teeth.

Pel′licle. *Pellic′ula;* from *pellis*, the skin. The delicate membrane which lines the shell of an egg, or invests the seed of plants. In *Medicine*, a delicate membranous production; a thin skin. Also, the film which sometimes forms on the surface of urine.

Pel′lis. The cutis or skin.

Pellis Summa. The epidermis.

Pel′litory. The name of several plants of different genera.

Pellitory, Bas′tard. *Achillea Ptarmica.* A plant said to possess sialagogue properties. The powder of the root and leaves is sternutatory.

Pellitory of Spain. *Anthemis pyrethrum.* French chamomile. See Pyrethrum.

Pellu′cid. *Per*, through, and *lu′ceo*, to shine. Translucent, or semi-transparent.

Pelo′pium. One of the metals discovered in the minerals called *Tantalites.*

Pel′tate. From *pelta*, a shield. Shield-shaped.

Pel′tiform. From *pelta*, a shield. Like a shield.

Pel′vic. *Pel′vicus.* Belonging or relating to the pelvis.

Pelvic Aponeuro′sis. A tendinous expansion attached to the brim of the pelvis.

Pelvim′eter. An instrument for measuring the dimensions of the female pelvis.

Pelviot′omy. *Pelvis*, a basin, and τεμνω, to cut. Section of the bones of the pelvis.

Pelvi Trochante′ric. That which relates to the pelvis and greater trochanter.

Pel′vis. From πυελος, a basin. An irregular, bony cavity, of the conoidal shape, formed by the two ossa innominata, the os sacrum, and os coccygis, open above and below, and containing the rectum and urinary bladder, and the internal organs of generation.

Pelvis Au′ris. The cochlea of the ear.

Pelvis Cer′ebri. The infundibulum of the brain.

Pelvis of the Kidney. A membranous cavity situated in the posterior part of the fissure of the kidney, between the principal branches of the renal artery and vein, and at the superior part of the ureter, with which it is continuous.

Pem′phigus. From πεμφιξ, a bubble. A cutaneous disease, consisting of vesicles filled with a transparent, pellucid fluid scattered over the body. The vesicles, after some days' duration, break and terminate in a scab, though frequently they ulcerate.

Pem′phix. A bubble or vesicle.

Pencil′liform. Having the form or shape of a pencil.

Pen′dulous. Pendant; hanging down.

Pen′etrating. *Pen′etrans;* from *penetrare*, to pierce or enter into. Applied to medicines which are supposed to pass through the pores of the skin, and stimulate. Also, to wounds which penetrate any of the large cavities.

Penicil′lus. *Penicillium;* diminutive of *peniculum*, a brush. In *Surgery*, a tent or pledget. In *Anatomy*, the secreting extremities of the vena portæ are called *penicilli.*

Pe′nis. A tail; from *pendere*, to hang down. *Mem′brun virile.* An erectile cylindrical organ, belonging exclusively to the male sex, situated before and beneath the symphysis pubis. It consists of two principal parts, the *Cor′pus Caverno′sum*, or *Cor′pora Caverno′sa*, and the *Cor′pus Spongio′sum*, also called the spongy body of the urethra, because it surrounds the urethra.

Penis Cer′ebri. The pineal gland.

Penis Mulie′bris. The clitoris.

Pen′niform. *Penni′formis;* from *penna*, a pen, and *forma*, form. Having the form of a pen or feather; applied in *Anatomy* to muscles having fleshy fibres inserted on each side of a middle tendon, like the feathers of a pen.

Pennyroy′al. The popular name of the *Mentha pulegium;* also, *Hedeoma pulegiodes.*

Pennyroyal, Hart's. Mentha cervina.

Pen′tagon. From πεντε, five, and γωνια, angle. A plane figure having five angles and five sides.

Pentaphar′macon. From πεντε, five, and φαρμακον, remedy. Any medicine consisting of five ingredients.

Peoto′mia. Amputation of the penis.

Pepan′sis. Concoction.

Pep′per. A plant of the genus *Piper*, and its fruit.

Pepper, Black. The berries of the *Piper nigrum.*

Pepper, Cayenne. The fruit of the *Capsicum annuum.*

Pepper, Jamaica. Allspice; pimento; the fruit of the *Myrtus pimenta.*

Pep′permint. The popular name of *Mentha piperita.* It is a grateful, aromatic stimulant, allays nausea, relieves spasmodic pains of stomach and bowels, expels flatus, and covers the taste and prevents the nauseating or griping effects of other medicines. The oil is more frequently used in the form of essence of peppermint, prepared by dissolving two fluid ounces of the oil in a pint of alcohol.

Pep′sin. *Pep′sine. Pep′sina;* from πεπτω, to digest. Is the active, digestive principle of the gastric juice, and is prepared in a variety of ways from the stomachs of calves, sheep and pigs. The medicinal preparation is a nitrogenized, light, amorphous, grayish-white or fawn-colored powder, soluble in water and alcohol, and of a peculiar, faint odor and a bitter, nauseous taste. When quite pure it should be both tasteless and inodorous. Taken internally it increases the appetite and allays irritability of the stomach. It is administered in dyspepsia, gastralgia, obstinate vomiting and infantile diarrhœa. In *Dental Practice*, it is employed in the treatment of putrid pulps of teeth as an antiseptic and deodorizer. It is also recommended for an application to partially decomposed dentine which is allowed to remain immediately over a pulp, and which it is not advisable to remove. It is made into a paste with 2 per cent. of hydrochloric acid and distilled water. This dressing has also been employed to devitalize dental pulps by a slow action.

Pep′tic. *Pep′ticus.* Digestive.

Pep′tones. Compounds formed by the gastric juice out of the protein elements of the food in the stomach. They are more soluble than the original protein compounds.

Peptones, Beef. A nitrogenous food compound composed of beef, milk and gluten from wheat.

Pep′tonized. Ingested with or containing pepsin, either naturally or artificially, to promote digestion.

Per. A Latin preposition used as a prefix to denote excess.

Peracute′. *Peracu′tus.* Very sharp, very severe. Applied in *Pathology* to diseases which are very severe or attended with much inflammation.

Percep′tion. *Percep′tio.* The act of receiving the knowledge of external impressions made on the organs of sense.

Per′chlorate. A combination of perchloric acid and a base.

Perchlorat′ed E′ther. Obtained either by combining directly chlorine with olefiant gas, or by causing certain chlorides to react upon that gas.

Perchlo′ride of For′myle. Chloroform.

Perchloride of Iron. See Iron.

Perclu′sion. From *per* and *claudo*, to shut up. A condition resulting from peripheral lesion of an organ.

Percola′tion. *Percola′tio;* from *percolare*, to strain through. In *Pharmacy* the act of straining or filtering.

Percola′tor. A pharmaceutical instrument used for filtering or straining.

Percus′sion. From *percutere*, to strike. The act of striking one body against another. In disease of the chest it is used as a means of diagnosis, and also sometimes in diseases of the teeth.

Peren′nial. *Peren′nis;* from *per* and *annus*, a year.

Per′forans. From *perforare*, to bore through. A term applied in *Anatomy* to organs which pass through openings in other organs.

Perforans Casse′rii Ner′vus. The external cutaneous nerve.

Perforans Profun′dus. Flexor longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans.

Perforans Vul′go Profundus. Flexor or profundus perforans.

Perfora′tion. *Perfora′tio;* from *perforare*, to pierce. An opening in the continuity of the parietes of a hollow organ.

Perfora′tor. In *Obstetrics*, an instrument used for perforating the skull.

Perfora′tus. Applied to muscles or tendons which have an opening through their fibres for other parts to pass through them.

Perfrica′tion. Inunction or rubbing in through pores of the skin any unctuous or oily substance.

Per′fume. The volatile effluvium from any substance which affects agreeably the organs of smelling.

Pergame′neous. From *pergamena*, parchment. Having the texture of parchment.

Peri-. A prefix, from περι, around, on all sides, signifying enveloping, round about, as the *dental periosteum*, &c.

Periæ′resis. From περι, about, and αιρεω, to take away. A circular incision about a tumor.

Peri′blast. From περι, and βλαστος, a germ. The envelope surrounding the cell nucleus.

Peribro′sis. From περι, around, and βρωσκω, to eat. Ulceration of the corners of the eyelids.

Pericar′diac. Relating to the pericardium.

Pericardi′tis. From περικαρδιον, the pericardium, and *itis*, inflammation. Inflammation of the pericardium.

Pericar′dium. From περι, about, and καρδια, the heart. The membranous sac which envelops the heart.

Pericemental′gia. From περι, around, *cementum*, and αλγος, pain. Pain in the alveolo-dental periosteum or peridental membrane.

Pericementi′tis. From περι, around, *cementum*, and *itis*, inflammation. Inflammation of the peridental membrane in the apical space; periodontitis following the death of the pulp. *Circumscribed* hypercementosis includes cases where the deposit or hypertrophy is confined to a limited area, generally small in extent. The *diffused* variety includes cases where the deposit involves a great portion of the root of the tooth.

The symptoms of acute periodontitis or pericementitis, which has its origin in the apical space, usually begin with a dull pain, which is referred to the affected tooth. Pressure at first affords some relief, but, as the inflammation increases pressure soon causes extreme pain. The swelling of the tissues in the apical space causes a slight elevation of the tooth in its cavity, and brings the force of occlusion on the affected tooth, the result of which is extreme suffering. The mucous membrane over the affected root then presents signs of inflammation by becoming a deeper red, and pressure on it causes pain. The gum is liable to present a purplish hue, and the pain becomes continuous and throbbing. Within twenty-four hours, or, in some cases, after several days, pus forms in the apical space, and a case of acute alveolar abscess is developed.

Chronic periodontitis presents all the characters of the acute variety, but in a modified form. The affected tooth is sore, but the degree of soreness varies, sometimes being considerable, and at other times occasioning annoyance only. In some cases there is considerable congestion of the gum, and other cases may show no visible signs. There is generally, however, sensitiveness to pressure over the affected root, but in such cases there may be no sensitiveness to thermal changes. The cause of both forms of pericementitis is some irritation of the tissues of the apical space.

Pericementitis, Phagedenic. A specific infectious inflammation, having its beginning at the gingival or gum margin and accompanied with destruction of the peridental membrane and alveolar walls.

Pericementitis, Traumatic. Inflammation of the peridental membrane resulting from injuries.

Pericemen′tum. From περι, around, and *cementum.* The dental periosteum or peridental membrane.

Perichon′drium. From περι, about, and χονδρος, a cartilage. The fibrous membrane which covers the non-articular cartilages.

Pericla′sis. From περι, around, and κλαω, to break. A compound fracture.

Pericne′mia. From περι, around, and κνημη, the leg. The parts surrounding the tibia; the tibia itself.

Pericra′nium. From περι, around, and κρανιον, the cranium. The external periosteum of the cranium.

Periden′tal. From περι, around, and *dens*, a tooth. *Perios′teum den′tium.* A term applied in *Dental Anatomy* to the *peridental membrane*—the investing membrane of the roots of the teeth, a thin membrane which serves to unite them with their alveolar cavities.

Peridental Membrane. The membranous covering of the roots of the teeth, which unites them to their alveolar cavities. It differs in both structure and functions from the periosteum of bone, although it has commonly been designated the *dental periosteum.* The fibres of the peridental membrane radiate from above downward to the end of the root, and outward towards the walls of the alveolar cavity, and permit of a slight motion. On the apex of the root and near to the neck of the tooth, the course of the fibres is different. In the apical space the fibres radiate from the apex to the root of the alveolar wall in various directions, but approaching a fan-like radiation. At the neck of the tooth the fibres form a thick mass immediately over the rim of the alveolar cavity, where they merge into the periosteum covering the outer surface of the alveolar process, which forms what has been called the *dental ligament.*

The vessels supplying this membrane with blood enter the apical space, and there divide into a number of branches, one of which enters the apical foramen of the root of the tooth, while the others are distributed to the structure of the peridental membrane. At the rim or margin of the alveolus the union of the arteries of the peridental membrane and gum form a rich plexus, known as the *gingival plexus*, so that this membrane receives its supply of blood from two sources, and in the condition known as alveolar abscess, when the vessels in the apical space are destroyed, a supply of blood is still furnished to the membrane by the vessels from the gums. The nerve supply is also furnished from two sources, which correspond with those of the blood supply. The peridental membrane is the organ of touch of the tooth, while the pulp of the tooth conveys painful sensations alone, such as are, under normal conditions, caused by thermal changes. The peridental membrane is subject to various diseases, such as periodontitis, or pericementitis (inflammation), alveolar abscess (suppuration), and which follow the death of the dental pulp, and begin in the apical space. Its physical function is to give stability to the teeth in their alveolar cavities, and to protect them from shock, or sudden and forcible occlusion.

Periden′teum. From περι, around, and *dens*, a tooth. The periosteum; this term has also been applied to Nasmyth's membrane, *cuticula dentis*, and external layer of cementum on the roots.

Perides′mium. From περι, around, and δεσμος, ligament. The delicate areolar investment of a ligament.

Peridias′tole. The almost imperceptible period or interval which succeeds the diastole of the heart.

Peridid′ymus. From περι, around, and διδυμος, twins. The serous coat of the testes.

Periglot′tis. The epiglottic gland.

Perig′raphe. The *lineæ transversæ* of the rectis abdominis muscle.

Perim′eter. The line which bounds any plane figure.

Perimys′ium. The cellular membrane that covers a muscle or its fasciculi.

Perinæoce′le. Hernia in the perineum.

Perinæ′us Transver′sus. The transversus perinæi muscle.

Perine′al. Belonging or relating to the perineum.

Perineal Artery. A branch of the internal pudic distributed to the perineum.

Perineal Nerve. A branch of the internal pudic nerve distributed upon the perineum and scrotum in the male, and upon the perineum and vulva in the female.

Perine′um, or **Perinæ′um.** The space between the anus and genital organs.

Perineu′rum. From *περι*, around, and *νευρον*, a nerve. The neurilemma.

Perinyc′tides. From *περι*, and *νυξ*, night. An epithet applied in *Pathology* to a cutaneous eruption which appears at night and disappears during the day.

Pe′riod. *Periodus;* from *περι*, about, and *οδος*, way. A stated time; the time of the exacerbation and remission. or of the paroxysm and intermission of a disease. The different phases of a disease are called periods, as the *invasion*, *augmentation*, *height*, *decline* and *termination.*

Period′ic Acid. An acid consisting of iodine and oxygen.

Period′ical Diseases. Diseases the paroxysms of which, as those of intermittent fever and certain cerebral and neuralgic affections, occur at stated intervals.

Periodic′ity. The tendency of certain physiological and pathological phenomena to occur after longer or shorter intervals.

Periodol′ogy. From *περιοδος*, a course or circuit, or the act of going round, and *λογος*, a discourse. The doctrine of periodicity in health and disease.

Periodonti′tis. From *περι*, about, *οδους*, a tooth, and *itis*, inflammation. Inflammation of the peridental membrane, the lining membrane of the cavity of a tooth. (See PERICEMENTITIS.)

Periods, Monthly. The menstrual periods.

Periodyn′ia. From *περι*, around, and *οδυνη*, pain. An acute, circumscribed pain.

Perior′bita. From *περι*, around, and *orbita*, the orbit. The periosteum of the orbit.

Periorbi′tis. Inflammation of the periosteum of the orbit.

Perios′teum. *Perios′teon;* from *περι*, around, and *οστεον*, a bone. A white fibrous membrane which surrounds all the bones of the body, except the crowns of the teeth. The external surface is united to the neighboring parts by areolar tissue. Its internal surface covers the bone, and accurately follows its depressions. It is joined to the bones by small fibrous prolongations; and by a great number of vessels which penetrate their substance. This membrane unites the bones to the neighboring parts, and assists in their growth. The periosteum consists of two layers, an outer one composed of one or more lamellæ of dense white fibrous tissues, the direction of the fibres being parallel to the surface of the bone, and among which is a number of fine yellow elastic fibres, and also cellular elements in the lymph spaces formed by the apposition of the bundles of white fibrous structure.

In the external or fibrous layer, the blood-vessels and lymph-vessels ramify and form networks. The inner layer of the periosteum consists of very loose fibrous tissue, in the meshes of which are many cells similar to osteoblasts existing upon the trabeculæ of spongy bone; among these are many elements which possess characters similar to those of lymph-corpuscles. This inner layer is very vascular, the blood-vessels passing among the cells occupying the meshes. Beneath the periosteum there is a bony network covering the surface of the bone, in the meshes of which are numerous cells, which are contiguous with those which fill the interfibrillar spaces of the inner layer. At different points sharp curved spiculæ of bone penetrate the inner layer of the periosteum. The periosteum is found, under mucous membranes—submucous tissue—under serous membranes, and about the blood-vessels it forms a continuous sheath or investment, and thus furnishes support and protection. It also invests nerves—neurilemma,—gives to each muscle a distinct sheath—myolemma—and passing in between the muscular fibres surrounds each one—sarcolemma,—and connects them with their tendons or with the periosteum. It also invests the glands, holding their lobes in position, and following the ducts into the substance of the gland, invests each lobule, and within this substance the blood-vessels of the gland ramify.

It supports the peritoneum and pleura, invests the brain—dura mater, arachnoid membrane,—and becomes the investment for its functioning cells—neuroglia.

In the form of fascia it binds down the muscles and holds them in position, it invests the bones—periosteum—and attaches the teeth to their alveolar cavities—peridental membrane. It also forms the tendons which connect the muscles with the bones, and the ligaments which hold the bones together. It also invests the eye—sclerotica.

Periosteum Den′tium. The periosteum or peridental membrane (see PERIDENTAL MEMBRANE) of the teeth.

Periosti′tis. Inflammation of the periosteum.

Periostitis, Den′tal. Inflammation of the investing membrane of the roots of the teeth. Systemic and local treatment are necessary,—the first to remove or counteract the predisposition, and abate the determination of blood to the part, by allaying the excitement and inducing an equal circulation; and the second to relieve the congestion by counter-irritation or by depletion from the gum opposite the seat of the affection. Cantharidal collodion, tincture of iodine and tincture of aconite root, equal parts, creasote, creasote and iodine, continual application of cold, &c., are some of the agents employed in the local treatment.

Perios′teophyte. A morbid osseous formation upon or from the periosteum.

Perios′toma. Any morbid osseous growth on or about a bone.

Periosto′sis. A tumor of the periosteum.

Periph′eral. Relating to the periphery or circumference.

Periph′eric. See PERIPHERAL.

Periph′ery. From περι, around, and φερω, to bear. The circumference of a circle, the outside of the body, or any other object.

Periphimo′sis. Paraphimosis.

Peripleumo′nia. Peripneumonia.

Perip′lysis. *Proflu′vium.* An excessive discharge.

Peripneumo′nia. From περι, around, and πνευμων, the lung. Inflammation of the lungs. Acute variety of bronchitis.

Peripye′ma. From περι, about, and πυον, pus. Suppuration around an organ. This frequently occurs around a tooth; a collection of pus.

Perirrhœ′a. From περι, about, and ρεω, to flow. An afflux or determination of fluids towards an organ. Also, enuresis.

Per′isperm. From περι, and σπερμα, seed. The albumen between the investing membrane and the embryos of some seeds.

Perisphal′sis. From περι, about, and σφαλλω, to move. Circumduction; a motion given to a luxated bone for the purpose of reducing it.

Peristal′tic. *Peristal′ticus;* from περιστελλω, to contract. The vermicular motion of the intestines, by which they contract and force the chyle downward to the mouths of the lacteals and the fæces to the anus.

Peristaph′yline. Pertaining to the uvula.

Peristaphylo-Pharynge′us. The upper part of the palato-pharyngeus muscle.

Periste′rium. Verbena officinalis; which see.

Perister′na. From περι, about, and στερνον, the sternum. The lateral portions of the thorax.

Peris′tole. From περι, around, and στελλω, to contract, to close. The peristaltic motion of the intestines.

Peris′toma. *Peristomatis.* Περι, around, and στομα, a mouth. The margin or circumference of a mouth, or a mouth-like opening.

Peristro′ma. From περι, around, and στρωννυμι, to spread. The inner or mucous coat of the intestines.

Perisys′tole. From περι, about, and συστολη, a contraction. The pause or interval between the contraction and dilitation of the heart.

Perito′ine. See PERITONEUM.

Perit′ome. Circumcision.

Peritone′um. *Peritonæum.* From περι, around, and τεινω, to stretch. The serous membrane which surrounds all the abdominal viscera, and lines the cavity of the abdomen.

Peritoni′tis. Inflammation of the peritoneum.

Peritonitis Typhohœ′mic. Puerperal fever.

Perityphli′tis. From περι, around, and *typhlitis*, inflammation of the cæcum. Inflammation of the cellular tissue which surrounds the cæcum.

Perlate Acid. The acidulous phosphate of soda.

Permanent Teeth. The teeth of second dentition. See TEETH.

Permanent White. Sulphate of baryta fused into an opaque white enamel. This is used as a pigment and in the manufacture of porcelain ware.

Permangan′ate of Potash. See Potassæ Permanganas.

Permangan′ic Acid. Manganesic acid.

Perme′able. *Permeabil′ity.* *Permeabil′itas;* from *permeo,* to pass through. Applied to membranous and cellular tissues which permit gases and fluids to pass through them.

Per′meable. Pervious; possessing permeability.

Pernicious Fever. A congestive intermittent.

Per′nio. A chilblain.

Pernio Simplex. A chilblain in which the skin is unbroken.

Pernio Exculcera′tus. A chilblain accompanied with ulceration.

Peromel′ia. From περος, wanting, and μελος, a limb. Congenital want of a limb.

Perone. *Perone′um;* from περονη, a brooch. The fibula; so called because it resembles the pin of a brooch.

Perone′al. *Peronæ′us;* from περονη, the fibula. Belonging or relating to the fibula.

Peroneal Artery. The fibular artery.

Peroneal Muscles. These are three in number: 1. The *peroneus brevis;* 2. The *peroneus longus;* 3. The *peroneus tertius.*

Peroneal Nerve. The external popliteal nerve.

Perone′us. A term applied in *Anatomy* to organs attached to or that occupy the region of the fibula.

Peroneus Bre′vis. A muscle situated beneath the peroneus longus.

Peroneus Lon′gus. A long, thick muscle situated at the outer part of the leg.

Peroneus Ter′tius. A muscle situated at the anterior, outer, and inferior part of the leg.

Pero′sis. From πηρος, wanting. Abnormal or defective formation.

Perosplanch′nica. From πηρος, wanting, and σπλαγχνον, a viscus. Congenital misconstruction, or want of a portion of the viscera.

Perox′ide. *Peroxydum.* In *Chemistry,* the combination of a simple body with the largest portion of oxygen it is capable of absorbing; the highest degree of oxidation, or the greatest proportion in which oxygen can saturate any tetrad base.

Peroxide of Hydrogen. *Hydrogen Peroxide.* Hydrogen *Dioxide.* Formula: H_2O_2. It is obtained by rubbing up peroxide of barium with distilled water, to which is added distilled water acidulated with hydrochloric acid in a freezing mixture. Topically it acts by imparting oxygen to diseased tissues, and thus destroying them. In dental practice it is employed for alveolar abscesses, alveolar pyorrhœa, ulcerations of mucous membrane, cancrum oris, fungous growths, bleaching discolored teeth, &c. It is a powerful antiseptic and germicide. Dose, ℥ss.–ij, when internally administered in diphtheria, &c.

Perperacu′tus. A term applied in *Pathology* to extremely acute or to very violent and rapid diseases.

Perplica′tion. *Perplica′tio;* from *per,* through, and *plico,* to fold. A term applied in *Surgery* to a method of tying an artery, which consists in making a small incision through the side of it near the bleeding orifice and drawing the open extremity, with a pair of suitable forceps, backward through the opening made in the side of the vessel, thus forming a sort of knob.

Perry Crown. An artificial crown attached to the natural root of a tooth, and to which is soldered a collar with a cap fitted on it. The porcelain crown is similar to the Howland Crown, and the pin or pivot is secured in the root-canal, its end projecting into the concavity in the base of the crown, which is cemented to the cap through which the pin passes with oxyphosphate cement.

Persis′tens Fe′bris. An intermittent fever, the paroxysms of which recur at constant and stated periods.

Persist′ent. *Persis′tens.* Permanent, lasting. Mr. Thomas Bell applies this term to three of the membranes of the teeth: 1. The internal periosteum; 2. The investing periosteum of the root; and 3. The periosteum of the alveolus. The other membranes of the teeth, which are the two lamellæ of the sac, he regards as deciduous.

Persistent Dental Capsule. Nasmyth's membrane, enamel cuticle; which see.

Perspira′tion. *Perspirat′io;* from *per,* through, and *spirare,* to breathe, exhale. The insensible transpiration of the fluids of the body continually carried on at the surface of the skin. When this fluid is condensed into sensible moisture, it is called *sweat.* Also, the matter perspired.

Persul′phate. *Persulphas.* The sulphate of a peroxide.

Persulphate of Iron. See Iron.

Perturba′tion. From *perturbo*, to disturb. Disturbance of the natural course of a disease by the employment of very active therapeutic agents.

Pertus′sis. From *per*, much, and *tussis*, cough. The whooping-cough; which see.

Peruvian Balsam. A resinous substance of a fragrant odor, obtained from the *Myroxylon Peruiferum.*

Peruvian Bark. The bark of several species of *Cinchona*, trees of Peru. Tonic, antiperiodic, stomachic and astringent. Dose of powder, ʒj to ℥iij; of extract, gr. iij to x. Different alkaloids are contained in this bark, the most important being Quinina, which is a well-known tonic and antiperiodic. Powdered Peruvian bark forms one of the ingredients of a number of dentifrices.

Perver′sion. *Perver′sio;* from *per*, and *vertere*, to turn. A term applied in *Pathology* to a morbid change. Also, to a diseased state of the humors.

Pervigil′ium. From *per*, much, and *vigilo*, to watch. Want of sleep; watching; sleepiness.

Pes. Πους. The foot. In *Comparative Anatomy*, the inferior extremity of the pelvic limb of man and birds, and of the thoracic and pelvic limbs of four-footed *Mammifera*, *Reptiles* and *Amphibia*, consisting, in the human subject, of the tarsus, metatarsus and toes. In *Botany*, the portion of stem by which certain fungi are attached to the earth.

Pes Alexandri′nus. The Spanish chamomile, or pellitory of Spain.

Pes Anseri′nus. The radiated branches of the portio dura on the side of the face.

Pes Columbi′nus. Geranium rotundifolium.

Pes Equi′nus. Club-foot.

Pes Hippocam′pi. The tuberculated extremity of the hippocampus major, so called from its fancied resemblance to the foot of some animal.

Pes′sary. *Pessarium;* from πεσσος, a small stone. An instrument made of wood, ivory or caoutchouc, and introduced into the vagina to sustain the uterus in cases of prolapsus of this organ.

Pes′sulus. A pessary.

Pest′ilence. *Pestilen′tia;* from *pestis*, plague. The plague; any epidemic, contagious or infectious disease of a fatal character.

Pes′tis. From *perdo*, to destroy. The plague; a malignant and contagious typhoid fever.

Pes′tle. *Pistil′lum; pilum.* An instrument made of wood, glass, iron or porcelain, for beating and pulverizing substances in a mortar.

Petaloi′des. *Pet′aloid.* Resembling a petal; applied to urine which has a flaky substance resembling leaves floating in it.

Pete′chia. *Petic′ula.* A term applied in *Pathology* to a small spot upon the skin, of a reddish-purple color, resembling a flea-bite, and occurring in the progress of malignant fevers.

Pete′chiæ Sine Febre. Purpura simplex, or petechial scurvy.

Pete′chial. Affected with or resembling petechiæ.

Petechial Scurvy. Scorbutus.

Peti′na. The sole of the foot.

Pet′inine. A highly refracting, pungent liquid, obtained during the destructive distillation of animal substance.

Petrifac′tion. Petrifying, or converting into stone.

Petrola′tum. Petroleum Ointment. *Vaselin.* A basis for ointments and a valuable emollient.

Petro′leum. *Petrelæ′um;* from πετρα, a rock, and *oleum*, oil. Literally, rock oil. A reddish-brown, liquid, inflammable, bituminous substance, exuding from the earth, of a fetid odor, and acrid, bitter taste; insoluble in water and alcohol; combines with fixed and essential oils and sulphur, and is partly soluble in ether. It is also obtained by boring wells. It is a hydro-carbon. Paraffin, kerosene and the numerous naphthaline hydrocarbons are the product of the distillation of petroleum.

Petroleum Barbaden′se. Barbadoes tar; a black, opaque, inflammable liquid, of about the consistence of molasses, having a strong odor and bituminous taste.

Petroleum, New York. *Sen′eca Oil.* Used externally in the same cases as the Petroleum Rubrum.

Petroleum Ru′brum. A species of naphtha found at Gabian, France. It has been used as an excitant expectorant, and for tape-worm combined with assafœtida. It is used externally in chronic rheumatism, affections of the skin and joints, paralysis, as a disinfectant, &c. Dose, ʒss to ʒj.

Pet′roline. The commercial name of hydrocarbons derived from petroleum.

Petro-Occip′ital. Belonging to the petrous portion of the temporal and to the occipital bone.

Petro-Pharyngœ′us. The constrictor pharyngis superior.

Petro-Salpin′go-Pharyngœ′us. The levator palati mollis.

Petro-Salpingo-Staphyli′nus. The levator palati.

Petro-Sphenoi′dal Suture. A small suture between the anterior edge of the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the posterior edge of the sphenoid.

Petro′sum, Os. From πετρα, a rock. The petrous, one of the portions of the temporal bone, is so called from its great hardness.

Pe′trous. *Petro′sus;* from πετρος, stone. Resembling stone; having the hardness of stone.

Petrous Ganglion. The petrosal ganglion. A ganglion of the glosso-pharyngeal nerve, formed soon after it escapes from the jugular fossa.

Petrous Si′nuses. Petrosal sinuses. Two of the venous sinuses of the dura mater connected with the petrous portion of the temporal bone.

Pe′tum. Nicotiana tabacum.

Petuntze′. *Petuntse.* A Chinese name for finely ground, undecomposed feldspar, used with kaolin in the manufacture of porcelain.

Pew′ter. An alloy of lead and tin, sometimes containing a little copper and antimony.

Peyer's Glands. *Pey′eri gland′ulœ.* The small clusters of glands or follicles beneath the villous coat of the intestines. They are clustered together, and have a honeycomb appearance. They are most numerous in the lower portion of the ileum, and are concerned in the function of lymphosia.

Pe′za. From πεζα, the foot; also the astragalus; the ankle.

Pha′cia. Φακια. A lentil seed. Lentigo, or freckles.

Phaci′tis. From φακος, a lens, and *itis*, inflammation. Inflammation of the crystalline lens.

Phacocys′ta. Φακος, a lentil, κυστις, a bag. The capsule of the crystalline lens.

Phacohymeni′tis. From φακος, a lens, υμην, a membrane, and *itis*, inflammation. Inflammation of the capsule of the crystalline lens.

Phacomala′cia. Softening of the crystalline lens.

Phac′opis. From φακος, lens, and κοπις, a knife. A lenticular-shaped knife.

Phacoplas′ma. A cataplasm, or poultice of lentils; also of linseed-oil.

Phacop′sis. Freckled.

Phagedæ′na. From φαγω, to eat. An obstinate, rapidly-spreading ulcer.

Phagedœna Gangreno′sa. Hospital gangrene.

Phagede′na. From φαγειν, to eat away. Eroding; gangrenous. The extension of an ulcer, with the formation of sloughs.

Phagedena, Gangrenosa. Hospital gangrene.

Phageden′ic. In *Surgical Pathology*, a corroding and rapidly-spreading ulcer; in *Materia Medica*, an escharotic.

Phageden′ic Peri′cemen′titis. Destructive inflammation of the peridental membrane, followed by absorption of the walls of the alveolus.

Phag′ocyte. Cells of the organism having the property of absorbing and digesting microbes.

Phalacro′sis. Baldness.

Phalanges. The plural of *Phalanx;* which see.

Phalango′sis. An affection of the eyelids in which the lashes are arranged in two rows.

Phal′anx. From φαλαγξ, a row of soldiers. In *Anatomy*, the small bones of the fingers and toes are called *phalanges*, because they are arranged alongside of each other like a phalanx.

Phallal′gia. From φαλλος, membrum virile, and αλγος, pain. Pain in the penis.

Phalli′tis. Inflammation of the penis.

Phallocarcino′ma. From φαλλος, the male organ, and καρκινωμα, cancer. Cancer of the penis.

Phallon′cus. From φαλλος, and ογκος, a tumor. A morbid swelling of the penis.

Phal′lus. The penis.

Phantas′ma. *Phan′tasm;* from φανταζω, to make appear. In *Pathology*, a morbid phenomenon, resulting from lesion of the brain or optic nerve, consisting in the perception of imaginary objects.

Phar′macal. Pertaining to pharmacy.

Pharmaceu′tic. *Pharmaceu′ticus;* from φαρμακον, a medicine. Pertaining to pharmacy.

Pharmacochym′ia. From *φαρμακον*, a medicine, and *χημεια*, chemistry. Pharmaceutical chemistry.

Pharmacodynam′ics. From *φαρμακον*, a medicine, and *δυναμις*, power. That branch of pharmacology which treats of the effects and uses of medicines, and also of poisons.

Pharmacog′nosy. *Pharmacogno′sia.* From *φαρμακον*, a medicine, *γινοσκω*, to know. That part of pharmacy which treats of simple medicines.

Pharmac′olite. A term applied in *Mineralogy* to the native arseniate of lime.

Pharmacol′ogy. *Pharmacolog′ia;* from *φαρμακον*, a medicine, and *λογος*, a discourse. A treatise on, or the doctrine of, medicinal agents. Materia Medica.

Phar′macon. A medicine; a drug; a poison.

Pharmacopœ′ia. From *φαρμακον*, a medicine, and *ποειω*, to make. Literally, the art of preparing medicines. A code or book containing a collection of medicinal formulæ, with a description of the process for the preparation of each. A dispensatory.

Phar′macy. *Pharmaci′a;* from *φαρμακον*, a medicine. The art of selecting, preserving, and preparing therapeutical agents.

Pharmax′is. Pharmacy.

Pharna′ceum. A genus of plants of the order *Carophyllaceæ.*

Pharnaceum Linea′re. A South African plant, supposed to be useful in pulmonary affections.

Pharynge′al. *Pharynge′us;* from *φαρυγξ*, the pharynx. Pertaining to or implicating the pharynx.

Pharyngeal Ar′teries. These are two in number, the *superior* and *inferior*. The superior is a branch of the internal maxillary, and sends a branch through the pteygo-palatine foramen to supply the arch of the palate and contiguous parts. The inferior is a branch of the external carotid, and sends off several branches, in its course upward toward the basis of the cranium, to the pharynx and contiguous deep-seated parts.

Pharyngeal Nerve. This nerve is a branch of the pneumogastric, and is distributed to the pharynx. It communicates with the glosso-pharyngeal, divides into a number of branches, which unite with branches of other nerves, forming a network of filaments which constitute the pharyngeal plexus.

Pharyngeth′ron. The pharynx, or fauces.

Pharyngis′mus. Spasm of the muscles of the pharynx.

Pharyngi′tis. Inflammation of the pharynx.

Pharyngitis, Catarrhal. Catarrhal inflammation of the pharynx, which may be either acute or chronic.

Pharyngi′tis, Diphtherit′ic. Diphtheritic inflammation of the pharynx, or inflammation accompanied by the formation of false membranes.

Pharyngitis, Follic′ular. Inflammation and enlargement of the follicles of the pharynx, extending sometimes to the larynx.

Pharyngoce′le. From *φαρυγξ*, the pharynx, and *κηλη*, a tumor. A morbid enlargement of the upper part of the gullet.

Pharyngo-Glos′sal. Pertaining to the pharynx and tongue.

Pharyngog′raphy. *Pharyngogra′phia;* from *φαρυγξ*, the larynx, and *γραφη*, a description. An anatomical description of the pharynx.

Pharyngopal′atine. Pertaining to the pharynx and velum palati.

Pharyngople′gia. From *φαρυγξ*, the pharynx, and *πλησσω*, to strike. Paralysis of the pharynx.

Pharyngorrhag′ia. Hemorrhage from the pharynx.

Pharyngospas′mus. Spasm of the pharynx.

Pharyngostaphyli′nus. The palato-pharyngeus muscle.

Pharyngoto′me. *Pharyngoto′mus;* from *φαρυγξ*, the pharynx, and *τεμνω*, to cut. An instrument for scarifying the tonsils.

Pharyngot′omy. *Pharyngotom′ia.* The operation of cutting into the pharynx. Also, of scarifying the tonsils.

Phar′ynx. The musculo-membranous sac at the back part of the mouth, which terminates in the œsophagus. It is invested with a strong fascia, which serves to connect it to the basilar process of the occipital, and the petrous portions of the temporal bones. There are seven foramina which open into it; namely, the two posterior nares, the two Eustachian tubes, the mouth, larynx, and œsophagus.

Phat′nion. *Phatni′um.* Φατνιον. The socket of a tooth.

Phatnorrha′gia. From *φατνιον*, an alveolus, and *ρηγνυμι*, to break forth. Hemorrhage from the socket of a tooth. See Hemorrhage after the Extraction of Teeth.

Phena′cetine. An antipyretic analgesic. Its great insolubility renders it non-toxic. Given in capsules, grs. vii or viii ss. once or twice a day, as a remedy for neuralgia.

Phenig′mus. From φοινιξ, red. A cutaneous disease characterized by redness of the skin, without fever.

Phe′nol Sodique. *Phenate of soda.* An antiseptic, hæmostatic, and disinfectant. Used as an astringent and styptic application to check excessive bleeding after extraction of teeth, and to prevent subsequent soreness of the gums. It is made by neutralizing phenic acid with soda, and is manufactured directly from wood, peat, and coal-tars.

Phenom′enon. From φαινομαι, to appear. A remarkable and unusual appearance. In *Medicine*, any appreciable change in an organ or function. The phenomena of a disease are its symptoms.

Pheno-resor′cin. A mixture containing carbolic acid 67, resorcin 33 per cent.

Phe′nyl. The hypothetical radical of phenol or carbolic acid. Formula, $C_{12}H_5$.

Phenyl Salicyl. See Salol.

Phi′ala or **Vi′al.** A small bottle or phial.

Phil′ter or **Phil′tre.** From φιλεω, to love. In *Anatomy*, the vertical depression between the nose and upper lip.

Phimo′sicus. Relating to phimosis.

Phimo′sis. From φιμοω, to bind up. A constriction of the extremity of the prepuce, which prevents it from being carried back behind the corona glandis.

Phlas′ma. A contusion.

Phlebarteriodial′ysis. From φλεψ, a vein, αρτερια, artery, and διαλυσις, separation. Variocose aneurism.

Phlebecta′sia. From φλεψ, a vein, and εκτεινω, to dilate. The dilation of a vein or a portion of a vein. Varix.

Phlebecto′pia. Φλεψ, and εκτοπος, out of place. Abnormal situation of a vein, from malformation or the pressure of a tumor.

Phlebi′on. A vein.

Phlebi′tis. From φλεψ, a vein, and *itis*, a terminal, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of a vein.

Phlebitis, Cru′ral. Phlegmasia dolens.

Phlebitis, Uterine. Puerperal fever.

Phlebo′des. *Phleboi′des.* Resembling a vein. Also, having veins.

Phlebog′raphy. *Phlebogra′phia.* From φλεψ, a vein, and γραφω, to describe. An anatomical description of the veins.

Phleb′olite. *Phlebolith′us*; from φλεψ, a vein, and λιθος, a stone. A calculous concretion in a vein.

Phlebophthalmotom′ia. From φλεψ a vein, οφθαλμος, the eye, τεμνω, to cut. The abstraction of blood from the eye.

Phleborrha′gia. From φλεψ, a vein, and ρηγνυμι, to break out. Hemorrhage from a vein or veins.

Phleborrhex′is. From φλεψ, a vein, and ρεξις, rupture. Rupture of a vein or veins.

Phleb′otomum. An instrument employed in phlebotomy; a thumb or spring lancet.

Phlebot′omy. *Phlebotom′ia*; from φλεψ, a vein, and τεμνω, to cut. The operation of opening a vein. Venesection.

Phlegm. *Phlegma.* One of the four primary humors of the ancients. Also, the viscid mucus expectorated, or expelled by vomiting.

Phleg′magogue. *Phlegmagogus*; from φλεγμα, phlegm, and αγω, to expel. An expectorant medicine.

Phlegmapy′ra. *Phlegmatopy′ra*; from φλεγμα, phlegm, and πυρετος, fever. Adeno-meningeal, or mucous fever; a fever accompanied with considerable mucous secretion from the digestive passage.

Phlegma′sia. From φλεγω, to burn. Inflammation.

Phlegmasia Dolens. *Phlegma′sia lactea*; *phlegmasia alba*; *crural phlebitis*; *milk-leg.* A disease occurring in women soon after delivery, attended by fever, pain, swelling of the thigh, and other symptoms of a more or less severe character.

Phlegma′siæ. Inflammations.

Phlegma′tia. According to French pathologists, œdema, anasarca; and to the German, extravasation of serum or mucus. Dropsical swelling.

Phlegmat′ic. Abounding in phlegm; dull; sluggish.

Phlegmatopyr′a. *Phlegmapyra.* Adeno-meningeal fever.

Phlegmatorrha′gia. From φλεγμα, phlegm, and ρεω, to flow. A discharge of a thin, limpid mucus from the nose, unaccompanied by inflammation.

Phleg′mon. From φλεγω, to burn. Inflammation of the cellular tissue, accompanied by increased heat, pain and circumscribed swelling, usually terminating in suppuration or abscess.

Phlegmono′des. *Phleg′monoid.* Phlegmonous.

Phleg′monous. *Phlegmono′des;* from φλεγμονη, a phlegmon, and ειδος, resemblance. Belonging or relating to phlegmon.

Phlegmonous Erysipelas. Diffused cellular inflammation, with tendency to suppuration.

Phlegmonous Inflam′mation. Inflammation of the cellular tissue, tending to suppuration.

Phlegmymeni′tis. *Phlegmhymeni′tis;* from φλεγμα, phlegm, υμην, a membrane, and *itis*, inflammation. Inflammation of a mucous membrane.

Phleps. A vein.

Phlogis′tic. *Phlogisti′cus;* from φλογιζω, to burn. In *Chemistry*, inflammatory. See PHLOGISTON. In *Medicine*, preternatural vital energy. Increased action of the heart and arteries.

Phlogis′ticated Air, or **Gas.** Nitrogen.

Phlogo′des. From φλοξ, flame, and ειδος, resemblance. An epithet employed in *Pathology* to express particularly the redness of the face.

Phlogo′sis. Literally, inflammation, but some authors use the term to designate exclusively external inflammation, and others, superficial or erysipelatous inflammation. The Germans employ it to designate a fugacious heat or simple redness of the face.

Phlogot′ic. Inflammatory.

Phlyctæ′na. From φλυζω, to boil. A vesicle containing a limpid, serous fluid.

Phlyctæn′ula. Diminutive of *phlyctæna.* A vesicle containing a limpid, serous fluid of the ciliary margin.

Phlyctid′ium. A pustule encircled by an inflamed ring or zone, as the small-pox pustule.

Phly′sis. A subcutaneous, ulcerative tumor. Also, phlyctæna. Whitlow.

Phlyza′cium. A small pustule containing pus, raised on a round, hard, inflamed base, and terminating in a dark-colored scab.

Phoce′nic Acid. A volatile odoriferous acid contained in the oil of the porpoise.

Phoce′nine. A peculiar fatty matter mixed with elaine, found in the oil of the *Delphinium phocæna.*

Phododip′son. Hydrophobia.

Phœni′cius Morbus. Tubercular elephantiasis.

Phœnig′mus. A red cutaneous eruption, without fever. Also, a rubefacient.

Phœnodi′na, or **Phœn′odine.** From *phœnodes*, of a blood color. Cruor sanguinis, or blood clot. Also, hæmatina.

Phona′tion. From φωνη, the voice. The production of the voice.

Phone. The voice.

Phonet′ic. Pertaining to the voice; or representing articulate sounds.

Pho′nica. Diseases affecting the organs of the voice.

Pho′nics. Acoustics; the doctrine of sounds.

Pho′nicus. From φωνη, the voice. Relating to the voice.

Phonochor′dæ. The Chordæ vocales, or vocal chords.

Phonon′osi. From φωνη, the voice, and νοσος, disease. Diseases of the voice.

Pho′ra. Gestation.

Phoronom′ia. From φερομαι, to put myself in motion, and νομος, law. In *Physiology*, the laws of muscular action.

Phos. Light.

Phos′gene Gas. Chloro-carbonic acid gas.

Phos′phas. Phosphate.

Phos′phate. *Phosphas.* A salt resulting from the combination of phosphoric acid with a salifiable base.

Phosphate of Lime. *Calcis phosphas.* A combination of phosphoric acid and lime, forming the solid, or earthy, portion of bones.

Phosphate of Soda. *Sodæ phosphas.* A mild, saline cathartic, in the form of colorless, transparent crystals, with a taste like common salt.

Phosphate of Zinc. See ZINC PHOSPHATE.

Phos′phated. A base converted into a phosphate by combination with phosphoric acid.

Phosphat′ic. Relating to the phosphates; containing a phosphate.

Phosphatic Diath′esis. A habit of body favoring the formation of calculi or phosphates.

Phos′phite. A salt formed by the union of phosphorous acid and a salifiable base.

Phospho-Caffein. A compound of caffein, acid phosphorici, āā gr. ½; antipyrin, ext. opii grav. dulc. (celery), āā gr. j, and sodium bromide, gr. v. Dose, one or two teaspoonfuls in water. Used for headache, neuralgia, insomnia, and general nervous debility.

Phospho-Mesit′ic Acid. An acid

obtained by the action of chloride of phosphorus upon acetone.

Phosphorat′ed. Combined with or containing phosphorus.

Phosphores′cence. *Phosphorescen′tia.* The luminous appearance exhibited by phosphorescent bodies.

Phosphor′ic Acid. *Acidum phosphor′icum.* An acid composed of one part phosphorus and five of oxygen. It has been used in medicine, in the form of lemonade, in passive hemorrhage, typhus, phthisis, and as an injection in cancer of the uterus. Dose, diluted, ♏ x to ♏ xx. It is a serviceable application in caries of the bones of the jaws and in abscess of antrum, 1 part of the dilute acid to 20 of water.

Phos′phorous Acid. *Acidum phosphoro′sum.* A very sour, volatile, white powder, obtained by the slow combustion of phosphorus. It reddens vegetable blues and neutralizes bases. Formula, PO_3, eq. 54.4.

Phosphoru′ria. Phosphorus in the urine.

Phos′phorus. From *φως*, light, and *φερω*, to carry. An undecomposed substance, of a yellowish color, semi-transparent, and burning in common air with great rapidity. In the dark it exhibits a luminous or phosphorescent appearance, and emits a white smoke in the air. It should be kept under water and protected from light. In small doses it acts as a powerful general stimulant, and in large doses is an irritant poison. It is also indicated in all diseases in which there exists defective development of the bones and teeth. Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{12}$.

Phos′phorus-Necro′sis. Necrosis of the jaw-bone from exposure to the fumes of phosphorus.

Phos′phuret. *Phosphuret′um.* A combination of phosphorus with a metal.

Phosphuret′ted Hy′drogen. A gaseous body, formed by the combination of phosphorus with hydrogen, inflammable in the air and soluble in ether.

Photal′gia. *Φως*, *φωτος*, light, and *αλγος*, pain. Pain from too much light; photalgy.

Pho′togene Gas. See Phosgene.

Photogen′ic. From *φως*, light, and *γενναω*, to generate. Producing light. Applied to drawings made by the action of light on a chemically prepared ground.

Photoma′nia. Delirium produced by the action of intense light.

Photom′eter. From *φως*, light, and *μετρον*, measure. An instrument for ascertaining the intensity of light.

Photon′osos. *Φως*, light, and *νοσος*, disease. Disease from exposure to a glare of light, as snow-blindness, &c.

Photopho′bia. From *φως*, light, and *φωβεω*, to dread. Intolerance of light.

Pho′tophore. An instrument for examining cavities of the body by means of the electric light.

Photop′sia. From *φως*, light, and *οψις*, vision. Lucid vision, or perception of sparks, flashes of fire, &c.

Photox′ylin. Derived from wood-pulp and employed as a substitute for collodion.

Photu′ria. From *φως*, light, and *ουρον*, urine. Luminous urine.

Phrag′mos. From *φραγμω*, to inclose. A row of teeth.

Phra′sis. Articulated voice.

Phre′nes. The forepart of the thorax. Also, the diaphragm.

Phrene′sis. Phrenitis.

Phrenet′ic. *Phrenet′icus.* Connected with, or suffering from, phrenitis.

Phren′ic. *Phren′icus.* Diaphragmatic. Relating or belonging to the diaphragm.

Phrenic Arteries. The diaphragmatic arteries.

Phrenic Nerve. The diaphragmatic nerve.

Phre′nica. From *φρην*, the mind. Diseases of the mind; an order in the class *Neurotica* of Dr. Good.

Phreni′tis. From *φρην*, the mind, and *itis*, inflammation. Inflammation of the brain.

Phrenol′ogy. *Phrenologia;* from *φρην*, the mind, and *λογος*, a discourse. A treatise on the mind as deduced from the external configuration and volume of the brain.

Phreno-Mag′netism. The pretended power of exciting the organs of the brain of a mesmerized person, whereby the functions of the organs are manifested. That no such power exists is evident from the fact that such phenomena cannot be elicited in children.

Phren′sy. Phrenitis.

Phthar′ma Caligo. Caligo.

Phtharma Catarac′ta. Cataract.

Phtharma Glauco′ma. Glaucoma.

Phthiri′asis. From *φθειρ*, a louse. *Morbus pediculosus.* A disease favoring the generation of lice.

Phthis′ical. Belonging to phthisis, consumptive.

Phthisiol′ogy. From φϑισις, consumption, and λογος, a discourse. A treatise on phthisis.

Phthisi-Pneumo′nia. Phthisis pulmonalis.

Phthi′sis. Pronounced *Ti′sis.* From φϑιω, to waste away. Consumption; progressive emaciation of the body from whatever cause produced, but usually restricted to *phthisis pulmonalis.*

Phthisis, Can′cerous. Cancer of the lungs.

Phthisis Dorsa′lis. Tabes dorsalis.

Phthisis Larynge′a. Chronic laryngitis, a species of consumption resulting from ulceration of the larynx.

Phthisis Mesenter′ica. Tabes mesenterica.

Phthisis Pulmona′lis. *Phthisis tuberculo′sa.* Pulmonary consumption.

Phthisis, Teeth of. Characterized by especial clearness and transparency, but of frail structure, caries being favored by a constitutional weakness of structure. Blue-white and pearly teeth, but prone to caries; often of surpassing beauty.

Phthisis Trachea′lis. Chronic inflammation of the trachea, accompanied by ulceration and emaciation.

Phthisu′ria. Diabetes.

Phthoe. Ulceration of the lungs.

Phth′ore. Fluorine.

Phtho′rius. From φϑορα, an abortion. Favoring abortion.

Phyctenular Conjunctivitis. The appearance of small vesicles upon the conjunctiva of the eye, which soon rupture and form small ulcers. It is supposed that there is a direct causal relationship between this disease and the disorders incident to dentition.

Phygeth′lon. From φυγω, to broil. Inflammation of the superficial lymphatic glands.

Phy′ma. From φυω, to produce. A tubercle or phlegmon.

Phymatoid′. Resembling a tumor.

Phymato′ses. Tuberculous diseases.

Phymato′sis. An excrescence; the formation or progress of tubercular disease.

Phymo′sis. Phimosis.

Physostig′ma. Calabar Bean. Properties due to alkaloids, eserine, and physostigmine. It paralyzes the spinal motor centres, and arrests reflex action without affecting muscular irritability. It produces nausea, vomiting and myosis. Used in tetanus and torpor of bowels. Dose of the alcoholic extract—gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$.

Physco′nia. From φυσκη, a bladder. Any tumor developed in the abdomen which is neither sonorous nor fluctuating. Eight species are enumerated: 1. *Physconia hepatica,* enlarged liver. 2. *Physconia peritonei,* tumefied peritoneum. 3. *Physconia splenica,* enlarged spleen. 4. *Physconia omentalis,* enlarged omentum. 5. *Physconia renalis,* kidney. 6. *Physconia uterina,* enlargement of the uterus and its appendages. 7. *Physconia mesenterica,* enlargement of the mesentery, and 8. *Physconia intestinalis,* laxity of the intestinal canal, producing enlargement of the abdomen.

Physe′ma. *Physe′sis;* from φυσαω, to inflate. A tumor caused by an accumulation of air in the cellular texture. Also tympanites.

Phys′ic. The art of healing diseases; medicine.

Phys′ical. Pertaining to the tangible properties or effects of material things.

Physic′ian. One who has received the degree of doctor of medicine from a regularly incorporated institution. In France, a professor or student of Natural Philosophy.

Phys′ics. From φυσις, nature. The science of nature; but in the usual and more restricted acceptation of the term, the movements, pressure, and sensible properties of things. Natural Philosophy.

Physics, Med′ical. *Physica medica′lis.* Physics applied directly to medicine, whether for the explanation of the vital phenomena of the functions of the body, the preservation of individuals, or the treatment of disease.

Physiog′nomy. *Physiognom′ia;* from φυσις, nature, and γινωσκω, to know. The art of judging of the character and dispositions of men by their countenances, gestures, and external appearance, as taught by Lavater.

Physiol′ogy. *Physiologia;* from φυσις, nature, and λογος, a discourse. By the ancients this term was used in the same sense as that of *physics,* but at present it is limited to the science which treats of the laws of life and the functions of living beings. Physiology is divided into *human* and *comparative.* The former relates to man, and the latter to animals and vegetables. It is also divided into *general* and *special,* the one relating to the general laws of life, and the other to the functions of individual organs.

Phy′sis. Nature; life.

Physobleph′aron. From φυσαω, to inflate, and βλεφαρον, eyelid. Emphysematous swelling of the eyelids.

Physoce′le. *Pneumatoce′le.* An emphysematous tumor of the scrotum.

Physoceph′alus. From φυσαω, to inflate, and κεφαλη, the head. Emphysematous swelling of the head.

Physocœ′lia. From φυσαω, to inflate, and κοιλια, the belly. Tympanites.

Physo′des. From φυσαω, to inflate, and ειδος, resemblance. A term applied in *Pathology* to tumors apparently filled with air.

Physome′tra. From φυσαω, to inflate, and μητρα, the womb. *Inflatio uteri.* Windy swelling of the uterus.

Phy′son. Flatulence.

Physon′cus. A windy tumor.

Physospas′mus. Windy colic, with spasmodic contraction of some portion of the alimentary canal.

Physotho′rax. Pneumothorax.

Phy′toplasm. The vegetable analogue of protoplasm.

Phytochem′ia. From φυτον, a plant, and χημεια, chemistry. Vegetable chemistry.

Pia Mater. The highly vascular membrane which immediately invests the convolutions of the cerebrum, cerebellum, medulla oblongata, and medulla spinalis.

Pian. Frambœsia, or Yaws.

Piar. Fat.

Piarhæ′mia. From πιαρ, fat, and αιμα blood. Fat in the blood.

Pi′ca. Depraved appetite.

Pic′amar. The bitter principle of tar.

Pic′olin. A volatile, acid, oily liquid obtained by the distillation of animal substances.

Pi′cria. Bitterness.

Pi′crin, or **Pic′rine.** A bitter substance obtained from *Digitalis purpurea*, said to be identical with *Digitalin.*

Picrocarmine. A preparation for staining microscopical specimens.

Pic′romel. A mixture of salts of soda and different biliary products.

Pi′cromel. A peculiar substance, of a sweetish-bitter taste, which exists in bile.

Picrotox′in, or **Picrotox′ic Acid.** *Picrotox′ina; picrotox′ine;* from πικρος, bitter, and τοξικον, poison. A vegetable alkali, which crystallizes in white, brilliant, four-sided transparent prisms. It is this principle which gives to the *Cocculus indicus* its poisonous properties.

Pig′ment. From *pingo*, to paint. Any color used by painters.

Pigment Cells. Cells for the secretion of a black or dark-brown matter, which gives color to the parts over which they are spread. They are found in the epidermis of the negro and other dark races of mankind, and on the inner surface of the choroid membrane of the eye.

Pigmen′tum. From *pingo*, to paint. A pigment or paint. An epithet applied in *Anatomy* to a black mucous substance found in the eye; namely, the *pigment of the iris*, called the *uvea;* and the *pigment of the choroid membrane* called the *pigmentum nigrum.*

Pigmentum In′dicum. Indigo.

Pigmentum Ni′grum. The dark-brown substance which lines the choroid membrane of the eye and covers the posterior surface of the iris.

Pila′re Ma′lum. *Trichia′sis.* Hair disease.

Pila′tio. From *pilus*, a hair. A hair-like fracture of the skull.

Pil′eous. Relating to the hair.

Pile, Galvan′ic. A galvanic apparatus consisting of a pile or column of zinc or copper plates, and discs of wet card, placed in succession to each other in the same regular order throughout the series.

Piles. Hemorrhoids; which see.

Pi′line. A kind of cloth of sponge and wool, used as a substitute for poultices and fomentation cloths.

Pill. See PILULA.

Pilocarpus. *Jaborandi.* The leaves of the *pilocarpus pennatifolius.* It increases the action of the heart, but lowers arterial tension. It is a powerful diaphoretic and very much augments the secretion of the salivary glands. Efficacious in colds. Dose of the fluid extract ♏x–f ʒj.

Pilo′rum Arrecto′res. The minute muscles of the skin, which cause the appearance called *cutis anserina*, or goose-skin. They are thought to raise the hairs when one is frightened.

Pilo′sus. Hairy.

Pilu′la. Diminutive of *pila*, a ball. A simple or compound medicine, of a firm consistence, spherical in shape, and rarely exceeding five or six grains in weight.

Pi′lum. An instrument for breaking substances in a mortar; a pestle.

Pi′lus. The short hair on the surface of the body.

Pimel′aden. Πιμελη, fat, and αδην, gland. A sebaceous gland.

Pim′ele. Fat.

Pim′elite. From πιμελη, fatness. A green mineral of a greasy feel, containing silica, alumina, and nickel.

Pimeli′tis. From πιμελη, fat, and *itis*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the adipose tissue.

Pimelo′des. Full of fat, or fatty.

Pimelo′sis. From πιμελη, fat. The conversion of any texture into fat.

Pimelosis Hepat′ica. The degeneration of the liver into fat.

Pimen′ta. *Pimen′to.* Jamaica pepper; allspice; the fruit of the *Myrtus Pimen′ta.*

Pimpinel′la Saxif′raga. Burnet saxifrage. The root is astringent, and has been employed as a masticatory in toothache.

Pim′ple. *Pap′ula.* A small, acuminated elevation of the cuticle with an inflamed base, but not tending to suppuration.

Pin. A small instrument, pointed at one extremity, made of brass, iron, silver, or gold, and used in *Surgery* to fix dressings, and sometimes in sutures.

Pin′cers. Forceps; volsella.

Pinch′beck. Dutch gold; an alloy of copper, brass and zinc.

Pine′al. *Pinea′lis;* from *pinus*, a pine, Resembling the pineapple.

Pineal Gland. *Glan′dula pinea′lis.* A small gland about the size of a pea, of a conical shape, situated between the fornix and tubercula quadrigemina in the brain.

Pinguec′ula. From *pinguis*, fat. A form of pterygium, consisting of a small, whitish-yellow granule between the margin of the cornea and the outer or inner angle of the eye under the conjunctiva.

Pingue′do. Fat.

Pi′nic Acid. An acid obtained from rosin.

Pin′na. In *Anatomy*, a portion of the external ear, representing a kind of funnel, and called the *pinna auriculæ.* Also, the ala, or lower cartilage of either side of the nose.

Pinnac′ulum. A summit or pinnacle.

Pint. The eighth of a gallon, or sixteen fluid ounces.

Pinus Canadensis. *Abies Canadensis.* Hemlock. *Pix Canadensis.* Canada Pitch, a yellowish-green, transparent, viscid liquid when fresh. A topical astringent. It is also employed to make rubefacient plasters.

Pi′per. Pepper. A genus of plants of the order *Piperaceæ.*

Piper Album. White pepper, or the black freed from its cuticle.

Piper Angustifo′lium. The matico plant.

Piper Aromat′icum. The Piper nigrum.

Piper Cubeb′a. *Cubeb pepper.* The plant which yields cubebs.

Piper Nigrum. Black pepper.

Piperi′na. *Piper′in.* A white, fatty, resinoid substance, obtained from black pepper, containing the active principle of pepper.

Piscid′ia Erythri′na. Jamaica dogwood, a small tree, native of the West Indies. It has an acrid, narcotic fruit, which is used to poison fish. A tincture of the bark and root has been used as a remedy for toothache.

Pisiform′e, Os. The fourth bone of the first row of the carpus.

Piso. A mortar.

Pissasphal′tum. Mineral pitch; an indurated bitumen.

Pisselæ′um. Petroleum.

Pistacia Vera. The tree which affords the pistachio nut, which yields a large quantity of fixed oil, used as an emulsion in irritation of the urethra.

Pit of the Stomach. The epigastrium.

Pitch. Inspissated tar.

Pitch-Blend. A mineral of a brownish color and semi-metallic lustre, consisting of the oxides of uranium and iron.

Pitch, Burgundy. A concrete resinous exudation from the *Pinus abies.*

Pitui′ta. Phlegm; viscid mucus.

Pitu′itary. *Pituita′rius;* from *pituita*, phlegm. A name applied to parts which are supposed to be connected with the secretion of phlegm or mucus.

Pituitary Body. See PITUITARY GLAND.

Pituitary Fossa. The depression in the sphenoid bone (sella turcica), which gives lodgment to the pituitary gland.

Pituitary Gland. *Gland′ula pituita′ria.* A small body situated in the sella turcica. It is composed of two lobes,—an *anterior* and a *posterior.* The anterior is of a yellowish-gray color, and the posterior, grayish-white. Its functions are unknown.

Pituitary Mem′brane. *Membra′na pituita′ria.* The mucous membrane that lines the nostrils, and the sinuses which communicate with them.

Pitu′itous. *Pituito′sus;* from *pituita*, phlegm or mucus. Consisting of, filled with, or resembling mucus or phlegm.

Pityria′sis. From πιτυρον, bran. A genus of scaly diseases, characterized by irregular patches of small scales, which repeatedly exfoliate and recur, but never form crusts. It occurs under several varieties of form: 1. *Pityriasis capitis*, dandriff. 2. *Pityriasis rubra*, which consists in the cuticle becoming first red, then scurfy, and exfoliating, which process is frequently repeated. 3. *Pityriasis versicolor*, which is principally confined to the arms, chest and abdomen, and consists of exfoliations of scurfy cuticle, irregularly diffused and of a brown color.

Pityris′ma. Pityriasis.

Pit′yron. Furfur or bran.

Pivot Bur. An instrument used for countersinking the root, in preparing it for a pivot or cap-crown, having a centre-point to fit into the hole in the root, and thus guide the instrument.

Pivot Extractor, Elliot's. An instrument invented by Dr. Elliot, for removing a pivot from the root of a tooth after the crown has been displaced.

Pivot Gauge. An instrument constructed by Dr. G. F. J. Colburn, for determining the proper size and length of the projecting portion of a pivot in an artificial tooth, previous to its introduction into the canal of the root into which it is to be introduced.

Pivot, Perforated. A pivot, tenon or dowel, perforated through the centre, and extending through the artificial tooth, to give egress to any matter which may be secreted at the extremity of the root and accumulate in the canal. This method of affording egress to purulent matter was first employed in the United States by Dr. Elliot; but it had been previously resorted to in France, a fact of which Dr. Elliot was ignorant at the time he adopted it.

Pivot Tooth. An artificial crown, designed to be applied to the root of a natural tooth, by means of what is usually termed a pivot, but more properly a dowel or tenon. Also, a tooth thus applied. For the manner of inserting, see *Harris's Prin. and Pract. of Dentistry.*

Pivot′ing. *Crown Setting.* A term applied in *Dental Surgery* to the operation of fitting and securing an artificial crown to the root of a natural tooth by means of a wood, gold or some other pivot or tenon. See Pivot Tooth, Manner of Inserting, in *Harris's Prin. and Pract. of Dentistry.*

Pix, gen. *Pi′cis.* Pitch.

Pix Abietis. Burgundy pitch.

Pix Arida. Pitch from various species of *Pinus abies.*

Pix Burgun′dica. Burgundy pitch. A concrete resinous exudation from the *Abies excelsa.*

Pix Canaden′sis. Canada pitch. Concrete juice of the *Abies Canadensis.*

Pix Liq′uida. Tar. Dose, ʒss to ʒj.

Pix Ni′gra, Black pitch; inspissated tar.

Place′bo. *Placeo*, to please or soothe. A term applied to a medicine intended rather to please than benefit the patient.

Placen′ta. From ρλακους, a cake. The after-birth; a spongy, semicircular and lobulated organ in the pregnant female formed of the capillary extremities of the hypogastric arteries and umbilical vein and the decidua and chorion.

Placenta Febri′lis. The ague cake.

Placenta Præ′via. Presentation of the placenta, a condition which always gives rise to uterine hemorrhage.

Placenta Sangui′nis. The coagulum of the blood.

Placenta, Veg′etable. The cellular substance in the carpels of plants from which the ovules originate.

Placenti′tis. Inflammation of the placenta.

Placentu′la. A little cake. A rudimentary placenta.

Pladoro′sis. *Pladar′otes;* from πλαδαρος, soft. A soft tumor within the eyelid.

Pla′ga. In *Surgical Pathology*, a wound inflicted by a mechanical agent.

Plague. From πληγη, *plaga*, a stroke. *Pestis.* An exceedingly malignant febrile disease, endemic and sometimes epidemic in Egypt, Syria and Turkey. It has prevailed several times in the larger cities of Europe with frightful mortality.

Plague, Black. Pestis nigra.

Plague, Cold. A severe form of congestive fever, occurring in the Southern States, in which there is little or no reaction. Bilious pneumonia.

Plagu′la. A compress, pledget or splint.

Plane. From *planus*, smooth or plane. A surface without elevation or depression.

Plane′tes. An epithet applied in *Pathology* to diseases which return at irregular periods, as is sometimes the case in intermittent tever.

Plano-. A Latin prefix signifying flat.

Plano-Con′cave. Flat on one side and concave on the other. Applied to leaves.

Plano-Con′vex. Flat on one side and convex on the other.

Plano′dia. Πλανομαι, to wander, and οδος, a way. A false passage, as it is sometimes made in stricture of the urethra by a bougie, sound or catheter.

Plant. An organized body belonging to the vegetable kingdom.

Planta. In *Anatomy*, the sole of the foot.

Plan′tar. *Planta′ris;* from *planta*, the sole of the foot. Belonging or relating to the sole of the foot.

Plantar Aponeuro′sis. The thick, dense aponeurosis situated under the integuments of the sole of the foot.

Plantar Ar′teries. Two arteries, an *external* and *internal*, arising from the extremity of the posterior tibial.

Plantar Lig′aments, The inferior ligaments of the tarsus and metatarsus.

Plantar Mus′cle. The extensor tarsi minor. The plantaris.

Plantar Nerves. Two nerves, an *internal* and *external*, proceeding from the posterior tibial; the *internal* to the first three toes, and the *external* to the outer side of the fourth and fifth, and to the muscles situated on the outer side of the foot.

Planta′ris. The plantar muscle.

Pla′num, Os. A name formerly given to the orbitar plate of the ethmoid bone.

Planu′ria. From πλανος, wandering, false. A term applied in *Pathology* to the discharge of urine through some other passage than the urethra.

Pla′nus. Soft; smooth; flat.

Plas′ma. From πλασσω, to form. The liquor sanguinis. The fluid part of the blood in which the corpuscles float; it is a tenacious, plastic liquid, forming the coagulating portion of the blood.

Plasmo′dium. From πλασσω, to form. Tissue formed by the coalescing of amœboid cells.

Plas′ter. In *Pharmacy*, a solid and glutinous compound for external application. See EMPLASTRUM.

Plaster of Paris. Gypsum or Sulphate of Lime. A white powder obtained by the calcination of *gypsum*, and so named from its abounding at Mont Martre, near Paris. See GYPSUM.

Plas′tic. *Plas′ticus;* from πλασσω, to form. That which forms; also, capable of being formed or moulded, as clay.

Plastic Element. That from which growth takes place; elements of food which go to the formation of organized tissue.

Plastic Force. The formative power of organized bodies.

Plastic Lymph. Liquor sanguinis, which see.

Plastic Sur′gery. *Morioplas′tice.* The restoration of a lost part by means of a surgical operation, as of the nose by the transfer of integument from the forehead or arm.

Plastic Operations of the Mouth. Consist in measures for the restoration of parts congenitally at fault from excess or deficiency; for those deficient from accident or disease; for those deformed by cicatricial contraction. The treatment consists in obtaining a piece of tissue to fill the vacancy and preparing the place of reception; putting it in position and keeping up its nourishment; filling the vacancy resulting from the transfer, and the ultimate result as regards usefulness and appearance.

Plastic′ity. The quality of being plastic.

Pla′ta. The scapula.

Plate. A dental term applied to the metal or other base of artificial dentures.

Plate Forceps. Forceps employed in *Mechanical Dentistry* for the partial adaptation of a metallic base to a model previously to being struck up between metallic dies. They are usually constructed with an oval bulb at the extremity of the jaw.

Plate Line. The outline of the dental plate or base of artificial sets of teeth as marked upon the model or die.

Plate-Metal, with Rubber or Celluloid Attachment. A gold, silver or aluminium or fusible alloy base-plate to which the teeth are attached by rubber or celluloid, which forms the artificial alveolar ridge.

Platias′mus. From πλατυς, broad. Defective articulation from excessive development of the lips.

Plati′num. *Plati′na. Au′rum al′bum*, or white gold; from *plata*, silver. Symbol, Pt. Atomic weight, 197.6. A metal nearly of the color of silver, very malleable and ductile, harder than iron, resisting the action of acids and alkalies, and fusible only at a very high temperature. In France it has been extensively used as a base for artificial teeth and also for filling teeth, but its employment for the latter purpose in the United States is very limited, on account of its stiffness and harshness. It is, however, used extensively, both pure and alloyed with iridium, as a base for Continuous Gum work; which see.

It is not soluble in any of the pure acids. It may be dissolved by nitro-muriatic acid. Its specific gravity is 21.5. It is the heaviest substance known, and its preparations resemble in their therapeutical properties those of gold. They are not much prescribed.

Platina, Black. *Black platinum.* A black powder obtained by decomposing a weak solution of the chloride of platinum by galvanism.

Platina Foil. Platina foil coated with pure gold has been successfully used as a substitute for gold in filling teeth.

Platina Sponge. *Spongy plat′inum.* Porous platina, obtained by dissolving the metal in filings in a mixture of one part nitric, and two parts muriatic acid; then dilute with an equal quantity of water; by adding to this liquor ammoniæ, a yellow precipitate will be formed, which, on being separated by filtering through paper, and exposed to a red heat in a crucible, will leave fine platinum in the form of a dark, lead-colored spongy mass. It has the remarkable property of being ignited by contact with hydrogen gas. Good fillings can be made of properly prepared platinum sponge, and when used in connection with gold it serves in some respects a good purpose.

Plat′inate. A combination in which platinic oxide acts the part of an acid.

Platin′ic. Belonging to platinum.

Platyceph′alus. From *πλατυς*, broad, and *κεφαλη*, the head. Broad-headed.

Platycor′ia. *Platycoria′sis; Mydriasis.* Morbid enlargement of the pupil.

Platyglos′sus. From *πλατυς*, broad, and *γλωσσα*, the tongue. Broad-tongued.

Platypros′opus. From *πλατυς*, broad, and *προσωπος*, a face. Broad-faced.

Platyr′ris. From *πλατυς*, broad, and *ρις*, the nose. Broad-nosed.

Platys′ma. From *πλατυς*, broad. Anything widened or spread out; a flat piece.

Platysma Myoi′des. A broad, thin muscle, situated on the side of the neck. Its fibres arise from the areolar tissue of the anterior and superior part of the chest, pass before the clavicle, and attach themselves at the interior part of the symphysis menti, at the external oblique line of the jaw, and the commissure of the lips.

Platysto′mus. From *πλατυς*, and *στομα*, the mouth. Broad-mouthed.

Plec′trum. The styloid process of the temporal bone; also, the uvula.

Pledg′et. A small compress of lint, to be applied to wounds, ulcers, &c. As now used, a pledget consists of a piece of patent lint, shaped to the wound, and on which ointments are applied.

Pleg′ma. From *πλεκω*, to wind. Anything twined, as the tendril of a vine, or interlaced, as a plexus of blood-vessels.

Plero′sis. Plethora.

Pleth′ora. A condition in which the entire quantity of the blood is too great. The same condition has also been designated "general hyperæmia." See HYPERÆMIA.

Plesiomorph′ism. From *πλησιος*, near, and *μορφη*, form. The state of crystallized substances which nearly resemble each other in their angles, but are not absolutely identical.

Plesiomorph′ous. Nearly alike in form.

Pletho′ra. From *πληθω*, to fill. Excessive fullness of the blood-vessels. Also, a fullness or plumpness of body.

Plethor′ic. *Pletho′ricus.* Full of blood. Relating to or affected with plethora.

Pleumo′nia. Pneumonia.

Pleu′ra. *Πλευρα*, the side, or a rib. The serous membrane which lines the right and left cavities of the chest, and is reflected upon each lung. It is divided into two portions by the mediastinum.

Pleura Costa′lis. *Pleu′ra parieta′lis.* That portion of the pleura which lines the ribs or parietes of the thorax.

Pleura Pulmona′lis. Pleura of the lungs. That portion of the pleura which invests the lungs.

Pleuralgia. From *πλευρα*, the side, and *αλγος*, pain. Pleurodynia.

Pleuraposte′ma. Abscess in the pleura.

Pleurarthroc′ace. From *πλευρα*, a rib, *αρθρον*, a joint, and *κακος*, bad. Caries of the ribs.

Pleurar′thron. *Πλευρα*, rib, and *αρθρον*, a joint. The articulation of a rib.

Pleu′risy. Pleuritis; which see.

Pleurisy, False. Pleurodynia.

Pleurisy, Rheumat′ic. Pleurodynia.

Pleurisy, Root. Common name of *Asclepias tuberosa.*

Pleurit′ic. Relating or appertaining to pleurisy.

Pleuri′tis. From πλευρα, the pleura, and *itis,* a terminal, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the pleura. Pleurisy.

Pleuritis Bronchia′lis. Bronchitis.

Pleuritis Spu′ria. False pleurisy.

Pleuroce′le. Hernia of the pleura.

Pleurocolle′sis. From πλευρα, the pleura, and κολλαω, to glue. Adhesion of the pleura.

Pleurodyn′ia. From πλευρα, the pleura, and οδυνη, pain. Rheumatic pain over the intercostal muscles; a stitch in the side.

Pleuropathi′a. From πλευρα, the pleura, and παθος, a disease. A disease of the pleura.

Pleuropneumo′nia. Inflammation of the pleura and lungs at the same time.

Pleurorrhœ′a. An accumulation of fluid in the sacs of the pleura.

Pleurorthopnœ′a. From πλευρα, the pleura, ορθος, upright, and πνεω, to respire. A pleurisy in which the patient cannot breathe, except in an upright position.

Pleurosto′sis. From πλευρα, the pleura, and οστεον, a bone. Ossification of the pleura.

Pleurotet′anus. Pleurothotonos.

Pleurothot′onos. From πλευροθεν, laterally, and τονος, tension. A form of tetanus in which the body is drawn to one side.

Plexim′eter. *Plexom′eter.* From πληξις, percussion, and μετρον, a measure. An ivory plate used in percussion.

Plex′us. *Pleg′ma;* from *plecto,* to intertwine, to interlace. A network of blood-vessels or nerves.

Plexus Axil′laris. See Axillary Plexus.

Plexus Cardia′cus. A plexus formed by a union of the eighth pair of nerves with the great sympathetic.

Plexus Choroi′des. The choroid plexus; a plexus of blood-vessels found in the fourth ventricle of the brain.

Plexus Glandulo′si Peyeri. Peyer's glands.

Plexus, Median. The cœliac or solar plexus.

Plexus Pampinifor′mis. A plexus of blood-vessels about the spermatic chord.

Plexus Pulmoni′cus. The pulmonic plexus, formed by the union of the eighth pair of nerves with the great sympathetic.

Plexus Reticula′ris. The network of vessels under the fornix.

Plexus Retifor′mis. The corpus cavernosum vaginæ.

Plexus, Sola′ris. A plexus formed by numerous nervous filaments from the semi-lunar ganglia of the great sympathetic nerve.

Pli′ca. From *plicari,* to be knit together. A disease characterized by a matting, interlacing, and agglutination of the hair.

Plica Polon′ica, Plaited hair.

Plica Semiluna′ris. A slight folding of the conjunctive membrane on the outer side of the caruncle.

Pli′cæ. From *plica,* a fold. Applied in *Anatomy* to folds of mucous membrane.

Plica′ria. The club moss, a plant of the genus *Lycopodium.*

Pli′cate. *Plica′tus;* from *plico,* to fold. Plicated; folded like a fan.

Plica′tio. Plica.

Pliciden′tine. *Plica,* a fold, and *dens,* a tooth. A modification of the fundamental tissue of teeth, in which, on a transverse section, the dentine exhibits sinuous wavings diverging from the central pulp-cavity.

Pli′ers. A kind of pincers for seizing, holding, or binding any small body. Those used in the laboratory of the dentist and by jewelers have long, slim jaws; the inner surfaces of which are rough like a file, and will meet each other when closed. See Plugging-Pliers.

Plin′thium. Πλινθιον. An instrument formerly used in the reduction of fractures and dislocations.

Ploca′ria Candi′da. Ceylon moss. This species and the *Plocaria tenax* are supposed to be the materials from which the edible nests, so much esteemed in China, are composed. The Ceylon moss is a light and nutritive article of diet. It is much used in England and France.

Plocaria Helmintho′corton. Corsican moss, formerly supposed to possess anthelmintic properties, and said to be a remedy for cancer.

Plomb. The French designation of a noxious gas, the sulphuretted hydrogen disengaged from privies during the process of emptying, which sometimes induces dangerous and fatal asphyxia in the workmen exposed to its influence.

Plug′ger, Automat′ic. See Automatic Plugger

Plugger, Electro-Magnetic. An instrument for condensing gold, etc., in filling teeth, in which the motive-power is electricity.

Plug′ging. In *Surgery*, the introduction of lint or pieces of rag into a wound, the socket of a recently extracted tooth, the vagina, &c., to arrest hemorrhage, and sustain the parts. In *Dental Surgery*, an operation to arrest the progress of caries in a tooth.

Plugging-Forceps. A form of forceps used for consolidating fillings upon the approximal surfaces of teeth. See *Harris's Prin. and Pract. of Dentistry.*

Plugging-Instruments. Dental instruments for introducing and consolidating fillings.

Plugging-Pliers. Introducing pliers. A dental instrument used for picking up pieces of gold in some of the forms in which it is employed, and placing them in the proper position in the cavity. The points of some forms are so shaped as to answer as condensing points. Other forms of pliers are employed in operative dentistry, such as annealing-pliers, college-pliers, and dressing-pliers, for applying drying materials, medicinal applications, withdrawing ligatures and wedges, and cutting wedges, &c.

Plugging Teeth. See FILLING TEETH.

Plum. The fruit of a tree belonging to the genus *Prunus.*

Plum, Malabar. The fruit of the *Eugenia jambas,* used as a mild astringent; also the tree.

Plumba′go. Graphite. Black lead. One of the purest native forms of carbon, with the exception of the diamond. In popular language, black lead. Also a genus of plants of the order *Plumbaginaceæ.*

Plumbago, Europæ′a. Toothwort, the root of which was formerly used as a remedy for toothache.

Plum′bate. *Plumbas, atis.* A combination of plumbic oxide with another oxide, acting the part of an acid.

Plum′bi Ac′etas. Acetate of lead. Sugar of lead. It is prepared by dissolving, with the assistance of heat, protoxide of lead obtained by calcination, in an excess of distilled vinegar contained in leaden boilers. It is a white salt, crystallized in brilliant needles, which have the shape of long prisms, and having a taste at first sweet and afterwards astringent. Acetate of lead is astringent and sedative, and is one of the few astringents admissible during the presence of inflammation. Dose, gr. j to iij in the form of pill. Lead Water, Liquor Plumbi, Subacetatis Dilutus, is a very useful lotion in many cases of superficial inflammation. In *Dental Practice*, Lead Water is applied to inflamed gums and mucous membrane, indolent and foul ulcers, and is a soothing application where there is a tendency to periodontitis, and the treatment of the pain and inflammation following tooth extraction. See *Gorgas' Dental Medicine.*

Plumbi Carbo′nas. Carbonate of lead.

Plumbi Chlo′ridum. Chloride of lead.

Plumbi Diaceta′tis Solu′tio. Solution of subacetate of lead.

Plumbi Iod′idum. Iodide of lead.

Plumbi Ni′tras. Nitrate of lead.

Plumbi Oxidum Hydrat′um. Hydrated oxide of lead.

Plumbi Ox′idum Ru′brum. Red oxide of lead.

Plumbi Oxidum Semivit′reum. Semivitrified oxide of lead.

Plumbi Subaceta′tis Liq′uor Compos′itus. Diluted solution of subacetate of lead. Lead water.

Plum′bic. Belonging to lead.

Plumbic Acid. Peroxide of lead.

Plum′bum. Lead.

Plumbum Candi′dum. Tin.

Plumbum Cine′reum. Bismuth.

Plumbum Ni′grum. Plumbago.

Plumbum Us′tum. Burnt lead.

Plu′mose. *Plumo′sus.* Feathered.

Pneu′ma. *Πνευμα, πνευματος*, wind, air, life.

Pneumaposte′ma. *Pneumonapos′tema;* from *ρνευμων*, the lung, and *αποστημα*, abscess. Abscess of the lungs.

Pneumarthro′sis. From *πνευμα*, air, and *αρθρον*, a joint. A collection of air in the joints.

Pneumat′ic. *Pneumatics. Pneumati′cus;* from *πνευμα*, air. Of or belonging to air or gas. The branch of physics relating to the mechanical properties of gas.

Pneumatic Mallet. An instrument for condensing filings; the motive-power being compressed air.

Pneumat′ic Trough. A vessel made of wood or metal, used for the purpose of making experiments with gases.

Pneumat′ica. A term applied in *Pathology*, to diseases of the air-passages.

Pneumat′ics. From *πνευμα*, air. The science which treats of the physical properties of elastic fluids, and especially of atmospheric air.

Pneumatoce′le. From πνευμα, air, and κηλη, a tumor. Physcocele; hernia ventosa; a tumor distended with air.

Pneumato′des. From πνευμα, wind, and ειδος, resemblance. A term applied in *Pathology* to one distended with air, or who respires with difficulty, owing to an accumulation of gas in the digestive canal, or, according to others, owing to emphysema.

Pneumatom′eter. An instrument by which the quantity of inspired air can be ascertained.

Pneumato′sis. From πνευματοω, to inflate. Distension of the abdomen with flatus. Emphysema. Four species are mentioned: 1. *Pneumatosis spontanea*, without any obvious or apparent cause; 2. *Pneumatosis traumatica*, from a wound; 3. *Pneumatosis venenata*, from poison; 4. *Pneumatosis hysterica*, from hysteria.

Pneumatosis Abdom′inis. Tympanitis.

Pneumatosis Enter′ica. Flatulence.

Pneumatotho′rax. Pneumothorax; which see.

Pneumogas′tric. *Pneumogas′tricus;* from πνευμων, the lung, and γαστηρ, the stomach, as the Pneumogastric Nerve; which see.

Pneumogastric Nerve. From πνευμων, the lung, and γαστηρ, the stomach. The eighth pair of nerves, *par vagum*, has been so named, because it is distributed to the organs contained in the thorax and abdomen, especially to the lungs and stomach.

Pneumog′raphy. *Pneumograph′ia;* from πνευμων, the lung, and γραφη, a description. A description of the lungs.

Pneumo-Hæmorrhag′ica. Hemorrhage from the lungs.

Pneumolithia′sis. From πνευμων, the lungs, and λιθιασις, formation of stone. A disease characterized by the formation of concretions in the lungs.

Pneu′mon. The lungs.

Pneumonæ′mia. Πνευμων, lungs, and αιμα, blood. Congestion of blood in the lungs.

Pneumonal′gy. *Pneumonal′gia;* from πνευμων, the lungs, and αλγος, pain. Literally, pain in the lungs.

Pneumonemphrax′is. Obstruction of the lungs, as by an accumulation of mucus.

Pneumo′nia. *Inflammatio pneumon′ica; pneumoni′tis; pulmonis inflamma′tio.* Inflammation of the lungs, characterized by difficult respiration, cough, fever, pain, more or less acute, in the thorax, and usually a quick, hard pulse. The disease is sometimes chronic, and this may occur accidentally.

Pneumonia, Typhoid. Inflammation of the lungs, accompanied by gastric fever and typhoid symptoms; bilious pneumonia.

Pneumon′ic. Pulmonic. A medicine for diseases of the lungs.

Pneumon′ica. Disease affecting the lungs.

Pneumonit′ic. Belonging or relating to pneumonitis.

Pneumoni′tis. From πνευμων, the lungs, and *itis*, a terminal, denoting inflammation. Pneumonia.

Pneumonoscir′rhus. Scirrhus or induration of the lungs.

Pneumono′ses. Diseases of the lungs.

Pneumo-Pericard′ium. *Pneumopericardi′tis;* from πνευμα, air, and περικαρδιον, pericardium. Effusion of air into the cavity of the pericardium.

Pneumo-Pleuri′tis. Pleuro-pneumonia.

Pneumorrhag′ia. Hæmoptysis.

Pneumotho′rax. From πνευμα, air, and θωραξ, the thorax. Effusion of air in the cavity of the pleura.

Pneumot′omy. *Pneumotom′ia;* from πνευμων, the lungs, and τεμνω, to cut. Dissection of the lungs.

Pneu′sis. Respiration.

Pnix. Strangulation; a sense of suffocation.

Pock. A small-pox or vaccine pustule of the skin.

Pod′agra. From πους, the foot, and αγρα, seizure. Pain in the feet. Gout in the feet.

Podarthri′tis. Πους, foot, and *arthritis*, inflammation of joints. Inflammation of the joints of the foot.

Podarthroc′ace. Disease or caries in the articulations of the feet.

Podeci′um. In *Botany*, the foot-stalk of the lobed frond of lichens.

Podol′ogy. *Podolo′gia;* from πους, the foot, and λογος, a discourse. A treatise on the feet.

Podophyl′lin. A resinous principle of a yellow color found in the root of the *Podophyllum peltatum*. Used as a drastic purgative, in doses of from two to five grains. In smaller doses it is an alterative and cholagogue.

Podophyl′lum. A genus of plants of the order *Ranunculaceœ*.

Podophyllum Pelta′tum. *Monta′num.* Mandrake. May-apple. The root is purgative, and acts like jalap. Dose of powder, gr. xx; of extract, gr. v to xv; of the resin (*Podophyllin*), gr. ¼ to gr. j.

Podothe′ca. From πους, the foot, and ϑηκη, a sheath; a receptacle. An anatomical preparation of the cuticle of the foot.

Pogoni′asis. *Pogo′nia;* from πωγων, the beard. Female beard.

Poikilo′blasts. Corpuscles of the blood which are of irregular shape and size. See Corpuscle.

Poikil′ocyte. An irregular red-blood corpuscle.

Point. *Punctum.* In *Electricity*, the acute termination of a body, which facilitates the passage of the electric fluid to or from the body.

Point, Blist′ering, Dr. Rush has given this name to the intermediate period between the stages of high excitement and collapse in the course of continued fever, when he believes blisters are productive of good effects.

Poi′son. *Vene′num; tax′icum.* Any agent which, when introduced into the body, or applied externally, uniformly exerts a noxious or dangerous effect. Such agents exist in the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms. Orfila arranges them into four classes: 1. *Irritant;* 2. *Narcotic;* 3. *Narcotico-acrid;* 4. *Septic.* Christison reduces them into three classes: 1. *Irritant;* 2. *Narcotic;* 3. *Narcotico-acrid*, which are thus arranged:

1. *Irritant Poisons.*—The mineral acids, phosphorus, sulphur, chlorine, iodine, hydriodate of potash, bromine, oxalic acid, the fixed alkalies, nitre, alkaline, and earthy chlorides, lime, ammonia, and its salts, alkaline sulphurets, the compounds of arsenic, the compounds of mercury, the compounds of copper, trollius, mezereon, arum, gamboge, daffodil, jalap, savin; the compounds of antimony; the compounds of tin, silver, gold, platinum, bismuth, chrome, and zinc; the compounds of lead and baryta; euphorbia, castor-oil seeds, physic-nut, bitter cassada, manchineel, croton oil, bryony, colocynth, elaterium, ranunculus, anemone, caltha, clematis, cantharides, poisonous fish, venomous serpents and insects, diseased and decayed animal matter, mechanical irritants.

2. *Narcotic Poisons.*—Opium, hyoscyamus, lactuca, solanum, hydrocyanic acid.

The vegetable substances which contain hydrocyanic acid, are bitter almonds, cherry-laurel, peach, cluster cherry, mountain-ash. Nitric oxide gas, chlorine gas, ammoniacal gas, muriatic acid gas, sulphuretted hydrogen, carburetted hydrogen, carbonic acid, carbonic oxide, nitrous oxide, cyanogen, oxygen.

3. *Narcotico-acrid Poisons.*—Night-shade, thorn-apple, tobacco, lobelia, hemlock, water hemlock, hemlock dropwort, fool's parsley, monk's-hood, black hellebore, ipecacuanha, squill, white hellebore, meadow saffron, foxglove, strychnia, nux vomica, St. Ignatius' bean, false angustura, camphor, cocculus indicus, upas antiar, coriaria myrtifolia, poisonous fungi, poisonous mosses, secale cornutum, mouldy bread, darnel grass, seeds of lathyrus cicera, seeds of the bitter vetch, seeds of the common laburnum, alcohol, ether, some empyreumatic oils.

Viewed, however, with reference to their effect on the animal system, Dr. J. Thomas arranges them under the four following heads:

1. *Irritant poisons*, or those which produce irritation or inflammation, as the mineral acids, oxalic acid, the caustic alkalies, antimony, arsenic, baryta, the salts of copper, some of the compounds of lead, nitrate of silver, the salts of zinc, cantharides, iodine, phosphorus, &c.

A distinction is sometimes drawn between irritant and corrosive poisons; but the difference appears to be, at least in some cases, one of degree rather than of kind.

Thus one of the more powerful mineral acids in a concentrated form, would be a corrosive poison, but in a diluted form, only an irritant poison.

2. *Narcotic poisons*, or such as produce stupor or delirium, as opium, hyoscyamus, &c.

3. *Sedative poisons*, or those which directly reduce the vital powers, as hydrocyanic acid, cyanide of potassium, sulphuretted hydrogen, and other of the poisonous gases.

4. *Acro-narcotic* and *Acro-sedative poisons*, including those which produce sometimes irritation, sometimes narcotism, or sedation, or both together. They are chiefly derived from the vegetable kingdom. Stramonium or belladonna will furnish an example of the acro-narcotic, and aconite of the acro-sedative poisons.

Treatment.—It is not deemed necessary to enter here into a minute consideration of the symptoms caused by the various kinds of poisons. In fact, the symptoms produced by many different substances so nearly resembled each other that, without other data, they would be wholly insufficient for determining the character of the poison.

But some assistance towards forming a correct diagnosis will undoubtedly be furnished by a knowledge even of the general properties of the various poisons. With respect, however, to the more important articles of this class, such as the mineral acids, the caustic alkalies, arsenic, and several of the other metals, it has been deemed important to describe the most usual and characteristic symptoms.

Acids.—Most of the mineral acids, as well as oxalic acid, are corrosive poisons; if taken into the stomach, they cause an extremely sour, acrid taste, with a sense of burning pain in the throat, and an excruciating burning pain in the stomach. The matter vomited causes effervescence with chalk, or other forms of carbonate of lime. The proper treatment in such cases is to administer chalk, or magnesia, made into a thin paste with water.

In case these substances are not at hand, the plaster of the apartment may be beaten to powder and made into paste.

As antidotes for nitric and oxalic acids, lime and magnesia only are admissible; for acetic, citric, muriatic, sulphuric, and tartaric acids, the carbonates of potash, and soda may also be used.

The effects of hydrocyanic, or prussic acid are usually so rapid as to render medical treatment of no avail. When death does not follow instantaneously, cold affusions or a cold douche on the head will often prove extremely beneficial. Ammonia may also be administered with advantage.

Alkalies.—In cases of poisoning with the caustic alkalies, there is an extremely harsh, acrid taste, with intense burning or smarting in the throat, caused by the destruction of its lining membrane, accompanied with great difficulty or pain in swallowing. The matter vomited will turn vegetable blues to green, or turmeric to brown. The proper antidotes are the fluid fixed oils, as sweet-oil, linseed-oil, castor-oil, &c., or the mild vegetable acids, as vinegar, lemon-juice, &c.

Antimony.—In cases of poisoning with the preparations of antimony, there is usually vomiting, which should be facilitated, and rendered as free as possible by copious draughts of warm or tepid water; or by tickling the fauces with one's finger or with a feather, &c. This is to be followed by astringent drinks, such as the infusions of galls, oak bark, Peruvian bark, dogwood (Cornus Florida), &c.

Arsenic.—When any of the soluble compounds of arsenic have been taken, there is an intense burning pain in the stomach and bowels, accompanied by violent vomiting, a sense of dryness and tightness in the throat, with an incessant desire for drink. The eyes are red and sparkling, and the countenance expresses extreme suffering and anxiety. Frequently there are nervous tremors, and other symptoms showing that the nervous system is powerfully affected.

In rare instances arsenic has been known to produce coma and other symptoms closely resembling narcotic poisoning. For treatment of cases of poisoning with arsenious acid, the hydrated sesquioxide, or peroxide of iron, made into a paste with water, is the best, if not the only efficient antidote. But even this remedy has been found to be of little avail when the arsenic has been swallowed in a solid state.

Hydrate of Magnesia has also been found useful, it is said, when the poison has been taken in solution.

For Fowler's Solution (Liquor Arsenicalis), lime water is a good antidote. In case the other preparations of arsenic have been taken, an emetic of Sulphate of Zinc should be administered, followed by a copious use of demulcent drinks, such as flaxseed or slippery-elm tea, milk, farinaceous decoctions, &c.

Baryta.—The symptoms are similar to those produced by the corrosive metals.

The sulphates of Soda and Magnesia are efficacious antidotes for the salts of Baryta.

Copper.—In cases of poisoning with the salts of copper, which are corrosive poisons, the best antidotes are the white of eggs and metallic iron (in the form of filings or raspings).

Vinegar should be carefully avoided, as likely to dissolve the solid or insoluble compounds that may have been formed by the salts of copper with animal or vegetable substances.

Iron.—For poisoning with the sulphate of iron or copperas, carbonate of soda, and mucilaginous drinks, are the proper remedies.

Lead.—For the soluble salts of Lead, such as the acetate (Sugar of Lead), the best antidotes are sulphate of magnesia (Epsom Salts) and phosphate of soda.

For lead in any form insoluble in water, white lead for example, very dilute sulphuric acid should be administered.

Strychnia has been recommended for paralysis resulting from lead.

Mercury.—For the poisonous compounds of mercury, such as corrosive sublimate, the cyanide and nitrate of mercury, red and white precipitates, &c., the white of eggs beaten up with water, or milk, should be promptly and freely given; or if these articles should not be at hand, flour made into a paste may be used as a substitute.

Silver.—For nitrate of silver or lunar caustic, common salt is an excellent antidote.

Tin and *Zinc.*—For the poisonous compounds of tin and zinc, milk and the white of eggs will serve as antidotes. When the sulphate or acetate of zinc has been taken, vomiting should be promoted by plentiful draughts of warm water.

Gases.—Among the other most important inorganic poisons may be numbered the poisonous gases, including carbonic acid gas, carbonic oxide, carburetted and sulphuretted hydrogen, the vapor of ether, and chlorine.

In cases of poisoning with these, the best remedy is fresh air; if there should be stupor, cold affusions may be applied to the head, and the vital powers quickened by artificial respiration, and by the use of a galvanic apparatus. For the poisonous effects of carbonic acid gas, the inhalation of oxygen is the best antidote. A cautious inhalation of ammonia may prove useful in cases of poisoning with chlorine For Iodine, the best antidote is starch; when this is not at hand, flour, which contains starch, may be substituted.

The poisonous effects of Creasote may be counteracted or mitigated by the prompt administration of albumen in some form. In cases of poisoning with Phosphorus, the chief reliance must be made on some prompt emetic, which should be followed by mucilaginous drinks.

If the phosphorus should have been taken in a solid form, the fluid oils would be carefully avoided, on account of their solvent property.

Organic Poisons.—Those found in the vegetable kingdom are to be treated according to their character. If vomiting has been produced by their action, this may be facilitated, or rendered more free, by plentiful draughts of warm water. But if the taking of the poison has been followed by insensibility, some active emetic, such as sulphate of zinc, should be administered, or, in extreme cases, recourse must be had to the stomach-pump. In the case of opium and similar narcotics, copious affusions of cold water on the head have sometimes proved of great advantage.

A strong infusion of coffee has been found beneficial in counteracting the subsequent effects of an overdose of opium.

The remarkable antagonism existing between belladonna and opium has sometimes, it is stated, been used with the greatest advantage, each having, in its turn, been made to act as an antidote to the other. In like manner, it is said, opium and stramonium may be used mutually to counteract each other.

Tannin is the proper antidote for strychnia, but, to be successful, it should be greatly in excess; in the proportion of not less than 25 or 30 of the antidote to 1 of the poison.

Animal poisons may be properly ranked under two heads.

1st. Those taken into the stomach by mistake as food; such are the various kinds of poisonous fish, which should be treated on the same principle as the vegetable poisons, that is, by emetics, copious draughts of warm water, &c., followed, perhaps, by an active purgative, in order to remove any deleterious matter which may have lodged in the intestines. If cantharides should have been taken, vomiting should be excited by copious draughts of sweet-oil, linseed-tea, milk, &c.

2d. The poisonous secretions of the various venomous animals, used by them as a weapon of defence.

As such poisons are not taken into the stomach, but introduced into the system, through a wound, an altogether different plan of treatment is required. A cupping glass should be promptly placed over the wound, and the air exhausted, for the purpose of extracting the venom. At the same time, if practicable, a moderately tight ligature should be applied above the bite or sting, in order to prevent the virus from diffusing itself through the system. If a cupping-glass cannot be procured, the poison may be extracted by sucking, in which case, it is scarcely necessary to remark, care should be taken not to swallow the saliva. In cases of poisoning from venomous serpents, the alkalies, especially ammonia, applied to the wound and taken internally, are said, in some instances, to have proved extremely beneficial. The application of clay or mud to the part, by excluding the air, tends to obstruct the activity of the poison. From several cases recently reported, it would appear that by far the most efficient antidote for the venom of serpents is the compound known as Bibron's Antidote. A common formula for its preparation is the following: Take of bromine two drachms and a half; iodide of potassium, two grains; corrosive sublimate, one grain; dilute alcohol, thirty fluid drachms. Mix. Dose, one fluid drachm, diluted with a tablespoonful of wine or brandy, to be repeated *pro re natâ*. See Poison of Serpents.

For hydrophobia, after the poison has once been received into the system, there is no antidote known. As soon as possible after the wound has been inflicted, the bitten part should be completely cut out, and free bleeding promoted by immersing the wound in warm water; the surface should afterwards be burned with the actual cautery, or with some efficient caustic.

Pois′oned. Infected with or destroyed by poison.

Pois′oning. *Venefic′ium.* Infecting with poison; the administration or application of poisonous substances to any of the textures in a sufficiently large quantity to produce serious effects.

Pois′onous. Having the qualities of poison.

Po′lar. Relating to poles or polarity.

Polar′ity. That property of bodies which causes them, when free, to tend or point to certain determinate directions, as the magnetic needle.

Polariza′tion. The state of a body which causes it to exhibit polarity; act of polarizing, or of giving polarity to a body; thus, light, when changed by the action of certain media, by which it is caused to exhibit the appearance of having polarity, or poles possessing different properties, is said to be polarized.

Poles. In *Astronomy*, the extremities of the axis on which a sphere revolves. In *Electricity* and *Galvanism*, the poles or parts of a magnet which exhibit the phenomena of attraction.

Poli′oplasma. The grayish, granular part of a cell.

Pol′ishing Brush. An instrument employed in the laboratory of the dentist for polishing the metallic portions of any appliance or piece of mechanism intended to be placed in the mouth. It sometimes consists of a simple brush, like that used for cleaning the teeth, except that it is longer and a little wider, and at other times of a brush-wheel.

Polishing Rouge. *Jewelers' rouge.* A polishing powder, made by dissolving copperas in water, filtering the solution, and adding a filtered solution of pearlash, or subcarbonate of soda, as long as any sediment falls. The liquor is then filtered again, and the sediment left on the filter, washed by running clean water through it, and then calcined until it is of a scarlet color.

Polishing Wheel. A small wheel with the peripheral surface covered with buckskin or other soft leather, and made to revolve on the mandrel of a lathe.

Polioplas′ma. See Protoplasm.

Pol′lex. The thumb; also, the great toe.

Pollinctu′ra. Embalming.

Pollod′ic. *Pollod′icus.* From πολυς, many, and οδος, a way. A term applied by Dr. Marshall Hall to a course of nervous action proceeding from one point to another in many directions.

Poly-. A prefix from πολυς, signifying many.

Polyæ′mia. From πολυς, many, and αιμα, blood. Plethora. Abnormal increase of blood.

Polycho′lia. From πολυς, much, and χολη, bile. Excess of bile.

Polychromat′ic. From πολυς, many, and χρομα, color. A term applied to minerals which exhibit a play of colors; also, of various colors; many-colored.

Polychrom′ic Acid. *Aloet′ic acid.* Artificial bitter principle of aloes. With different ingredients, it dyes silk a great variety of colors; hence its name.

Polychy′lia. Excess of chyle.

Polycrot′ic. A pulse that appears to have more than two rhythms for each cardiac impulse.

Polycythæmia. Excess of red-blood corpuscles.

Polydac′ria. From πολυς, many, and δακρυα, tears. Excessive secretion of tears.

Polydac′tylus. From πολυς, many, and δακτυλος, a finger. One who has one or more supernumerary fingers or toes.

Polydip′sia. From πολυς, much, and διψη, thirst. Excessive thirst.

Polygala Sen′ega. Rattlesnake milkwort. Seneka snakeroot, a plant found in all parts of the United States. The bark of the root is the active part of the plant. It is stimulant, expectorant and diuretic. In large doses it is emetic and cathartic. It is sometimes diaphoretic and emmenagogue.

Polygala Virginia′na. Polygala senega.

Pol′ygon. A plane figure having more than four angles, and, consequently, more than four sides. If the sides are equal, it is called a regular polygon.

Polygu′ria. Polyuria.

Poly′halite. A mineral or salt, of a bright red color, containing sulphate of lime, sulphate of magnesia, of soda, and potash.

Polyhe′dron. From *πολυς*, many, and *εδρα*, side. A solid bounded by many sides or planes.

Polyid′ria. From *πολυς*, many, and *ιδρως*, sweat. Excessive sweating.

Polylymph′ia. Anasarca.

Polymer′ic. From *πολυς*, many, and *μερος*, a part. A term applied in *Chemistry* to compounds in which the ratio of the elements is the same with other compounds, but the total number of atoms is greater in one than in the others.

Polymeris′mus. From *πολυς*, much, and *μερος*, a part. A monstrosity in which there is an excess or multiplicity of organs or parts of the body.

Polymor′phous. Having many forms.

Polynu′cleate. Having more than one nucleus.

Polyop′ia. From *πολυς*, much, and *οπτομαι*, to see. Vision in which a person sees more objects than are present.

Polyorex′ia. From *πολυς*, much, and *ορεξις*, appetite. Excessive hunger.

Polype′ria. From *πολυς*, much, and *πηρος*, mutilated. Congenital misconstruction.

Polypha′gia. From *πολυς*, much, and *φαγω*, to eat. Voracity of appetite; devouring all sorts of food.

Polypharm′acy. *Polypharmaci′a.* From *πολυς*, much, and *φαρμακον*, a medicine. The prescription of many medicines in one compound.

Polyplast. Composed of many cells.

Polyplas′tic. From *πολυς*, much, and *πλασσω*, to form. Passing through many changes of form.

Pol′ypoid. Shaped like, or resembling, a polypus.

Polypo′sia. From *πολυς*, much, and *ποσις*, drink. Excessive thirst.

Pol′ypus. From *πολυς*, many, and *πους*, foot. In *Zoology*, a class of zoophytes. In *Surgery*, a morbid excrescence developed from mucous membrane, as in the nasal fossa, uterus, &c.

Pol′ypus of the Pulp. A hypertrophied condition of the dental pulp, that becomes so great as to fill the cavity of decay in the tooth. The growth is of a dark-red color, and of a fleshy consistence. On being cut away, the polypus returns, and resists the action of arsenious acid. The treatment consists of excision and the application of strong nitric acid, chromic acid, or iodine.

Polypus Bronchia′lis. A membranous secretion in the bronchial tubes of a diphtheritic character.

Polysar′cia. From *πολυς*, much, and *σαρξ*, flesh. Excessive corpulency; fatness.

Polysia′lia. From *πολυς*, much, and *σιαλομ*, saliva. Excessive secretion of saliva.

Polytroph′ia. From *πολυς*, much, and *τρεφω*, to nourish. Excessive nutrition.

Polyu′ria. Excessive secretion of urine; diabetes.

Poma. Drink.

Poma′ceæ. From *pomum*, an apple. That division of the natural order of *Rosaceæ* to which the apple, pear, quince, and medlar belong.

Poma′ceum. Cider.

Poma′tum. A fragrant ointment.

Pom′made. The French name for pomatum.

Pom′pholyx. From *πομφος*, a bladder. A small vesicle. An eruption of *bullæ* or *blebs*, without fever and without inflammation around them. Three varieties are enumerated: 1. *Pompholyx benignus*, consisting of a succession of bullæ, varying from the size of a pea to that of a hazel-nut, usually appearing on the face, neck, and extremities. They break about the third or fourth day, and soon after heal. 2. *Pompholyx diutinus* consists of a succession of numerous red pimples attended with a tingling sensation, and which soon become filled with a transparent fluid, rising up to the size of a pea, and, when not broken, to the size of a walnut. This variety usually occurs in aged and debilitated persons, and is generally preceded by languor, headache, and pain in the limbs. 3. *Pompholyx solitarius* occurs only in women, and but one vesication appears at a time. This is preceded by a tingling sensation in the skin, and develops itself in the night, and sometimes contains a teacupful of lymph, but at the expiration of forty-eight-hours it breaks, and in a day or two another is developed.

Pom′phos. A blister; a bubble.

Po′mum. An apple. Also, a fleshy, pulpy, pericarp, containing a membranous capsule with several seeds.

Pomum Ad′ami. Adam's apple; the projection formed on the anterior part of the neck by the thyroid cartilage.

Pon′derable. From *pondus*, weight. That which has weight.

Pondo. A pound weight.

Pons. A bridge.

Pons Hepa′tis. A portion of the substance of the liver crossing the passage for the round ligament from the lobulus anonymus.

Pons Tar′ini. The layer of grayish substance between the corpora albicantia, forming the *locus perforatus* of the floor of the third ventricle of the brain.

Pons Varo′lii. An eminence at the upper part of the medulla oblongata, formed by the union of the crura cerebri and crura cerebelli. Varolius's bridge.

Po′ples. The ham or back part of the knee-joint.

Poplitæus. The popliteal muscle, a long, flat, triangular muscle, situated in the popliteal region.

Poplite′al. *Poplite′us*; from *poples*, the ham. Belonging or relating to the ham.

Popliteal Aneu′rism. An aneurism of the popliteal artery.

Popliteal Ar′tery. The continuation of the femoral artery in the hollow of the ham.

Popliteal Nerves. The two branches formed by the bifurcation of the sciatic in the popliteal space.

Popliteal Space. A somewhat oval space behind the knee-joint.

Por′celain. The finest species of earthenware, composed principally of decomposed feldspar and kaolin.

Porcelain-Base Dentures. Full dentures made entirely of porcelain in one continuous piece. They are also known as "mineral plate teeth."

Porcelain Crowns. Dr. W. R. Hall's formula for counter-sunk porcelain crowns is as follows: Feldspar, 13 oz.; Quartz, 3 oz.; German clay, ½ oz.

Porcelain Teeth. Mineral Teeth; incorrupt′ible teeth; sili′cious terro-metal′lic teeth; vitres′cent teeth. Dental substitutes, resembling, more or less closely, the shape and color of the natural teeth, so constructed that they may be securely fixed to the various attachments employed for their adjustment and retention in the mouth. They are composed of feldspar, silex, and other mineral substances.

Porcelain, like human teeth, consists of two portions, an internal and external. The internal, called the body or base, is more or less opaque; the external, called the enamel, is semi-transparent, and has a smooth, glassy surface. The base or body is composed principally of *feldspar*, *silex* and *kaolin*, and the enamel or covering of *feldspar* and *silex*. There are also various fluxes, characterized as *glasses*, used to determine the point of fusion desired of different parts of the tooth. Besides these, various metallic oxides, or metals reduced to a state of minute division, are employed for imparting to the teeth the necessary color.

The chief metals and oxides relied upon for coloring teeth are the following:

MINERALS USED.	COLORS GIVEN.
Gold in filings and its oxides,	Bright rose red.
Purple powder of Cassius,	Rose purple.
Platina sponge or filings,	Grayish blue.
Oxide of titanium,	Bright yellow.
Oxide of uranium,	Greenish.
Oxide of cobalt,	Bright blue.

These, with others in varying combinations, are used to color the body, point, and outside enamels. More than forty kinds of colors are used in the bodies, and an equal number of point and outside enamels. Commencing with the lightest shade of body, forty different grades may be produced by using a different point enamel, and on each of these a different effect by the use of the various outside enamels.

The following are the formulas for the body and enamel of porcelain teeth, single or in sections:

BODY FOR MOLDED BLOCK TEETH.

Feldspar, ...	18 oz.
Quartz, or Silica, ...	3 oz.
Kaolin, ...	1 oz.
Titanium oxide, ...	65 grs.
Starch, ...	10 grs. to each ounce.

or,

Feldspar, ...	18 oz.
Silica, ...	3 oz.
German Clay, ...	½ oz.
Titanium oxide, ...	65 grs.
Starch, ...	10 grs. to each ounce.

BODIES FOR CARVED BLOCK TEETH.

Feldspar,	14 oz.
Silica (quartz),	3½ oz.
Kaolin,	1 oz.
Titanium oxide,	40 grs.

or,

Feldspar,	14 oz.
Silica,	3½ oz.
German Clay,	½ oz.
Titanium oxide.	40 grs.

ENAMEL.

Gold-Yellow Enamel.

Feldspar,	1 oz.
Titanium,	1 gr.
Gold frit,	2 grs.
Starch,	15 grs.

Brown-Yellow Enamel.

Feldspar,	1 oz.
Titanium,	2 grs.
Gold frit,	4 grs.
Starch,	15 grs.

The Enamel Flux is made of:

Enamel Flux.

Carbonate of potassium,	1 oz.
Powdered glass of borax,	1 oz.
Powdered quartz (silica),	4 oz.

Color Frits are composed of the following materials:

BLUE AND GRAY FRITS.

Platinum Frit, Blue.

Platinum (aqua regia as a solvent),	1 dwt.
Feldspar,	1 oz.
Plate glass,	20 grs.

Cobalt Frit, Azure Blue.

Feldspar,	1 oz.
Titanium oxide,	6 grs.
Gold frit,	60 grs.
Smalt,	60 grs.

Platinum Frit, Gray.

Platinum frit,	30 grs.
Titanium oxide,	10 grs.
Gold frit,	100 grs.

Iron Frit, Gray.

Iron scale,	4 grs.
Titanium oxide,	1 gr.
Gold frit,	60 grs.
Feldspar,	1 oz.

Gold Frit, Reddish-Brown.

Pure gold-foil,	12 grs.
Plate glass,	20 grs.
Feldspar,	1 oz.

The gum enamel is composed of:

GUM FRIT.

Oxide of Gold (purple of Cassius),	16 grs.
Feldspar,	700 grs.
Flux,	175 grs.

GUM ENAMEL.

Gum frit,	1 oz.
Feldspar,	3 oz.

or,

Gum frit,	1 dwt.
Feldspar,	4 dwts.

or,

Gum frit,	1 dwt.
Feldspar,	5 dwt.

Purple of Cassius gives the red color to the gums of artificial teeth, and is composed of: Pure silver 432 grs.; pure gold, 48 grs.; pure tin, 36 grs. *Gum Frit* is composed of purple of Cassius, 16 grs.; feldspar, 700 grs.; flux 175 grs.

In preparing the material composing the teeth, large masses of the feldspar are thrown into a furnace until they become red hot, when they are plunged into water, which renders the feldspar brittle and easily broken by the hammer into small pieces. By this means all foreign matters, such as mica or iron, with which the feldspar may be mixed, can be separated. It is then washed into a coarse powder, and subsequently ground under water in a mill. The silex is subjected to the same process. The colors are ground in a mortar. The materials are then dried, sieved, and properly proportioned, and again ground in combination into the various mixtures desired. At this stage, the body assumes the consistence and appearance of putty; the point enamel of a thick batter, and the outside and gum enamels of cream.

The body is now ready for the moulds, which are of brass, in two or more pieces, one-half of the tooth being represented on either side.

As the shape and style of the teeth depend upon these moulds, great care is necessary in their construction. In each tooth-matrix are two small holes into which the platina pins for securing the teeth to the gold, platina, or rubber base, are placed. These platina pins are made from small round platina wire, and those designed for the vulcanite teeth are headed.

The pins being in their proper position, the requisite amount of point enamel is taken up with a small steel spatula and introduced into the matrix, which is then filled with the body and closed, after which it is pressed by machinery and deposited in a drying-oven.

Carefully watched, it is taken out at the proper moment and emptied of its contents, which, being soft and brittle, are laid on clay sides and subsequently subjected to the process called biscuiting, which is done by bringing them to a cherry-red heat. They are now like chalk, and can be shaped as desired by the knife and file.

After being assorted and smoothed they are ready for enameling. The enamels are laid on with a brush, an operation requiring delicacy and care. Having received the coats of enamel, first the crown, and afterwards the gum enamel, and all imperfections removed, they are carefully laid on beds of quartz-sand in trays of fire-clay ready for the furnace.

After being subjected to a white heat in the furnace for from fifteen to thirty minutes, they are removed and gradually cooled, when it is found that the dull enamel has become as glass, and the lustreless oxides have become bright and life-like. SEE BLOCK TEETH; also ARTIFICIAL TEETH; also Chapter on Teeth in *Harris's Prin. and Prac. of Dentistry.*

Porcelain Filling. SEE INLAYING PORCELAIN and PORCELAIN INLAY.

Porcelain Inlay. Sections of porcelain teeth generally inserted as substitutes for gold fillings on exposed surfaces of the teeth, and ground to fit the prepared cavity. Also sections of porcelain made from impressions of the prepared cavities and baked in a furnace on thin platinum plate which is used as a cup to contain the porcelain paste during its manipulation. Cement, gold, &c., are used to retain the porcelain sections in the teeth.

Pore. *Porus; in′terstice.* In *Anatomy*, the orifices of the absorbing and exhaling vessels. In *Physics*, the minute intervals which separate the integral molecules of solid bodies. In *Botany*, the minute orifices of plants, as those which contain the sporules of the *Boleti.*

Pores of the Skin. The efferent ducts of the sebaceous and sudoriferous glands.

Pori Bilia′rii. The ducts which receive the bile from the penicilli of the liver.

Pori Cuta′nei. The pores of the skin.

Poroce′le. A scirrhous tumor of the testicle or scrotum.

Poro′ma. Induration; callus, or hardened part.

Porom′phalon. *Porom′phalus. Poromphaloce′le;* from πωρος, hard, and ομφαλος, the navel. A hard tumor of the navel.

Poros. *Porus.* A passage.

Poro′sis. The formation of poroma, or the process by which the extremities of fractured bones are re-united by a callus. Induration or hardness resulting from inflammation.

Poros′ity. From *porus*, a passage. The state of having pores or interspaces, a quality of bodies by which they transmit fluids through their pores.

Porot′ic. *Porot′icus;* from πορος, callus. A medicine supposed to be capable of assisting the formation of callus.

Por′phyra Hæmorrhag′ica. Land-scurvy.

Por′phyry. A species of hard granitic stone or rock.

Porra′ceous. From *porrum*, a leek. A term applied to excretions of the body when they exhibit a green color.

Porri′go. Scurf on the head; scald-head. An eruption of straw-colored pustules called *favis*, plural *favi*, tinea, and *achores*, without fever.

Porrigo Decal′vans. A disease characterized by patches of baldness of a more or less circular form, without change of color in the surrounding hair.

Porrigo Favo′sa. An eruption of large, soft, flat, straw-colored pustules, called *favi*, with an irregular edge, surrounded by slight inflammation, and occurring on all parts of the body, though sometimes confined to the scalp, face, trunk or extremities.

Porrigo Fur′furans. An eruption of small achores, the fluid of which soon dries up and separates in numerous scale-like exfoliations, reappearing and disappearing at irregular periods, and with more or less itching and soreness.

Porrigo Larva′lis. *Crusta lac′tea.* A disease almost exclusively confined to infancy and characterized by the appearance of an eruption of numerous small achores on the forehead and cheeks, which, after awhile, break, discharge a viscid fluid and become incrusted in thin, yellowish or grayish scabs. These spread until the face sometimes becomes, as it were, enveloped in a scab.

Porrigo Scutula′ta. Ringworm of the scalp. Scald-head. An eruption of an irregular, circular form upon the scalp, forehead and neck.

Por′ta. A door or gate. In *Anatomy* the part of the liver where the vessels enter. Also the vulva.

Por′tæ Vena. Vena portæ, the portal vein.

Por′tal. From *porta*, a gate. Relating to the porta of the liver.

Portal Blood. The blood of the portal veins.

Portal Circula′tion. The circulation of the venous blood from the chylopoietic viscera into the liver.

Portal Vein. *Vena por′ta.* A vein originating from all the organs within the abdomen, except the kidneys and bladder and the uterus in females. Its two principal trunks are the splenic and superior mesenteric veins.

Portcaus′tic. *Porto*, to carry. A small cylindrical instrument for carrying some caustic substance in the pocket.

Porte or **Port.** A carrier or holder.

Porte-Aiguille. From *porter*, to carry, and *aiguille*, a needle. *Acutenac′ulum.* A needle-holder; a needle-carrier. See ACUTENACULUM.

Porte-Bougie. A canula for conducting bougies into the urethra.

Porte-Mèche. An instrument for carrying a tent to the bottom of an ulcer through a deep fistulous opening.

Porte-Pierre. A case for carrying fused nitrate of silver, intended for the cauterization of wounds or ulcers.

Porte-Polisher. A steel instrument used in *Dental Surgery* to hold the material, such as wood, Arkansas stone or corundum points, for cutting down fillings, removing superficial decay and dressing filed or fractured surfaces of the teeth.

Porte-Sonde. An instrument for holding the style and facilitating its introduction into the duct in the operation for fistula lachrymalis.

Por′tio. A term signifying a portion or branch; applied in *Anatomy* to two nerves.

Portio Dura. The facial nerve, a branch of the seventh pair, so called from its firm consistence. See FACIAL NERVE.

Portio Mollis. The soft branch of the seventh pair of nerves, the auditory nerve.

Portona′rium. The pyloric orifice of the stomach.

Porus. A pore, duct or passage.

Porus Op′ticus. The opening in the cribriform lamella which gives passage to the central artery of the retina.

Pose. Catarrh.

Positive Elements. The plates of zinc in the galvanic pile.

Positive System. One of three systems or methods of regulating teeth, and which was introduced by Dr. J. N. Farrar. It is based upon the principle that when teeth are moved they should always be moved by a force that is positive in character and not variable; that the only available means of obtaining this kind of force is the screw in some of its different forms; and that by its use the amount of force can be accurately known, and that it can be regulated to suit the conditions of the case, that by exerting a fixed and definite amount of force in a given time we can keep within physiological limits, and that the moment we go beyond this we bring about a pathological condition of the parts.

A second system is that of Dr. Patrick, where the force employed is derived entirely from the elasticity of the metal of his appliance. A third system is that of Mr. Coffin, of London, and known as the "expansion system," in which the arch is expanded by the elasticity of a steel spring attached to a vulcanite plate; also by the Talbott spring.

Posol′ogy. *Posolog′ia;* from ποσος, quantity, and λογος, a discourse. That part of therapeutics which treats of the indications of the doses in which different medicines should be prescribed.

Pos′set. *Posse′tum.* Milk curdled with wine, treacle or any acid.

Poste′rior Annula′ris. An external interosseal muscle of the hand.

Posterior Auris. The retrahens auris muscle.

Posterior In′dicis Manus. An internal interosseal muscle of the hand.

Posterior Indicis Pedis. An external interosseal muscle of the foot.

Posterior Medii Dig′iti Manus. An external interosseal muscle of the hand.

Posterior Medii Digiti Pedis. An external interosseal muscle of the foot.

Posterior Ter′tii Digiti. The adductor tertii digiti muscle.

Posthe. The prepuce.

Posthet′omist *Posthet′omus;* from ποσθη, the foreskin, and τομη, incision. One who performs the operation of circumcision.

Posthi′a. Ποσθια. A sty on the eyelid; hordeolum.

Posthioplas′tic. *Posthioplas′ticus;* from ποσθιον, the prepuce, and πλασσω, to form. An operation for the restoration of the prepuce.

Posthi′tis. Inflammation of the prepuce.

Posthon′cus. Swelling of the prepuce.

Post′humous. From *post*, after, and *humus*, the ground. Occurring after death, as the publication of a work after the death of the author.

Posti′cus. Situated behind.

Post-Mortem. After death; applied to an examination of the body after death for the detection of the changes of structure produced by disease.

Post-Par′tum. After childbirth; also hemorrhage or any other occurrence ensuing after parturition.

Postposi′tion. *Posposit′io.* State of being put back or out of the regular place. In *Pathology* delay in the return of a paroxysm.

Po′table. *Potabi′lis.* Drinkable. Fit to be drank.

Pot′ash. Vegetable alkali; potassa; *gastrinum;* a hydrated protoxide of potassium.

Potash of Commerce. *Potassæ carbonas impurus.* Impure carbonate of potassa; pearlash.

Potas′sa. Potash. Potassa caustica.

Potassa-Alum. See Potassium. Sulphate of Alum. Potassa-alum is employed in prosthetic dentistry for hardening plaster casts or models, to prevent the plaster from adhering to the rubber during the vulcanizing process, and also to prevent the plaster from shrinking. It may be prepared for such use by adding two or three teaspoonfuls of the potassa-alum to six ounces of fresh water.

Potassa Caustica. Caustic potassa. See Potassa Fusa.

Potassa cum Calce. Potassa with lime, mechanically mixed.

Potassa Fu′sa. Fused Potash. Caustic Potash. The hydrate of potash, prepared by evaporating a solution of potash to dryness. It is a powerful caustic and is used for forming issues, &c.

Potassa Impura. Potash of commerce.

Potas′sæ Ace′tas. Acetate of potassa. Mildly cathartic and diuretic. Dose as a diuretic, ℈j to ʒj; as a cathartic, ʒij to ʒiij.

Potassæ Aqua Effervescens. Effervescing solution of potassa.

Potassæ Bicar′bonas. Bicarbonate of potash. Its use is the same as that of the carbonate, but it is less acrid.

Potassæ Bichro′mas. Bichromate of potash. In small doses it is an alterative; in large doses an irritant poison. Externally it is used as a caustic.

Potassæ Bisul′phas. Bisulphate of potassa.

Potassæ Bitar′tras. Bitartrate of potassa, or Cream of Tartar. It is cathartic, diuretic and refrigerant. Dose, ℥ss to ℥j as a purge.

Potassæ Car′bonas. Carbonate of potash, formerly called salt of tartar.

Potas′sæ Carbonas Impu′rus. Impure carbonate of potassa. Potash of commerce. Known in commerce by the name of pearlash.

Potassæ Carbonas Purus. Pure carbonate of potassa. Carbonate of potassa from crystals of tartar. Salt of tartar. Diuretic, antacid, and deobstruent. Dose, gr. x to ʒss, properly diluted.

Potassæ Chloras. Chlorate of potash. Prepared by passing an excess of chlorine through a solution of carbonate of potassa. It is a white salt of a cooling and slightly astringent taste. A refrigerant and diuretic, resolvent, and detergent. Dose of chlorate of potash, gr. x to gr. xxx. In *Dental Practice*, it is used in the treatment of mercurial and gangrenous stomatitis, and in erysipelatous inflammation of the mouth and fauces, especially in cancrum oris, inflammation of the gums, aphthæ, ulcers of tongue, both externally and internally. It is also very effectual in fetor of the breath. A mouth-wash of it is made by dissolving a teaspoonful of the salt in four ounces of water. For other dental uses, see *Gorgas' Dental Medicine.*

Potassæ et Sodæ Tartras. Tartrate of potassa and soda. Tartarized soda. Rochelle salt.

Potassæ Hydras. Hydrate of potassa. Caustic potash.

Potassæ Hydri′odas. Iodide of potassium. Hydriodate of potassa. See Iodide of Potassium.

Potassæ, Liq′uor of. Solution of potash. Made by boiling potash in lime. Dose, gtt. x to gtt. xxx.

Potassæ Nitras. Nitrate of potassa; nitre. Saltpetre. It is refrigerant, diuretic, and diaphoretic. Dose, gr. x to ʒss. It is employed in febrile and inflammatory affections, acute rheumatism, scurvy, purpura, hæmoptysis, dropsy, inflammatory sore throat; and in *Dental Practice* in threatened alveolar abscess introduced into the pulp-cavity in the form of powder, and in the form of a gargle for inflammatory conditions of mucous membrane.

Potassæ Nitras Purifica′tum. Purified nitrate of potassa.

Potassæ Perman′ganas. Permanganate of

potash. The metal manganese combined with potassa. A substance in needle shaped crystals of a deep purple color. It is used as an escharotic, and is a powerful disinfectant for destroying fetid odors from organic sources, and hence is useful in the treatment of diseases of the antrum, gangrenous ulcers, abscesses, carious bone, ulceration of mucous membrane, for correcting fetor of the breath, abscess of antrum, putrescent pulps, and pyorrhœa alveolaris.

Potas′sœ Sul′phas. Sulphate of potassa. Purgative and deobstruent. Dose as a purge, ʒss to ʒvj ; as a deobstruent, gr. x to ʒj.

Potassœ Tar′tras. Tartrate of potassa. Purgative. Dose, ʒj to ℥j in solution.

Potas′sii Bro′midum. Bromide of potassium. Formula, K Br. It occurs in white crystals freely soluble in water and slightly soluble in alcohol. Is composed of bromine, iron filings, carbonate of potash and water. Same use as iodide of potassium, but slower in effect. Dose, ℈j to ʒij. It is alterative and resolvent, stimulant and antispasmodic. In *Dental Practice* bromide of potassium is internally used in convulsions from teething, neuralgia where there is a syphilitic taint, and locally applied for diseases of dental pulp and periosteum. It is also employed to lessen irritability of the fauces in obtaining impressions of the parts in cleft palate, for the construction of an artificial velum. It has also been used for bleaching discolored teeth, but is not so effective as chlorine.

Potassii Cyanure′tum. See CYANURET OF POTASSIUM.

Potassii Ferrocyanure′tum. Ferrocyanuret of potassium. It is chiefly used in the preparation of hydrocyanic acid, Prussian blue, &c.

Potassii Iodi′dum. Iodide of potassium. Hydriodate of potassa. Formed by decomposing the iodide of iron by carbonate of potassa. Its use is the same as that of iodine in goitre, scrofulous affections, &c., but the iodide of potassium is considered a valuable remedy in secondary syphilis, rheumatism, lepra. Dose of the saturated solution from ♏vj to ♏xx ; of the dry salt from gr. ij to gr. x. Being less irritant, it possesses many advantages over iodine for internal use. It is also more soluble than iodine, and is absorbed more rapidly. In *Dental Practice*, iodide of potassium is employed in mercurial stomatitis, dental exostosis, facial neuralgia, convulsions of teething, caries and necrosis of bones of the jaws, diseases of the periosteum, etc. For dental application see *Gorgas' Dental Medicine.*

Potas′sii Sulphuret′um. Sulphuret of potassium. Liver of sulphur.

Potas′sium. Symbol, K. Atomic weight, 39. The metallic base of potassa. It has the low specific gravity of .865, it being the lightest known solid. It has a remarkable affinity for oxygen, igniting when thrown in water.

Potassium Sulphate of Alum. $K_2Al_2(SO_4)_4$. The alum of commerce, a valuable astringent used as a 5 per cent. solution for a lotion.

Po′telot. Sulphuret of molybdenum.

Po′tency. *Poten′tia.* Force ; physical power.

Po′tent. *Po′tens.* Powerful ; physically strong.

Poten′tial. *Potential′is ;* from *potens*, able. Opposed to actual. Potential cautery is a term applied to those therapeutic agents which are capable of destroying vital tissue by establishing a condition incompatible with vitality. See CAUTERY.

Po′tio. A potion.

Potio Cal′cis Carbona′tis. Chalk mixture.

Po′tion. *Potio ;* from *poto*, to drink. A liquid compound ; the same as mixture ; a medicated drink.

Potion, Pec′toral. Fifteen drops of dilute hydrocyanic acid, mixed with two fluid ounces of infusion of ground ivy, and one of syrup of althæa.

Potion, Rive′rius′. *Potio Efferves′cens antiemet′ica dicta Rive′rii*, of the Parisian Codex. A mixture of lemon juice and subcarbonate of potassa ; an effervescing beverage.

Pott's Disease. Caries of the bodies of the vertebræ, causing an angular curvature of the spine forward.

Po′tus. Drink.

Pouch. A small bag ; in *Pathology*, a morbid dilatation of any part of a canal.

Poul′tice. A cataplasm ; which see.

Pounce. Pulverized gum sandarach.

Pound. A weight consisting of twelve ounces troy, or sixteen avoirdupois. See WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Poupart's Ligament. *Ligamen′tum Poupar′tii.* The lower border of the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle of the abdomen, extending from the anterior spinous process of the ilium to the spine of the pubis.

Pow′der. In *Pharmacy*, a substance reduced to minute particles by pulverization.

Powder, Compound, of Chalk with Opium.

Cretæ opiatus. An anodyne astringent, composed of a mixture of compound powder of chalk, ℥ viss, and opium, ℈ iv.

Pox. Syphilis.

Pox, Chicken. Varicella.

Pox, Small. Variola.

Præcor′dia. From *præ*, before, and *cor*, gen. *cordis*, the heart. The forepart of the thoracic region.

Præcor′dial. Pertaining to the præcordia.

Prædor′sal. *Prædorsa′lis;* from *præ*, before, and *dorsum*, the back. Pertaining to the anterior surface of the dorsal region.

Præ′morse. Truncated.

Præ′via. See Placenta Prævia.

Prax′is. *Practice.* From πρασσω, to perform. Action, the practice of anything, as of medicine, or any of its branches.

Precip′itant. A reagent causing precipitation.

Precip′itate. A solid substance which, after having been dissolved, is separated from its solvent, and thrown to the bottom of the vessel, by adding a reagent; separation of a solid from a fluid.

Precipitate of Cassius, Purple. See Cassius, Precipitate.

Precipitate, Red. *Hydrar′gyri nitrico-oxidum.* The red oxide or protoxide of mercury.

Precipitate, White. *Hydrar′gyrum precipita′tum al′bum.* Ammoniated mercury.

Precipita′tion. *Præcipita′tio;* from *præcipito*, to cast down. The act by which any body separates from a liquid, in which it is held in solution, and falls to the bottom of the vessel.

Precoc′ity. Premature development of any faculty.

Precor′dial. Præcordial.

Precur′sory Symp′toms. The symptoms which indicate the approach of disease.

Predispos′ing. Acting under a slight exciting cause.

Predispos′ing Cause. That which creates a susceptibility to disease.

Predisposi′tion. *Prædisposit′io;* from *præ*, before, and *disponere*, to dispose. That constitution or condition of body which disposes it to take on a certain form or kind of diseased action.

Preforma′tive Membrane. Membrana preformativa. A membrane covering developing enamel, and which can be raised from the surface of the enamel by means of an acid capable of dissolving calcium carbonate and phosphate. See Membrana Preformativa.

Preg′nancy. *Utero-gesta′tion.* The state of a female from the moment of fecundation to parturition.

Preg′nant. With young or with child.

Prehen′sile. Adapted to seize or grasp, as the hand or teeth.

Prehen′sio. Catalepsy; epilepsy.

Prehen′sion. From *prehendere*, to lay hold of. The act of seizing, or taking hold. The prehension of food is accomplished by the mouth and its appendages, the teeth, lips and tongue. It is chiefly confined to the infant in the act of sucking, as this stage of the digestive process is but slightly employed in the adult.

Premature Labor. Labor occurring during the last three months of the natural term, but before its completion.

Premax′illary. Intermaxillary.

Premaxillary Bones. The small bones between the superior maxillary bones of the fœtus containing the incisor teeth.

Premo′lar. *Præ*, before, and *molaris*, molar. A term sometimes applied to the bicuspid teeth.

Premon′itory. The initial symptoms which indicate an on-coming disease.

Prepara′tion. *Præpara′tio.* That which is prepared by some process, as a pharmaceutical or anatomical preparation.

Prepared Chalk. *Creta præparata.* Chalk reduced to an impalpable powder by *levigation* and *elutriation.* It possesses antacid and absorbent properties, and is given in cases of acidity of the stomach, and sometimes diarrhœa. See Creta Præparata.

Prepared Sponge. Spongia Præparata; which see.

Prep′uce. *Præpu′tium.* The integuments that cover the glans penis.

Presbyon′osi. From πρεσβυς, old, and νοσος, disease. The diseases of advanced life or old age.

Presbyo′pia. From πρεσβυς, old, and ωψ, the eye. Long-sightedness. A defect of vision, common in old persons, by which objects near by are seen confusedly, whilst at remoter distances they are seen distinctly.

Presbyt′ia. Presbyopia.

Prescrip′tion. *Præscrip′tio;* from *præ*, before, and *scribere*, to write. The formula of a physician for the composition of medicine.

A compound prescription is divided into: 1. The *basis*, or active ingredient; 2. The *adjuvans*, which assists the operation of the former; 3. The *corrigens*, which is to correct anything injurious in the operation of the active ingredient; and, 4. The *constituens*, or mixture which is intended to give to the whole a convenient and agreeable form. But, ordinarily, prescriptions are more simple.

The following is the usual mode of making a prescription: ℞.—Potassæ nitratis, ʒ ij; mellis rosæ, f ʒ iv; infusi rosæ, f ℥ vss. Misce.

Presenta′tion. In *Obstetrics*, the part of the fœtus over the *os uteri*, which is felt on examination *per vaginam*, during the first stage of parturition. It is called *natural* when the vertex of the head, the feet, knees, or breech presents, and *preternatural* when any other part presents. In the latter case the operation of turning is necessary.

Prespi′nal. *Præspina′lis;* from *præ*, before, and *spina*, the spine. The anterior surface of the spine.

Pres′sure. *Pressu′ra.* The act of pressing; state of being pressed.

Pressure, Abdom′inal. A means of diagnosis in some diseases of the abdominal and thoracic organs.

Pretib′ial. *Prætibialis;* from *præ*, before, and *tibia*, the tibia. Before or in front of the tibia.

Priapis′cus. From πριαπος, the penis, A tent or bougie shaped like the penis.

Priap′ism. *Priapis′mus.* Constant and painful erection of the penis, occasioned by morbific causes.

Pria′pus. The penis.

Prickly Ash. Xanthoxylum. A shrub indigenous to the Northern, Middle, and Western States. The bark, root, and berries possess medicinal properties. The bark has an aromatic odor, and an acrid, bitter, pungent taste. An infusion of the recent root is said to be emetic and cathartic. In *Dental Practice*, the powder is often efficacious for the relief of odontalgia, and a tincture relieves soreness after the extirpation of the dental pulp. A decoction of the bark is useful as a wash for foul ulcers. Another species of Prickly Ash, *Ara′lia Spino′sa*, Angelica Tree, is found in the Southern States, and sometimes called "Toothache Tree," as a tincture of the bark affords relief in odontalgia.

Prickly Heat. *Lichen trop′icus.* A cutaneous affection, consisting of an eruption of numerous elevated papulæ, about the size of a pin's head, of a bright red color, and of an irregular shape, attended by an itching, stinging sensation. It is produced by the high temperature of summer, and occurs on the neck, various parts of the body, arms, and sometimes on the back of the hands.

Pri′mæ Vi′æ. The first passages. The stomach and intestinal canal, as distinguished from the lacteals, which are called the *secundæ viæ.*

Prima′lia. *Primus*, first. A term applied to a division or kingdom of organized bodies, including those of which the structure is altogether cellular, without vascularity, and which simply possess the power of reproduction without organs appropriated to respiration or circulation.

Pri′mary. *Prima′rius.* First in order of time. A term applied in *Pathology* to the first symptoms, causes, etc., of disease.

Primary Cell. Elementary, primordial or parent cell. The first cell developed in the formation of an organism, organ or tissue; the cell developed from a germ or germinal granule.

Primary Teeth. The teeth of first dentition.

Pri′mine. In *Botany*, the outermost covering of the ovule of plants.

Primip′ara. From *primus*, first, and *parere*, to bring forth. A female who brings forth for the first time.

Primit′iæ. The first waters discharged in parturition, which occurs previous to the extrusion of the fœtus.

Prim′itive Earths. Ten in number: Baryta, Strontia, Lime, Magnesia, Alumina or Clay, Silica, Glucina, Zirconia, Yttria, Florina.

Prince's Metal or **Prince Ru′pert's Metal.** An alloy of copper and zinc.

Prin′ciple. *Princip′ium.* In a *general sense*, that from which a thing proceeds; the beginning. In *Medicine*, that which serves as a basis for a system of practice. In *Chemistry*, a component part; also, a substance on the presence of which certain qualities, common to a number of bodies, depend. Thus, *oxygen* is an *acidifying* principle. In *Physiology*, the *proximate principles* of animal and vegetable bodies are the peculiar substances which result from particular modes of combination of ordinary matter, called *organic elements* or *compounds of organization.*

Principle, Coloring, of the Blood. A solid, insipid, inodorous substance of a red color; the immediate principle of animals which gives to the blood its red color. It has been found, on analysis, to contain iron, and it is to the presence of this agent that the red color of the blood is ascribed.

Principle, Digest′ive. Pepsin.

Principle, Imme′diate. A name given in *Chemistry* to substances obtained, in some measure, immediately from animals and vegetables by simple processes, composed of three or more elements, as the fatty principles, which are *stearin, elain, cholesterin,* &c.

Principle, Vital. See VITAL PRINCIPLE.

Principles, Prox′imate. Immediate principles; organic elements; compounds of organization.

Priono′des. From πριων, a saw, and ειδος, shape. Serrated. A term applied in *Anatomy* to the sutures of the cranium.

Pri′or. The first; anterior; applied in *Anatomy* to certain muscles and parts, from their situation.

Prior Annula′ris. An internal interosseous muscle of the hand.

Prior In′dicis. A muscle of the hand which draws the forefinger outwards.

Prior Indicis Pe′dis. The *adductor indicis pedis,* an external interosseous muscle of the foot.

Prior Me′dii. An external interosseous muscle of the hand.

Prior Medii Dig′iti. The prior medii.

Prior Medii Digiti Pedis. The *adductor medii digiti pedis,* an internal interosseous muscle of the foot.

Prior Min′imi Digiti. The *adductor minimi digiti,* an internal interosseous muscle of the foot.

Prior Ter′tii Digiti Pedis. The *adductor tertii digiti pedis;* also, an interosseous muscle of the foot.

Pri′sis. Grinding of the teeth, a symptom of disease; also trepanning.

Prism. A solid contained by planes of which the two that are opposite are equal, similar and parallel, and the others parallelograms.

Prismat′ic. Prism-shaped; applied also to the colors resulting from the action of a transparent prism on the solar beams.

Prismatic Spec′trum. See SPECTRUM.

Prisma′toid. Resembling a prism.

Pris′mos. Stridor dentium.

Private Parts. The genital organs.

Pro-. Before; a prefix signifying in front, or in advance of.

Pro re Nata. A term employed in *Prescriptions,* signifying occasionally, as circumstances may demand.

Pro′bang. A small rod of whalebone, with a piece of sponge or ivory, at one of its extremities, used to push extraneous bodies, which have lodged in the œsophagus, down into the stomach.

Probe. From *probo,* to try. A long, slender instrument employed by surgeons to explore and ascertain the depth of wounds.

Procar′dium. The pit of the stomach.

Procatarc′tic. *Procatarcti′cus;* from προκαταρχω, to go before. A term applied in *Pathology* to the remote or predisposing causes of disease.

Proc′ess. *Proces′sus.* From *procedo,* to go before. Applied, in *Anatomy,* to parts which are prolonged beyond others with which they are connected; an elevation projection or prominence on a bone; in *Chemistry,* the series of operations necessary for the attainment of any given result.

Proces′sus. A process.

Prochei′lon. *Prola′bium antila′bium.* From προ, before, and χειλος, a lip. The projecting margin of the lips.

Prociden′tia. From *procido,* to fall down. A prolapsus, or falling down of any part.

Procon′dylus. From προ, before, and κονδυλος, a condyle. The first joint of the finger next the metacarpus.

Procrea′tion. *Procrea′tio.* The act of begetting; fecundation; generation.

Proctal′gia. From πρωκτος, anus, and αλγος, pain. Pain in the anus.

Proctatre′sia. From πρωκτος, anus, and ατρησια, imperforation. Imperforated anus.

Proc′tica. From πρωκτος, anus. Disease of the anus without primary inflammation.

Procti′tis. Inflammation of the anus.

Protoc′ace. From πρωκτος, anus, and κακος, bad. A name given by Fuchs to an adynamic, inflammatory condition of the rectum, frequently terminating in gangrene, and said to be common in Peru and in many other parts of South America, and in some parts of Africa. The Portuguese call it *Bicho,* and *Bicho de cula,* and the people of Quito, *Mal* *de Valle.* In Africa it is called *Bitios de Kis.*

Proctoce'le. From πρωκτος, anus, and κηλη, hernia. Prolapsus ani, or more properly a hernia-like protrusion of the rectum through the anus.

Proctocystotom'ia. From πρωκτος, anus, κυστις, a pouch, and τεμνω, to cut. The operation of lithotomy by cutting into the bladder, through the septum lying between it and the rectum.

Proctoleucorrhœ'a. Proctorrhœa; which see.

Procton'cus. From πρωκτος, anus, and ογκος, swelling. Tumefaction of the anus.

Proctoparal'ysis. Paralysis of the muscular coat of the rectum.

Proctopto'sis. From πρωκτος, anus, and πτωςις, a falling down. Prolapsus ani.

Proctorrha'gia. From πρωκτοις, anus, and ρηγνυμι, to burst out. Hemorrhoidal flux.

Proctorrhœ'a. From πρωκτος, anus, and ρεω, to flow. A discharge of mucous from the anus.

Proc'tos. The anus.

Procto'sis. Proctocele.

Proctot'omy. Πρωκτος, the anus, and τεμνω, to cut. The operation for fistula in ano, &c.

Procum'bent. *Procumbens.* Lying down flat on the face.

Procynodon'tos. From προ, and κυνοδοντος, a canine or cuspid tooth. The projection of a cuspid tooth in the front of the dental arch—a common variety of irregularity.

Prod'romus. *Prod'romic.* From προ, before, and δπομος, course. The period which immediately precedes the attack of disease. Precursory.

Prod'uct. From *produco,* to produce. The tangible result of a chemical or pharmaceutical operation.

Produc'tio. An apophysis.

Production. A prolongation; a process; that which is produced.

Proe'lium. A press; a tourniquet.

Prœo'tia. Premature development of the sexual organs; genital precocity.

Proflu'via. A term applied in *Pathology* to all morbid discharges or fluxes.

Proflu'vium. From *profluo,* to run down. A discharge of flux.

Profun'dus. Deep-seated; also, the flexor profundus perforans muscle.

Profu'sio. A flow of fluids, as that of blood, without fever.

Proglos'sis. From προ, before, and γλωσσα, the tongue. The tip of the tongue.

Prog'nathous. From προ, before, and γναϑος, the jaw. Having a projecting jaw, as in the case where the teeth of the inferior maxillary shut in front of those of the superior.

Progno'sis. From προ, before, and γινωσκω, to know. The art of foretelling the future progress and termination of a disease from the symptoms.

Prognos'tic. The prediction of the termination of a disease. Pertaining to prognosis.

Prola'bium. Procheilum. The extreme prominent part of the lip.

Prolap'sus. From *prolabar,* to slip down. The falling down of a part of a viscus from its natural position.

Prolapsus Ani. The inversion and falling down of the lower part of the rectum.

Prolapsus Ir'idis. Protrusion of the iris through a wound in the cornea.

Prolapsus U'teri. A falling down of the uterus from relaxation.

Prolapsus U'vulæ. Relongation and elongation of the uvula. Staphylœdema.

Prolapsus Vagi'næ. Protrusion of the upper part of the vagina into the lower.

Prolecta'tion. *Prolectat'io.* The act of separating the finer parts of a body from the grosser.

Prolep'tic. From προ, before, and λαμβανω, to seize hold of. In *Medicine,* anticipating the usual time; applied to a periodical disease, the paroxysms of which return at an earlier period at every repetition.

Prolif'ic. *Proliferation. Prolificus.* From *proles,* offspring, and *facio,* to make. A term applied to man and animals which possess the faculty of procreating their species.

Prolig'erous. *Proligerus.* From *proles,* offspring, and *gero,* to carry. Bearing the offspring. A germ of proliferation.

Prome'topis. *Prometopid'ium.* From προ, before, and μετωπον, the forehead. The skin of the forehead.

Prom'inent. *Pom'inens.* Projecting.

Prominen'tia. Protuberance.

Prom'ontory. *Promonto'rium.* In *Anatomy,* a projection of the inner ear.

Promontory of the Sa'crum. The superior or projecting portion of the sacrum when *in situ* in the pelvis.

Prona′tion. *Pronatio.* From *pronus*, inclined forward. The turning of the palm of the hand downward.

Prona′tor. That which produces pronation; a name applied to two muscles of the forearm and hand.

Pronator Ra′dii Quadra′tus. A small fleshy muscle situated at the lower and inner part of the forearm.

Pronator Radii Teres. A muscle situated at the upper and anterior part of the forearm.

Prone. Having the face down; palm of hand turned downwards.

Pronerva′tio. An aponeurosis or tendon.

Pro′nus. Inclined forward; leaning, hanging, stooping, or bending downward.

Proof-spirit. A mixture of equal weights of absolute alcohol and water, the specific gravity of which is 0.930.

Prophylac′tic. *Prophylac′ticus.* A preservative; a preventive.

Prophylactic Medicine. Hygiene.

Prophylax′is. Preventive treatment.

Propor′tions, Def′inite. The proportions in which chemical substances which have a strong affinity for each other mutually combine.

Pro′prius. Proper. Applied in *Anatomy* to a muscle of the ear.

Propto′sis. From *προ*, and *πτωσις*, a falling. A falling or downward movement.

Pro′ra. The occiput.

Prosec′tor. From *proseco*, to cut. One who dissects a subject for anatomical demonstration.

Prosopal′gia. From *προσωπον*, the face, and *αλγος*, pain. Facial neuralgia.

Prosopan′tra. The frontal sinus.

Prosopantri′tis. Inflammation of the frontal sinus.

Prosoponeural′gia. From *προσωπον*, neuralgia. Neuralgia of the face.

Pro′sopon. *Προσωπον.* The face.

Pros′physis. Adhesion; applied in a limited sense to adhesion of the eyelids.

Pros′tasis. Abundance of excrementitious humors.

Pros′tate. *Prosta′tus;* from *προ*, before, and *ιστημι*, to stand. Standing before; jutting out.

Prostate Gland. A glandular, cordiform body, situated before the neck of the bladder and behind the bulb of the urethra.

Prostatelco′sis. From *προστατα*, prostate, and *ελκος*, an ulcer. Ulceration of the prostate gland.

Prostat′ic. Pertaining to the prostate gland.

Prostatic Concre′tions. Calculi of the prostate gland.

Prostatic Ure′thra. That portion of the urethra occupied by the prostate gland.

Prostat′icus Supe′rior. The compressor prostatæ; a muscle embracing the prostate gland and formed of the anterior fibres of the *Levator ani.*

Prostati′tis. Inflammation of the prostate gland.

Prostatoce′le. Prostatoncus.

Prostaton′cus. From *προστατα*, prostate, and *ογκος*, a tumor. Swelling of the prostate gland.

Pros′thesis. In *Surgery*, the replacement of a lost organ or part with an artificial substitute. In *Medicine*, an overlapping, as of one febrile paroxysm upon another.

Prosthesis, Den′tal. The replacement of the loss of one or more teeth with an artificial substitute. See Artificial Teeth.

Prosthetic. Pertaining to prosthesis.

Prosthetic Dentistry. The science and art of the replacement of natural teeth by artificial substitutes, or the replacement of other parts pertaining to the mouth by such substitutes. Commonly known as *Mechanical Dentistry.*

Prostom′ia. From *πορ*, before, and *στομα*, mouth. The commissure of the lips.

Prostra′tion. *Prostra′tio.* Depression of strength and partial loss of voluntary power over the muscles.

Protagon. From *πρωτος*, first. A nitrogenous glucoside containing phosphorus, and obtained from nerve-tissue.

Protec′tive. In *Medicine*, applied to a substance which protects the surface from extraneous irritation; for example, lead plaster for bed sores.

Proteids. From *πρωτος*, first. A general term for albumens and albuminoid constituents of the organism. The anhydrides of peptones, colloid and non-non-crystallizable, and lævogyrous. They are precipitated from solutions by alcohol and different metallic salts, coagulated by heat and mineral acids. They comprise the Native Albumens, the Globulins, the Derived Albumens or Albuminates, Fibrin, Peptones, Lardacein, and Coagulated or Vegetable Proteids.

Prote′iform. Having various forms.

Proteina′ceous Prin′ciples. Albuminous alimentary principles which yield protein, their composition being identical with that of the constitutents of the blood.

Protein. *Pro′teine.* From πρωτευω, to be first. A nitrogenous substance analogous to fibrin, and formed by the action of an alkaline hydrate on albumen, fibrin, or casein. This organic compound was described by Mulder as the basis of albumen, fibrin, casein, and gluten.

Pro′teinous. *Proteina′ceous.* Of or belonging to proteine.

Proth′esis. Prosthesis; which see.

Proto-. A prefix, from πρωτος, first, denoting, in *Chemistry,* the lowest degree in which one body unites with another; and in *Botany* and *Zoology,* the lowest or earliest form of a plant or animal.

Pro′toblast. From πρωτος, and βλαστος, a cell. A cell without a distinct wall.

Proto-Compound. A binary compound of single equivalents of salt-radical and baryl.

Prot′omus. A dissector.

Protopath′ic. *Protopath′icus;* from πρωτος, first, and παϑος, a disease. Idiopathic; primary disease.

Pro′tophyte. From πρωτος, first, and φυτον, a plant. A vegetable production of the lowest organization, as a cryptogamic plant; a fungus.

Pro′toplasm. Πρωτος, first, and πλασσω, to form. Sarcode, Blastema, Protoplast, Bioplasm, Germinal Matter. The mucilaginous, granular matter of the cell, which has the power of reproducing itself and forming new cells. The physical basis of life. The nitrogenous substance from which the cell-nucleus is formed.

Pro′toplast. Protoplasm. A primary formation. (See PROTOPLASM.)

Pro′tosalt. In *Chemistry,* the salt of a protoxide.

Protosul′phate. In *Chemistry,* a compound of sulphuric acid with a protoxide.

Protox′ide. From πρωτος, first, and *oxide.* The first or lowest degree of oxidation of a body capable of combining with oxygen in several different proportions. The oxide which has the smallest quantity of oxygen, when there are several different oxides of the same substance.

Protozo′a. From πρωτος, first, and ζωον, animal. The lowest class of animals, or those which have only the first step of organization.

Protrac′tor. In *Surgery,* an instrument for the removal of extraneous bodies from wounds.

Protu′berance. *Protuberan′tia;* from *pro,* before, and *tuber,* a puff, bunch, or projection. In *Anatomy,* irregularly rounded eminences on the surface of the bones, as the *occipital* and *parietal* protuberances. In *Pathology,* a swelling or tumor on the body.

Protuberan′tia. A protuberance.

Proud Flesh. Fungus. Any redundant growth of healthy granulation.

Proventric′ulus. From προ, before, and *ventriculus,* the stomach. In *Ornithology,* the bulbous expansion at the termination of the œsophagus above the gizzard of birds.

Prox′imal Surface. The surface of a tooth next to the median line. The surface or end of a bone next to the centre of the body.

Prox′imate. *Prox′imus.* Nearest; next in order. Immediate.

Proximate Anal′ysis. In *Chemistry,* the resolution of a substance into the secondary compounds of which it is composed; opposed to *ultimate analysis,* which consists in the resolution of a substance into its absolute elements.

Proximate Cause. That which immediately precedes and produces the effect.

Proximate Prin′ciples. The distinct compounds which exist ready formed in animals and vegetables, as albumen, fat, &c.; the elements of which proximate principles are composed are called *ultimate principles.* See PRINCIPLES.

Pru′na. An anthrax.

Pruri′go. *Pruri′tus;* from *prurio,* to itch. A term employed by Willan and Bateman to designate a genus of cutaneous diseases, characterized by a troublesome itching, and accompanied by an eruption of papulæ of nearly the same color as the adjoining cuticle, comprehending three species. 1. *Prurigo mitis,* which affects young persons, and is characterized by soft and smooth elevations of the cuticle, but without redness or much inflammation, except from violent friction, and attended with an itching sensation. When neglected it terminates in the itch. 2. *Prurigo formicans* usually affects adults, and the papulæ are sometimes larger and sometimes not so distinct as the first species, but attended with incessant and intolerable itching. The eruption is diffused over the whole body, except the face, feet, and palms of the hands, and sometimes terminates in a non-contagious pustular eruption. 3. *Prurigo senilis*, a disease somewhat similar to the second species of prurigo, though generally of a more permanent and aggravated form.

Pruri′tus. Itching: prurigo.

Prus′sian Blue. *Ferri ferrosesquicyani′dum.* Ferrocyanide of iron; ferrosesquicyanide of iron; a beautiful deep blue compound, much used as a pigment. The composition of the pure anhydrous Prussian blue is $3FeCy + 2Fe_2Cy_3$. In *Pharmacy* this salt is used in the preparation of hydrocyanic acid and the cyanuret of mercury. In *Medicine* it is sometimes used as a tonic and febrifuge.

Prus′siate. A combination of prussic acid with a base.

Prussiate of Iron. Prussian blue.

Prussiate of Pot′ash. Ferrocyanide, or ferrocyanuret of potassium, in the form of yellow crystals. It is much used as a test of the presence of metals, especially of iron, the peroxide of which it throws down from its solutions in the state of Prussian blue.

Prus′sic Acid. Hydrocyanic acid. It is a nervous sedative and the most deadly poison known. A single drop may cause death; minute doses of the diluted acid are sometimes administered in pulmonary affections.

Prus′sin. Cyanogen.

Psalloi′des. See Corpus Psalloides.

Psalte′rium. See Lyra.

Psellis′mus. From *ψελλιζω*, to stutter. Imperfect articulation of speech.

Pseudæsthe′sia. From *ψευδης*, false, and *αισϑανομαι*, to feel. Depraved feeling; imaginary sense of touch in parts which have long been removed, often experienced after the amputation of a limb.

Pseudarthro′sis. From *ψευδης*, false, and *αρϑρον*, a joint. A false joint.

Pseudo-. A prefix from *ψευδης*, false, denoting spuriousness.

Pseudo-Croup. Laryngismus stridulus; which see.

Pseudo-Membrane. A false membrane, consisting of an organized layer of effused lymph.

Pseudo-Phthis′is. Emaciation resulting from other causes than tubercles of the lungs.

Pseudo-Pleuri′tis. Pleurodynia.

Pseudo-Rhon′chus. A sound heard during respiration like the ordinary rhonchi in the air-passages, but which is exterior to these, as in the case of *pleural pseudo-rhonchi.*

Pseudoblep′sis. From *ψευδης*, false, and *βλεψις*, sight. Perverted vision; depraved sight, in which objects appear different from what they are.

Pseudocye′sis. False conception.

Pseudodos′mia. False or perverted sense of smell.

Pseu′dopods. *Pseudopo′da*; from *ψευδης*, false, and *πους*, foot. A tribe of polygastric infusoria, in which the body, by various contractions and changes of form, produces pediform processes.

Pseudorex′ia. False or perverted appetite.

Pseudy′men. False membrane.

Psilo′thra. Depilatory application.

Pso′æ. The loins; also, the name of two pairs of muscles of the loins.

Pso′as. From *ψοαι*, the loins. Belonging to the loins. Applied to two muscles of each loin, the *psoas magnus* and *parvus.*

Psoas Abscess. Lumbar abscess.

Psoas Mag′nus. A long, thick muscle, situated on the anterior and lateral parts of the lumbar vertebræ.

Pso′as Par′vus. A muscle situated anterior to the psoas magnus.

Psoi′tis. Inflammation of the psoæ muscles.

Psolon′cus. Swelling of the penis, or glans penis.

Pso′ra. Scabies; itch.

Psora Lepro′sa. Psoriasis.

Psorelco′ma. *Ψωρα*, the itch, and *ελκωμα*, an ulcer. A scabious ulcer.

Psorelco′sis. Scabious ulceration.

Psori′asis. *Ψωρα*, the itch. A cutaneous eruption, consisting of patches of rough amorphous scales, sometimes continuous, and sometimes in separate patches, varying in size: of an irregular figure, and attended with chaps in the skin. It has, according to Dr. Willan, the following varieties: 1. *Psoriasis guttata*, which consists of irregular patches of laminated scales, with little or no inflammation. 2. *Psoriasis diffusa*, consisting of large, irregularly circumscribed, reddish patches upon the skin, which are rough, fissured, with scales interspersed, and wrinkled. It appears most frequently on the cheeks, temples, upper eyelids, corners of the eyes, neck, chin, external ear, the back of the forearm, hand, and fingers, sometimes causing the nails to crack and exfoliate. It also affects the fleshy part of the lower extremities. 3. *Psoriasis gyrata*, characterized by slight cutaneous scales, distributed in narrow patches of a circular or semi-circular form, with vermiform appendages. 4. *Psoriasis palmaria,* an obstinate species of tetter, mostly confined to the palms of the hands. 5. *Psoriasis labialis,* characterized by scaliness of the skin, intermixed with fissures and chaps, and is often wholly confined to the lip. 6. *Psoriasis scrotalis,* consisting of scaliness of the scrotum, attended with heat, redness, tension, and itching. 7. *Psoriasis infantilis,* characterized by scaly patches of various sizes, on the cheeks, chin, breast, back, nates, and thighs, occurring between the ages of two months and two years. 8. *Psoriasis inveterata,* consisting of scaliness of the skin generally, which becomes harsh, dry, thickened, red and deeply furrowed.

Pso′ricus. Pertaining to psora.

Psorophthal′mia. From ψωρα, the itch, and οφθαλμος, the eye. *Ophthalmia tarsi.* Inflammation of the eyelids, attended with itching and ulceration.

Psycha′gogues. From ψυχη, life, soul, and αγω, to move. Medicines which resuscitate, as in cases of syncope.

Psy′che. The mind or soul.

Psychiatri′a. From ψυχη, mind, and ιατρεια, healing. Treatment of mental disease.

Psy′chical. Relating to the mind, or mental endowments. Also, sometimes applied to analogous phenomena in the lower animals.

Psychol′ogy. *Psycholog′ia;* from ψυχη, the mind, and λογος, a discourse. A treatise on the moral or intellectual faculties. Mental philosophy.

Psydra′cium. From ψυδρακια, a pustule. A small, irregularly circumscribed pustule, which terminates in a laminated scab.

Ptar′mic. Πταιρω, to sneeze. Causing to sneeze; sternutatory.

Ptar′micus. From πταιρω, to sneeze. An errhine; a sternutatory.

Pteryg′ium. *Pteryg′ion;* from πτερυξ, a wing. An excrescence, of a triangular shape, occurring in the inner canthus of the eye, and from thence extending over the cornea.

Pter′ygoid. *Pterygoï′dei; pterygoideus;* from πτερυξ, a wing, and ειδος, resemblance. Resembling the wing of a bird.

Pterygoid Artery. The superior pharyngeal artery; also, the branches furnished to the pterygoid muscle.

Pterygoid Bone. The sphenoid bone.

Pterygoid Canal. The narrow channel which traverses the base of the pterygoid process.

Pterygoid Fossa. The depression between the alæ of the pterygoid process.

Pterygoid Muscles. The pterygoideus externus and the pterygoideus internus; which see.

Pterygoid Nerves. The Vidian nerves; also, the branches of the inferior maxillary, distributed to the pterygoid muscles.

Pterygoid Process′es. The descending processes of the sphenoid bone.

Pterygoide′us. Pterygoid.

Pterygoideus Exter′nus. A muscle arising from the outward surface of the external plate of the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone, from the tuberosity of the superior maxilla, and from the ridge on the sphenoid bone, separating the zygomatic from the pterygoid fossa, and inserted into the inner side of the neck of the lower jaw.

Pterygoideus Inter′nus. A muscle arising tendinous and fleshy from the internal surface of the pterygoid plate, filling up the greater part of the pterygoid fossa, and inserted tendinous and fleshy in the inner face of the angle of the lower jaw and capsular ligaments of the articulation.

The *Pterygoideus externus* and *internus* are the great agents concerned in producing the grinding motion of the jaws, and this they do by acting alternately.

The external one is triangular, having its base at the pterygoid process, and running outward and backward to the neck of the condyle. When the pair act together, the lower jaw is thrown forward. The internal is strong and thick, placed on the inside of the ramus of the jaw, and running downward and backward to the angle. When it and its fellow act together, the jaw is drawn forward and closed. Dr. T. B. Gunning believed these muscles to be concerned in opening the jaws.

Pterygoideus Major. The pterygoideus internus muscle.

Pterygoideus Minor. The pterygoideus externus muscle.

Pterygo′ma. A wing; a pendulous body.

Pter′ygo-Pal′atine. Belonging or relating to the pterygoid process and palate.

Pterygo-Pharynge′us. The constrictor pharyngeus superior.

Pter′yx. A wing; ala.

Ptilo′sis. From πτιλος, bald. *Madarosis.* Loss of the eyelashes, caused by chronic inflammation.

Pti′san. Mucilaginous pectoral drinks.

Ptomaines. Putrefactive alkaloids of both animal and vegetable origin, which are formed during the putrefaction of organic matter. Some are poisonous, but the greater number not so.

Pto′sis. From *πιπτω*, to fall. Prolapsus, or falling of the upper eyelids. This affection has been relieved by the extraction of carious teeth.

Ptosis Ir′idis. A prolapsus of the iris through a wound in the cornea.

Ptosis Pal′pebrœ. Inability to raise the upper eyelid.

Ptyal′agogue. A sialagogue.

Pty′alin. *Ptyaline.* An albuminous constituent of the saliva, but in such a state of change as to act the part of a ferment. It has the property of changing starch into dextrine and a sugar known as *ptyalose.* Upon its presence the peculiar properties of this liquid appear to depend. Without being identical with albumen and casein, according to Professor Lehmann, it closely resembles both.

Pty′aline. The saliva; one of the constituent ferments of the saliva. See *Ptyalin.*

Pty′alism. *Ptyalis′mus;* from *πτυαλιζω*, to spit. Salivation; an increased secretion of saliva, arising either from the use of masticatories, sialagogues, or from constitutional causes.

Ptyalism, Mercu′rial. Mercurial salivation. See Salivation, Mercurial.

Ptyaloph′thisis. *Πτυαλον*, spittle, and *φθισις*, a wasting. Wasting from excessive salivation.

Pty′alore. See *Ptyalin.*

Pty′alum. Saliva, mucous spittle.

Pty′alun. *Πτυαλον.* Saliva.

Ptys′ma. *Πτυσμα*, spittle. Sputum; which see.

Ptys′magogue. From *πτυσμα*, saliva, and *ογω*, to drive. Expectorant; a sialagogue.

Puber′tas. The age of puberty.

Pu′berty. The period of life when an individual becomes capable of propagation. The stage of puberty occasions such a degree of nervous change or aberration, as to affect the quality of such of the permanent teeth—the third molars, for example—as have not completed their formation at this age. The inferior quality of the third molars has been ascribed by some to the disturbances of puberty affecting the nervous centres concerned in the development of such teeth.

Pu′bes. The lower part of the hypogastric region, which, after the age of puberty, is covered with hair.

Pubes′cence. The state of a youth who has arrived at puberty, or the state of puberty. In *Botany,* the short hairs or down which partially covers the cuticle of leaves.

Pubes′cent. Covered with soft wool or hair.

Pu′bic. *Pubiœ′us.* Belonging to or concerning the pubis.

Pubic Arch. The arch at the anterior part of the inferior circumference of the pelvis, formed by the union of the two *ossa pubis.*

Pubic Articula′tion. The symphysis pubis.

Pubic Lig′aments. The two ligaments, called the *anterior* and *inferior* pubic, by which the two *ossa pubis* are connected.

Pubic Re′gion. *Re′gio pubis.* The centre of the hypogastric region.

Pu′bis Os. The anterior portion of the os innominatum, but a separate bone in the fœtal pelvis.

Puden′da. The genital organs.

Pudenda Viro′rum. *Vir,* man. Male organs of generation.

Pudend′agra. Pain, or any disease in the genital parts.

Puden′dum. *Pudenda;* from *pudere,* to be ashamed. The parts of generation.

Pudendum Muliebre. The female parts of generation; the vulva.

Pudibil′ia. From *pudere,* to be ashamed. The genital organs of the male.

Pu′dic. *Pudi′cus.* That which causes shame. Belonging to the pudenda.

Pudic Ar′teries. The arteries distributed to the parts of generation.

Pudic Nerve. A branch derived from the sacral plexus, and distributed to the genital organs.

Pu′erile. *Pueri′lis;* from *puer,* a child. A term applied to loud respiration when heard through the stethoscope, as in healthy children.

Pueril′itas. Dotage; senile delirium, or imbecility.

Puer′pera. From *puer,* a child, and *parere,* to bring forth. A lying-in woman; one recently delivered.

Puer′peral. Pertaining to child-birth, as *puerperal convulsions.*

Puerperal Convul′sions. Convulsions of parturient women.

Puerperal Fever. Any fever occurring during the puerperal state, but generally restricted to a malignant form of peritonitis, occurring usually about the third day after childbirth.

Puf′finess. Inflation of the integuments, caused by an effusion of air, extravasation of blood, or accumulation of serum.

Pugil′lus. From *pugnus*, the fist. The eighth part of a handful.

Pulica′ris. A cutaneous eruption resembling gnat-bites; applied, also, to diseases attended by such eruptions.

Pul′mo. The lung; which see.

Pulmom′eter. An instrument for measuring the capacity of the lungs.

Pul′monary. *Pulmona′lis.* Belonging or relating to the lungs.

Pulmonary Ar′tery. The artery which carries the blood from the right ventricle of the heart to the lungs.

Pulmonary Circula′tion. See Circulation.

Pulmonary Consump′tion. Phthisis pulmonalis.

Pulmonary Plexus. The bronchial plexus.

Pulmonary Transpira′tion. The aqueous vapor thrown out in expiration.

Pulmonary Veins. The veins which receive the blood from the minute extremities of the pulmonary artery, unite into four trunks and empty themselves into the left auricle of the heart.

Pulmon′ic. Belonging or relating to the lungs; applied to individuals suffering from pulmonary disease.

Pulmoni′tis. See Pneumonitis.

Pulp. *Pulpa.* In *Anatomy* the soft and vascular part of a tooth situated in the central chamber of the organ; also the rudiment of a tooth.

Pulp-Cavity. The cavity in a tooth containing the pulp.

Pulp, Dental. See Dental Pulp; also Teeth, Development of.

Pulp-Nodule. A deposit of calcareous matter originating in the veins of the dental pulp as a result of venous congestion or hyperæmia. These nodules are of an irregular form, and are made up of an aggregation of smaller nodules. They are more abundant in the teeth of the middle-aged and the old, and especially in teeth subject to abrasion.

Pulp of the Fingers. The fleshy ends of the fingers.

Pulp of Tooth. See Dental Pulp.

Pul′pa Den′tis. A dental pulp.

Pulpal′gia. From *pulpa*, and *αλγος*, pain. Pain in tooth pulp.

Pulp′amen. A pulp.

Pulpi′tis. From *pulpa* and *itis*, inflammation of dental pulp. The causes of pulpitis are exposure of the pulp by decay, abrasions of the teeth, mechanical violence, carelessness of the burr in the preparation of cavities in teeth for filling, &c. The pulp will recover from a restricted form of inflammation if placed in a good hygienic condition.

Pul′satile. *Pulso*, to beat, to throb. Beating; pulsating.

Pulsa′tion. *Pulsa′tio.* The beating of the heart and arteries; also the beating of an inflamed part.

Pulse. *Pulsus.* From *pulso*, to beat. The pulse is produced by the action of the heart, this organ taking the blood from the large veins and forcing it into the arteries. The pulse is generally felt at the wrist by pressing the fingers upon the radial artery. A great number of characters of pulse have been enumerated; as a *strong pulse*, a *hard pulse*, a *soft pulse*, a *tense pulse*, a *weak pulse*, a *quick pulse*, a *natural pulse*, with numerous other varieties. By a *strong pulse* is meant one which resists compression by the finger,—in inflammatory affections, especially of the parenchyma of solid viscera, as lungs and liver, in the active hemorrhages. In plethoric and strong individuals any derangement of the circulation will cause it. By a *weak pulse* is meant one easily compressible,—disease with prostration, nervous and chronic affections, diseases of old men, children and women. A *full* or *large pulse*, where the volume of artery seems increased,—natural pulse of plethoric and tall persons, cerebral congestion and apoplexy, cardiac disease. A *small* or *low pulse* is the opposite of full,—peritonitis, pericarditis, inflammation of stomach, intestines, bladder, &c., in nervous affections, in chlorosis, &c. By a *slow pulse*, less than the standard. By *tense* or *corded*, a pulse which is hard, sharp, or contracted, giving a vibratory sensation to the fingers,—in sanguine congestions, active hemorrhages, neurosis, lead colic, &c. By a *soft pulse* is meant one compressible or liquid, yielding readily to pressure,—in adynamic affections. By a *quick pulse*, one where there is rapidity of each stroke. A *natural pulse* is one that is equal and regular in strength and frequency.

The pulse is more frequent in persons of an excitable temperament than in those of an opposite character, and usually more frequent in women than in men. The pulse of an adult at rest, and in perfect health, is from 65 to 75 beats per minute. An infant at birth has from 120 to 140 pulsations per minute; a child a year old, from 110 to 120; at three years old, from 90 to 100; at ten years, from 80 to 85 or 90; at puberty, about 80.

There is a frequent pulse in febrile and inflammatory disease, hemorrhages, &c., slow or infrequent in apoplexy, acute tubercular meningitis, some adynamic affections, sometimes in diseases of the heart. Unequal, double in beat or dicrotus in convalescence.

Pulse′lessness. Failure of the pulse.

Pulsile′gium. *Pulsim′eter.* An instrument for measuring the frequency and force of the pulse.

Pulsiman′tia. Prognosis by the pulse.

Pulsim′eter. Pulsilegium.

Pul′sus. The pulse.

Pulsus Cor′dis. The impulse of the heart.

Pulsus Di′crotus. A pulse which conveys the impression to the fingers of a double pulsation; a rebounding pulse.

Pulsus Serri′nus. A pulse in which some of the beats are strong and others weak.

Pulsus Sudora′lis. A pulse indicating the approach of perspiration.

Pulsus Tar′dus. A slow pulse.

Pulsus Vac′uus. A pulse which conveys the sensation of emptiness of the artery.

Pulsus Veno′sus. *Pulsus vena′rum.* The pulsation sometimes felt in the jugular vein, occasioned by the regurgitation of some of the blood from the right ventricle to the right auricle, indicating obstruction of the pulmonary arteries.

Pulta′ceous. Macerated; nearly fluid; having the consistence of porridge.

Pul′tice. A poultice.

Pulver. A medicinal substance in a state of very fine division.

Pulveriza′tion. *Pulveriza′tio.* The operation of reducing hard substances to powder.

Pulver′ulent. In the state of a powder.

Pulvi′nar. *Pulvina′rium.* A medicated pillow.

Pulvinar Hu′muli. A pillow of hops, sometimes employed in mania.

Pul′vis. A powder; a substance reduced by pulverization into a powder.

Pulvis Al′oes Compos′itus. Ph. L. Compound powder of aloes.

Pu′mex. Pumice.

Pum′ice. A porous, volcanic substance, consisting chiefly of silica and alumina. It is sometimes used in a finely pulverized state, in connection with other ingredients, as a dentifrice. It is also used in the process of finishing pieces of mechanical dentistry.

Pumil′io. *Pu′milus.* A dwarf; which see.

Punch. *Rhizagra;* from *pungere*, to prick. An instrument sometimes employed in the extraction of teeth. It is called by the French *pied-de-biche* (hind's foot), and consists of a steel shaft, fixed in a bulbous handle, parallel to its length; the extremity bent a little downward, bifurcated and grooved upon its upper surface. Also, a steel instrument, with a small hardened point, used for making holes through thin plates of softer metal, as the *backings of mineral teeth*, for the platina rivets.

Punch. An alcoholic drink composed of spirit, lemon-juice, and sugar.

Punch-Forceps. In *Mechanical Dentistry*, an instrument resembling a pair of forceps, employed for punching holes through the metallic backings for the pins of mineral plate teeth.

Punc′ta. Plural of *Punctum*, a point. Points.

Puncta Lachryma′lia. Lachrymal points. Two small orifices at the edges of the eyelids near the inner angle of the eye.

Puncta Ossificatio′nis. Points of ossification.

Punc′tate. Dotted; punctured.

Punctic′ulæ. Petechiæ.

Punc′tum. From *pungere*, to prick. A point; a stitch.

Punc′tum Cœ′cum. A spot in the centre of the retina, where the central artery enters the eye. Also called Porus Opticus.

Punctum Sa′liens. The first point developed after the fecundation of the germ.

Punctu′ra. A puncture; also, paracentesis.

Punc′ture. *Punctu′ra.* A wound or hole made by a small pointed instrument. Also, the act of perforating with a small pointed instrument.

Puncture, Electro and *Galvano.* An operation to introduce electricity and galvanism to deep tissues. Needles are used which have a small ring to which the wire of the pole of the battery is attached. In their application two needles are introduced, one at either extremity of the organ, and the two are then connected with the poles of the battery.

Punc′tured Wound. A wound made

by a long pointed instrument, penetrating to a considerable depth.

Punc′turing. Piercing with a small pointed instrument.

Pun′gent. Sharp; stinging; biting; acrid.

Punk. A species of fungus, the *Boletus igniarius*, used as a tinder. Prepared punk is also used in Dentistry, for drying cavities preparatory to introducing the filling. See BOLETUS IGNIARIUS.

Pu′pa. *Pupe.* An insect in the third, or last state but one, of its existence.

Pu′pil. *Pupil′la.* The opening of the iris, through which the rays of light pass.

Pupil, Artificial. An opening formed through the iris after it is closed.

Pupil, Closure of the. See SYNEZIZIS.

Pupil′læ Velum. The pupillary membrane.

Pupilla′ris. Pupillary.

Pupillaris Membra′na. The pupillary membrane.

Pu′pillary. *Pupillaris;* from *pupilla*, the pupil. Belonging to the pupil.

Pu′pillary Mem′brane. Membrana pupillaris; which see.

Pur′blindness. Dimness of sight. See MYOPIA.

Purgamen′tum. A purge.

Purga′tion. *Purga′tio.* Catharsis; the action of purgative medicine.

Purgatio′nes. The menses.

Purg′ative. From *purgare*, to cleanse. A medicine which increases very considerably the alvine evacuations; less active than a cathartic, but more potent than a laxative.

Purge. A purgative.

Purg′ing. A diarrhœa; preternatural evacuation of the intestines.

Purif′icans. Purifying.

Purifican′tia. A term applied in *Therapeutics* to medicines that cleanse or purify the blood.

Pu′riform. *Purifor′mis;* from *pus*, and *forma*, resemblance. That which resembles or has the character of pus.

Purple Powder of Cassius. *Aurum stanno puratum.* See CASSIUS PRECIPITATE.

Pur′ples. Purpura Hæmorrhagica; which see.

Pur′pura. A purple color. Livid spots upon the skin, occasioned by an extravasation of blood and attended by debility and pains in the limbs; miliary or spotted fevers.

Purpura Al′ba. A term applied by some writers to miliary fever, when the pustules are white. When the pustules are red it is termed *purpura rubra.*

Purpura Contagio′sa. The occurrence of petechiæ in typhoid fevers.

Purpura Hæmorrhag′ica. Land scurvy. In this species, the spots are of different sizes, irregular shape, of a livid color, and interspersed with marks resembling those left by the strokes of a whip, appearing on the thighs, arms, and trunk of the body; with a tendency to hemorrhage from the gums, nostrils, throat, tongue, and inside of the cheeks and lips, and sometimes from the external ear, inside of the eyelids and from the viscera. The disease is attended with great debility and languor, and may continue for months or years.

Purpura Nau′tica. Sea scurvy. See SCORBUTUS.

Purpura Seni′lis. A kind of purpura which affects elderly women, characterized by the appearance of purple spots of an irregular form and varying in size, on the outside of the forearm.

Purpura Sim′plex. This consists of numerous petechiæ, without much constitutional disturbance. At times it is accompanied by languor, pain in the limbs, and shallowness of complexion.

Purpura Ur′ticans. This consists of circular elevations of the cuticle which gradually dilate, and in a short time subside, assuming a darker and ultimately a livid appearance.

Purpu′rate. A combination of purpuric acid with a salifiable base.

Purpu′reus. Purple.

Purpu′ric Acid. An acid obtained from uric or lithic acid, having a remarkable tendency to form *red* or *purple*-colored salts with alkaline bases.

Purpu′rin or **Pur′purine.** A red pigment of urine.

Pur′ring Trem′or. A peculiar vibration communicated to the hand in those states of the heart and arteries, in which the *bellows* or *rasp* sound is detected by auscultation, which is compared to the purring of the cat.

Pursiness. Obesity.

Pu′rulent. *Purulen′tus;* from *pus.* A term applied to all collections of matter which consist of pus, and to diseases characterized by its formation; consisting of pus; the nature of pus.

Purulent Infiltra′tion. Gray hepatization of the lungs.

Pus. Matter. Depraved white blood corpuscles. The yellowish white opaque creamy liquid, of morbid origin, the product of suppuration; consisting of innumerable nucleated cells floating in a clear liquid. Pus is classed as healthy or laudable, and bad or offensive, the former being inodorous, non-irritating to the tissues, or at least tolerated by them; the latter offensive, ichorous, sanious, irritating; probably a more depraved condition of the first, or a condition in which not only molecular change has taken place, but partial decomposition set in.

Pus, Diagno′sis of. Fluctuation on digital examination. In the antrum a sense of weight, fullness, &c. Pus from dead bone is always offensive.

Pus, Laudable. Healthy pus. That discharged from wounds and ulcers in the healing state; or from abcesses, the result of phlegmonous inflammation.

Push. A pustule.

Pusilla′tum. *Pusula′tum;* from *pusillus,* small. A coarse powder.

Pus′tula O′ris. Aphthæ.

Pustula′tion. A condition characterized by the formation and development of pustules.

Pus′tule. *Pus′tula;* from *pus,* matter. An elevation of the cuticle, sometimes of a globate, and sometimes of a conical form, with an inflamed base, containing pus or lymph.

Putre′do. Hospital gangrene; putrefaction.

Putrefac′tion. *Putrefac′tio;* from *putrefacio,* to make rotten. The decomposition of organized matter, attended with a fetid exhalation. Putrefactive fermentation.

Putrefac′tive Fermenta′tion. Decomposition evolving ammonia.

Putres′cent. *Putres′cens.* Becoming putrid, or pertaining to the process of putrefaction.

Putres′cent Pulp. A putrid or gangrenous condition of the dental pulp, demanding antiseptic treatment.

Pu′trescine. A thin, watery, clear fluid which is closely related to dead matter—cadaverine.

Putrescen′tia. Putrefaction.

Pu′trid. An epithet applied to some affections, as typhus fever, which exhibit the characters of putridity.

Putrid Fever. See TYPHUS.

Putrid′itas. Putridity.

Putrid′ity. Putrefaction.

Pu′trilage. *Putrila′go.* The putaceous matter thrown off from certain gangrenous and other ulcers.

Pyæ′mia or **Pyohæ′mia.** Πυον, pus, and *αιμα,* blood. An infective disease caused by the absorption of septic products, with the formation of secondary or embolic abscesses. Purulent blood, or a state of the blood in which pus globules are found floating among the blood disks.

Pyæm′ic or **Pyem′ic.** Relating to Pyæmia.

Pyec′chysis. An effusion of pus.

Pyeli′tis. From πυελος, pelvis, and *itis,* signifying inflammation. Inflammation of the pelvis and calyces of the kidney.

Pyemia, Pyemic. See PYÆMIA.

Pye′sis. Suppuration.

Pyg′my. A dwarf.

Py′icus. Belonging to pus.

Py′in. A peculiar substance derived from pus, and resembling mucin.

Pylemphraxis. From πυλη, porta, a gate, and εμφραξις, obstruction. Obstruction of the vena portæ.

Pylor′ic. *Pylor′icus.* Belonging or relating to the pylorus.

Pyloric Artery. A branch of the hepatic, distributed to the pylorus and lesser curvature of the stomach.

Pylo′rus. From πυλη, an entrance, and ωρεω, to guard. The lower orifice of the stomach is so called because it closes the entrance into the intestinal canal.

Pyoblen′nic. Same as Muco-purulent.

Pyoblennorrhœ′a. A flow of purulent mucus.

Pyochez′ia. From πυον, pus, and χεζω, to go to stool. Purulent diarrhœa.

Pyocœ′lia. From πυον, pus, and κοιλια, the belly. An accumulation of pus in the abdominal cavity.

Pyocys′tis. From πυον, pus, and κυστις, a cyst. A cyst containing purulent matter, especially in the lungs. See VOMICA.

Pyo′des. Purulent.

Pyoëm′esis. From πυον, pus, and εμησις, vomiting. Vomiting pus.

Pyogen′ia. *Pyogen′esis;* from πυον, pus, and γενεσις, generation. The elaboration of pus; the theory of the manner of its formation.

Pyogen′ic. *Pyogen′icus.* Connected with the formation of pus.

Pyohæ′mia. *Pyœ′mia.* From *πυον*, pus, and *αιμα*, blood. Alteration of the blood by pus.

Py′oid. From *πυον*. Of the nature of pus.

Pyome′tra. From *πυον*, pus, and *μητρα*, womb. A collection of pus in the womb.

Pyon. *Πυον.* Pus.

Pyophthal′mia. *Pyophthal′my.* Purulent ophthalmia.

Pyop′tysis. From *πυον*, pus, and *πτυω*, to spit. Spitting of pus.

Pyorrhag′ia. From *πυον*, pus, and *ρηγνυμι*, to brush out. A sudden and copious discharge of pus, or purulent matter.

Pyorrhœ′a. From *πυον*, pus, and *ρεω*, to flow. A discharge of purulent matter.

Pyorrhœa Alveolaris. See Alveolar Pyorrhœa.

Pyo′sis. Suppuration; the formation of pus.

Pyotu′ria. Pyuria.

Pyou′ria. Pyuria, which see.

Pyral′lolite. A white or greenish mineral consisting essentially of silica. It undergoes various changes of color when exposed to heat.

Pyr′amid. *Pyr′amis.* In *Anatomy*, a small bony protuberance in the cavity of the tympanum.

Pyram′idal. *Pyramida′lis.* Having the form of a pyramid.

Pyramida′le Os. The cuneiform bone.

Pyramida′lis Abdom′inis. A small muscle of a pyramidal shape, situated in front of the abdomen.

Pyramidalis Facie′i. Levator labii superioris alæque nasi.

Pyramidalis Fem′oris. See Pyriformis.

Pyramidalis Na′si. A thin triangular prolongation of the occipito-frontalis, situated over the nose.

Pyra′mids of Malpig′hi. The papillæ of the kidney.

Py′retic. From *πυρετος*, fever. Pertaining to or affected with fever.

Pyrec′tica. From *πυρετος*, fever. Fevers. The first order in the class *Hœmatica* of Dr. Good.

Py′ren or **Py′rene.** A colorless crystalline substance obtained from pitch.

Pyrene′ite. A mineral found in limestone, supposed to be a variety of garnet.

Pyre′thrin. A resinous substance found in the root of the pellitory of Spain.

Pyre′thrum. *Pellitory.* The Pharmacopœial name for the root of the Anacyclus pyrethrum. It is a sialagogue and an energetic local irritant. Dose as a masticatory, gr. xxx to ʒj. Applied to the skin, it acts as a rubefacient. It is used in the form of tincture for the relief of toothache, and also chewed for the relief of neuralgic affections of the face. Combined with other remedies it has been used as a stimulant to the gums and mucous membrane. An alcoholic extract has been used as a local application to carious teeth, with a view to its benumbing effect before filling. An ingredient of Harris's Gum Wash. An ethereal oil of pyrethrum is both pleasant and efficacious in odontalgia.

Pyre′thrum Parthe′nium. *Feverfew.* It is tonic. Dose, gr. iij to x.

Pyret′ic. *Pyret′icus;* from *πυρ*, fire. Pertaining to or affected with fever.

Pyretico′sis. A febrile disease.

Pyretog′raphy. *Pyretograph′ia;* from *πυρετος*, fever, and *γραφη*, a description. A description of fevers.

Pyre′tos. Fever.

Pyrex′ia. From *πυρ*, fire. Fever.

Pyrex′iæ. Febrile diseases.

Pyrex′ial. *Pyrexia′lis.* Febrile.

Pyr′iform. *Pyrifor′mis;* from *pyrum*, a pear, and *forma*, resemblance. Pear-shaped.

Pyrifor′mis. In *Anatomy*, a small muscle of the pelvis, situated under the glutæus maximus.

Pyri′tes. Minerals presenting a whitish or yellowish metallic lustre, and consisting of a combination of sulphur with iron, copper, cobalt, or nickel.

Py′ro-. *Pyr.* A prefix, from *πυρ*, fire, denoting the presence of fire or heat.

Pyro-Ace′tic Spirit. Acetone; pyro-acetic ether, obtained with acetic acid by the destructive distillation of the acetates.

Pyrocat′echin. Catechol. An antipyretic obtained from coal tar.

Pyr′odine. A white, sparingly soluble powder, an active antipyretic. Dose, ½ to 4 grains.

Pyro′dine. An antipyretic derived from coal tar. It is in the form of a white crystalline powder, sparingly soluble in cold water, odorless, and nearly tasteless. It is a powerful antipyretic and analgesic. Dose, gr. xii or less, once in 18–24 hours.

Pyro-Mu′cic Acid. An acid obtained by the distillation of mucic acid.

Pyro-U′ric Acid. Cyanuric acid, obtained by the dry distillation of uric acid.

Pyr′ogen. Πυρ, fire, and γενναω, to produce. The electric fluid.

Pyrog′enous. Produced by fire; igneous.

Pyrola Umbella′ta. *Chimaph′ila; pipsissewa.* Wintergreen. It has tonic and diuretic properties.

Pyrolig′neous Acid. Acetic acid obtained by distillation from wood, coal, &c. It is used for preserving animal substances, and as an antiseptic in gangrene and foul ulcers.

Pyroligneous Ether. Methylic ether.

Pyroligneous Spirit. Pyroxylic spirit.

Pyroma′lic Acid. Malic acid.

Pyroma′nia. From πυρ, fire, and μανια, mania. A form of monomania, in which there is an irresistible desire to destroy by fire.

Pyrom′eter. An instrument for ascertaining higher degrees of temperature than the mercurial thermometer is capable of indicating.

Pyron′omy. *Pyronom′ia;* from πυρ, fire, and νομος, a rule. The instruction for regulating the fire in chemical processes, and in the laboratory of the dentist.

Pyr′ope. A fire-red garnet.

Pyroph′orus. Πυρ, fire, and φερω, to bear, to produce. An artificial substance which ignites on exposure to air; also an instrument for striking fire.

Pyro′sis. From πυροω, to burn. Water-brash. Heart burn. A burning sensation in the stomach, with eructations of an acrid, burning liquid.

Pyrophosphy′ra. An instrument like a hammer, heated, and employed as a cautery to cause irritation, or vesication.

Pyr′otechny. *Pyrotechni′a;* from πυρ, fire, and τεχνη, art. The science of the management and application of fire in its various operations, particularly to the art of making *fireworks,* &c. The term was formerly applied to chemistry. In *Surgery,* the art of applying fire as a topical agent.

Pyroth′onide. Empyreumatic oil obtained by the combustion of paper or rags.

Pyrot′ic. Caustic.

Pyrot′icus. Pyrotic.

Pyroxyl′ic Spirit. One of the products of the destructive distillation of wood.

Pyrox′ylin. Gun-cotton, or a like substance. See Celluloid.

Pyrox′ylous Acid. Obtained in the distillation of wood, and not so strong as the Pyroxylic.

Pyul′ca. Medicines drawing pus.

Pyul′con. From πυον, pus, and ελκω, to extract. An instrument for extracting pus from any sinuous ulcer. A syringe.

Pyur′ia. From πυον, pus, and ουρον, urine. Purulent urine, occurring in renal calculi.

Pyx′is. A box; a pill-box; also, the acetabulum.

Q.

Q. L. Abbreviation for *quantum libet,* as much as is desired.

Q. P. An abbreviation for *quantum placet,* as much as you please, or as much as is proper or necessary.

Q. S. Abbreviation for *quantum sufficit,* as much as suffices.

Quabebe. Piper cubeba.

Quack. An empiric; a charlatan; an ignorant pretender to medical skill.

Quack′ery. Empiricism.

Quadran′gular. *Quadrangula′ris.* Four sided. Having four angles.

Quad′rans. A quarter of a pound. Three Troy ounces.

Quad′rant. The fourth part of a circle, or ninety degrees. Also, an instrument used in practical geometry.

Quadra′tus. From *quadra,* a square. Having a square shape; square-figured.

Quadratus Fem′oris. A flat, thin and fleshy muscle extending from the ischium to the great trochanter of the femur.

Quadratus Ge′næ. The platysma myoides.

Quadratus Lumbo′rum. A muscle situated in the loins at the side of the lower part of the spine.

Quadratus Menti. Depressor labii inferioris.

Quadridenta′tus. *Quadrident′ate.* Four-toothed.

Quad′rifid. Cleft in four parts.

Quadrigem′ina Tuber′cula. The four medullary tubercles, situated at the posterior surface of the tuber annulare, called the corpora quadrigemina, or nates and testes of the brain.

Quadrigem′inus. Four double or consisting of four nearly equal parts.

Quadrigeminus Primus. The pyramidalis muscle.

Quadrilat′eral. A plane figure bounded by four straight lines; having four sides.

Quadroon′. *Qua′teron.* An offspring of a mulatto woman by a white man; quarter-blooded.

Quad′ruped. Four-footed; a term applied in *Zoology* to an animal which has four feet.

Quadru′plici. Fourfold.

Qual′itative. Relating to quality.

Qualitative Anal′ysis. In *Chemistry*, that kind of analysis which obtains the component parts of a compound without reference to their relative proportions.

Quan′titative. Relating to quantity.

Quantitative Analysis. In *Chemistry*, that kind of analysis which not only determines the component part of a compound, but also their relative proportions.

Quantiv′alence. The chemical strength of an element or radical expressed in terms of the number of monad atoms with which it will unite.

Quar′antine. From (Italian) *quarantina;* which is from *quaranta*, forty, because forty days are its usual duration. The period during which travelers or goods coming from countries where the plague or other infectious disease prevails, are required to remain on shipboard or in a lazaretto. The period of restraint is not always forty days. The length of it is determined by health officers appointed for the purpose.

Quarantin′ed. The prohibition of all intercourse between a ship and its crew with the shore for a limited period.

Quart. *Quarta′rius.* The fourth part of a gallon.

Quar′tan. A term applied to intermittent fever, the paroxysms of which occur every fourth day.

Quartan Ague. Intermittent fever, in which the paroxysms occur every fourth day, leaving an intermission of two days. In a *double quartan*, the paroxysms of one set occur in the intermissions of the other, leaving only one day of intermission and two of paroxysms in succession. The paroxysms of one differ in duration or violence from those of the other. A *triple quartan* consists of a single quartan with regularly returning paroxysms, which, on every third day correspond, the intervening ones being marked with a slighter or separate attack. A *duplicate* or *repeating* quartan consists of a single quartan with two paroxysms on the regular day of attack. A *triplicate quartan* consists of a single quartan with three paroxysms on the regular day of attack.

Quarta′rius. A quart.

Quarta′tion. A term applied in *Metallurgy* to the fusing of silver and gold in the proportion of three to one prior to the separation of the former from the latter by means of nitric acid. Commonly, though incorrectly, this term is applied to the entire process of parting.

Quartister′nal. *Quartisterna′lis.* A name given by Beclard to the fourth piece of the sternum, corresponding with the fourth intercostal space.

Quartz. Silica. A German name applied in *Mineralogy* to the purer varieties of silex (silica), occurring in pellucid glass crystals, of the form of a six-sided prism, each having a pyramidal shape. It is also found in masses, varying in color from transparent to opaque. Silicic oxide is a compound of silicon and oxygen and forms a large portion of the material composing the body of porcelain teeth. *Roze quartz* is a rose-colored variety; *amethyst*, a violet; *smoky quartz*, a smoky brown; *chalcedony*, an uncrystallized variety, nearly white with a waxy lustre; *cornelian*, a red or flesh-colored chalcedony; *agate*, a chalcedony in concentric or parallel layers of different colors; *flint*, a brown or black variety; *jasper*, an opaque, yellow, brown or red variety. Crystals of quartz are found, sometimes, inclosing a larger or smaller quantity of water. One of this sort was presented to the author by Dr. Andrews of North Carolina. (See SILICA.)

Quartzif′erous. A term applied by Dana to minerals which consist chiefly of quartz.

Quartz′ite. A term applied by Dana to granular quartz.

Quart′zose. Resembling or containing quartz.

Quas′sia. The bitter wood of the *Quassia excelsa.* Also, a genus of plants of the order *Simarubaceæ.*

Quassia Ama′ra. The Surinam quassia tree. It possesses tonic, stomachic, antiseptic, and febrifuge properties.

Quassia Excel′sa. The Jamaica or West India quassia; bitter wood; bitter ash. The wood possesses an intense and permanent bitter taste, and is much used by brewers to give additional bitterness to malt liquors. In moderate doses it acts as a tonic, and is used in dyspepsia and other disorders of the stomach and bowels. It is sometimes given in intermittent and malignant fevers. Dose of the extract, gr. ij to gr. v; of the tincture, ʒj to ij.

Quas′sin. The bitter principle of quassia.

Quater′nary. Having four parts or elements.

Quat′rio. The astragalus.

Quea′siness. Nausea.

Quea′sy. Affected with nausea.

Quercit′rin. *Quercit′ron.* The coloring principle of the bark of *Quercus tinctoria*, sometimes called *quercitric acid.* A dye.

Quer′cus. Oak. Also, a genus of trees of the order *Cupuliferæ.*

Quercus Al′ba. The white oak. The bark is powerfully astringent and tonic. Commonly used in decoction of ℥j to Oj of water. See White Oak Bark.

Quercus Infecto′ria. The gall oak, called, also, *dyer's oak*, is a small shrub rarely exceeding five or six feet in height. The morbid excrescences, called *galls* (*gallæ*), originate from punctures made in the young boughs and shoots of this species of oak by a hymenopterous insect.

Quercus Phel′los. The willow-leaved oak. The bark of this species has properties similar to those of white oak bark.

Quer′cus Su′ber. The cork tree, a native of the south of France, Spain, Portugal, and Barbary. The bark, known under the name of cork, was formerly used as a styptic.

Quercus Tincto′ria. The black oak. The bark is astringent, but is inferior to the white oak as a therapeutic agent. There are many other species of quercus which possess more or less valuable medicinal properties.

Quick′ening. The period of gestation when the motion of the fœtus first becomes perceptible to the mother.

Quick′lime. *Calx viva.* Lime freshly burned; protoxide of calcium.

Quick′silver. Mercury; a metal found both native and in the state of ore in the mines.

Quilla′ia. A genus of plants of the order *Quillageæ.*

Quillaia Sapona′ria. Soap-quillaia; a South American plant, the bark of which is used as a substitute for soap. It imparts, when applied in the form of a wash, a beautiful gloss to the hair, and in mouth washes is excellent for the teeth and mucous membrane, and for removing impurities from the mouth. When bruised and macerated in water it imparts to that liquid the property of frothing like soap when agitated. This is owing to the "saponaria" in the bark.

Qui′na. Quinine.

Quin′æ Disul′phas. *Disulphate of quinia.* The commercial sulphate of quinine.

Quinæ Sulphas. Sulphate of quinia. See Quinia.

Quin′aquina. See Cinchona.

Quindec′agon. A plane figure having fifteen sides and angles.

Quin′etine. A violet-colored substance obtained from the sulphate of quinia.

Quin′ia. *Quin′ina.* *Qui′nine.* *Quina.* An alkaloid obtained from the bark of the different species of *Cinchona.* The principal salts of quinine are the sulphate, bisulphate, valerianate, hydrobromate, and the double salt, hydrochlorate of quinine and urea. See Quinia, Sulphate of.

Quin′ia, Amor′phous. A bark-colored substance, having the appearance of an extract formed by the evaporation of the liquor left after the crystallization of sulphate of quinine, called *impure sulphate of quinia.* It has properties similar to the sulphate, though only about half as strong.

Quinia, Ki′nate of. An opaque or semi-transparent mammillated crystalline salt formed by the mutual decomposition of sulphate of quinia and kinate of lime. It has the properties of the other salts of quinia.

Quinia, Sulphate of. *Quinæ Disulphas.* Composed of Cinchona (yellow bark), muriatic acid, sulphuric acid, lime, alcohol, animal charcoal, and water. It is used with great success in the treatment of intermittents, being available in many cases where the bark cannot be used. Dose, as a tonic, from three to ten grains in 24 hours; as an antiperiodic it may be carried much further. In large doses its action is sedative. In *dental practice* quinine is employed for inflammation of the peridental membrane, especially in the early stages in neuralgias of the fifth nerve, when malaria is the cause, in hypersensitiveness of tooth-structure as an internal remedy, three or four grain doses every 4 hours until thirty grains have been taken. See Quinine.

Qui′niæ Ace′tas. Acetate of quinine, a salt formed by saturating quinine with diluted acetic acid. Its properties are similar to the sulphate of quinine.

Quiniæ Arse′nias. Arseniate of quinia, or quinia formed by the union of arsenic acid and quinine. It is employed in intermittent fever.

Quiniæ Ar′senis. Arsenite of Quinia. A salt resulting from the double decomposition of arsenite of potassa and sulphate of quinia. It is used in chronic cutaneous diseases; and as an antiperiodic, in ague, neuralgia, &c. Dose, one-third of a grain, three times a day.

Quiniæ Citras. Formed of citric acid and quinia. Same properties as the sulphate.

Quiniæ Ferrocy′anas. Ferrocyanate of quinine, a salt formed by the decomposition of sulphate of quinine by a solution of ferrocyanide of potassium. Its properties are the same as those of the other salts of quinine.

Quiniæ Hydri′odas. *Hydriodate of Quinia.* Formed by precipitating sulphate of quinia by means of iodide of potassium. Used in scrofulous affections. Dose, half a grain to a grain, three times a day, to a child.

Quiniæ Iod′idum. Quiniæ hydriodas.

Quiniæ Valeria′nas. A salt which combines the medical properties of quinia with those of valerian.

Quin′ic. Salts that have quinine for their base.

Quinic Acid. See Kinic Acid.

Quinidi′na. A derivation of quinia, corresponding with it in therapeutic effects, but causing less unpleasant symptoms in the head.

Quinidina Sulphas. An excellent antipyretic and antiperiodic. Dose, gr. j–xx or more.

Quin′idine. An alkaloid found in cinchonas. See *Quinidina.*

Qui′nine. *Quinia; quina; quinæ disulphas.* Disulphate of quinine; sulphate of quinine; an alkaloid obtained from the different species of *Cinchona.* This is the only officinal preparation of quinia. It occurs in slightly flexible, fine, silky, needle-shaped crystals. It consists of two atoms of quinine, $+SO_3+SHO$. It has an intensely bitter taste, and produces the same effects upon the system as the cinchona bark, without being so apt to nauseate the stomach. It is given in doses of from three to ten grains, and in intermittent fevers has been given in much larger quantities. In very large doses its action is sedative.

Quinin′ism. *Cin′chonism.* The aggregate cerebral phenomena produced by an overdose of quinine.

Quinoi′dine. *Chinioi′dine.* Amorphous quinia. See Quinia, Amorphous.

Quino′lëin. *Cincho′lin.* A name given by Gerhardt to an alkaline, oily liquid formed by the condensed vapors yielded by cinchonia, quinia, and strychnia, when heated with caustic potassa. Formula: $C_{19}H8N$.

Quinoline. Formula: C_6H_5N. It is in the form of a colorless volatile liquid, of a pungent odor, soluble in alcohol, and but sparingly soluble in water. It is a powerful antipyretic. Dose, gr. vii, x.

Quinol′ogy. A treatise on quinia.

Quinqui′na. Cinchona.

Quin′sy. *Cynan′che tonsilla′ris.* Inflammation of the throat or parts adjacent to it. Sore throat.

Quin′ta Essen′tia. Quintessence.

Quint′an. In *Pathology,* a fever in which the paroxysms recur every fifth day.

Quintes′sence. In *Pharmacy,* an extract which contains all the virtues of a substance in a small quantity; an essential oil dissolved in alcohol.

Quintister′nal. The fifth osseous portion of the sternum.

Quintu′ple. Five-fold.

Quiz. An informal recitation by which the student becomes familiar with his medical or dental studies.

Quotid′ian. An intermittent, the paroxysms of which occur every day.

Quotidian Ague. An intermittent fever in which the paroxysms occur every twenty-four hours. It is *simple, double,* or *triple,* where there are two or three paroxysms every day; and according to Dr. Good, *partial,* when the febrile attack is confined to a particular organ or part; *catenating,* when there are associated with it symptoms of other diseases; *anticipating,* when the paroxysm precedes its antecedent by about three hours; *protracted,* when the intermission is unusually short; and *retarding,* when forming a direct counterpart to the *anticipating.*

R.

℞. In *Medical prescriptions* this letter is the abbreviation of *recipe*, take.

R. Symbol for Rhodium; also abbreviation for "Resistance," in Electrotherapeutics; also for *Right.*

Rabdoi′des. The sagittal suture.

Rab′ies. *Lys′sa.* Canine madness; madness occurring after the bite of a rabid animal.

Rabies Cani′na. Madness produced by the bite of a rabid animal of the canine genus. The most common form of Hydrophobia; which see.

Rabies Feli′na. Madness produced by the bite of a rabid cat.

Race. A term employed in *Zoology* as synonymous with family, genus, species, variety; and applied in the *Human species* to the aggregate of individuals whose particular characteristics differ perceptibly from neighboring varieties. Blumenbach distinguishes the races into 1. The *Caucasian;* 2. The *Mongolian;* 3. The *American;* 4. The *Ethiopian;* and 5. The *Malay.* Each of these varieties is distinguished by the shape of the head, the features of the face, color of the skin, and texture of the hair, from the others.

Race′mic Acid. *Paratartar′ic acid.* An acid found along with tartaric acid in the grapes of certain vineyards along the Rhine. Formula, $C_4H_2O_5HO$.

Ra′cemose. From *racemus*, a bunch of grapes. Having a shape like that of a bunch of grapes.

Rachial′gia. Acute pain in the spine.

Rachid′ian. Pertaining to, emanating from, or distributed on, the spine.

Rachidian Arteries. The arteries of the spine.

Rachidian Canal. The vertebral canal.

Rachiphy′ma. From *ραχις*, the spine, and *φυμα*, a tumor. A term sometimes applied in *Pathology* to a tumor on the spine or back.

Ra′chis. *Rha′chis.* In *Anatomy*, the vertebral column.

Rachis′agra. From *ραχις*, the spine, and *αγρα*, seizure. A gouty or rheumatic pain in the spine.

Rachit′ic. Affected with or pertaining to rachitis.

Rachi′tis. From *ραχις*, the spine, and *itis*, denoting inflammation. Literally, inflammation of the spine. Rickets; a disease characterized by a large, hard, crooked spine, protruded sternum, tumid abdomen, emaciated limbs, short stature, and great debility. Its attacks are usually confined to young children. A deficiency of the phosphates is often a prime cause of rachitis or rickets, which causes ill-growth of the bones and teeth; it also retards dentition.

Rac′osis. *Racho′sis.* A relaxation of the scrotum.

Ra′diad. Towards the radial aspect.

Ra′dial. *Radia′lis.* From *radius*, a bone of the forearm. Belonging or relating to the radius.

Radial Artery. A branch of the brachial artery, descending by the side of the radius.

Radial Aspect. Barclay thus designates an aspect towards the side on which the radius is situated.

Radial Nerve. A nerve derived from the four inferior branches of the brachial plexus. It is distributed to the muscles of the forearm and hand.

Radial Veins. The veins which follow the course of the radial artery.

Radia′lis Exter′nus Bre′vior. The extensor carpi radialis brevior.

Radialis Externus Lon′gior. The extensor carpi radialis longior.

Radialis Internus. The flexor carpi radialis.

Radia′ta. *Rad′iares.* From *radius*, a ray. The lowest primary division of the animal kingdom.

Radia′ted. *Radia′tus.* Arranged in rays, diverging from one common centre.

Radia′tion. From *radius*, a ray. The emission of the rays of light, heat, &c., from a centre.

Rad′ical. *Radica′lis.* From *radix*, a root. Pertaining to the root or origin; in *Chemistry*, an element or simple constituent, incapable of decomposition; also a substance acting as an acid or base by its union with oxygen or some other acidifying or basifying principle. When the base is composed of more than one substance it is called a *compound radical*, as in the case when a vegetable acid has a radical composed of hydrogen and carbon.

Radical Vessels. In *Anatomy*, the small vessels which have their origin in the tissues, and by uniting form larger vessels.

Radica′tion. *Radica′tio.* In *Botany*, throwing out roots.

Radic′iform. *Radiciform′is.* Having the shape or appearance of a root.

Ra′dio-Car′pal. Belonging or relating to the radius and carpus.

Radi′olus. A probe; also, a sound.

Ra′dius. A spoke, so called from its shape. In *Anatomy*, the exterior bone of the forearm. In *Botany*, the circumference of a radiated flower. In *Geometry*, a straight line extending from the centre to the periphery of a circle.

Ra′dix. A root. In *Anatomy*, parts inserted into other parts, as the root of a tooth in the alveolar border.

Radix Brazilien′sis. Ipecacuanha.

Radula. A scraper. In *Pharmacy*, a patula. In *Dental Surgery*, an instrument for removing salivary calculus from the teeth.

Rain′bow Worm. The *Herpes iris*, a species of tetter occurring in small, circular patches of different colors.

Raised Base for Artificial Teeth. A term applied in *Mechanical Dentistry* to a metallic base surmounted by a box or chamber soldered to it, and designed to compensate for the loss of substance which the parts have sustained. A base thus constructed is usually termed by dentists a raised plate. See METALLIC BASE FOR ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

Râle. A French word, signifying rhonchus or rattle. Applied to various kinds of sound attending the circulation of air in the bronchia and vesicles of the lungs, different from the murmur produced in health. Called, also, *Rhonchus.*

Râle Crep′itant. Crepitating rattle. A pathognomonic sign common in pneumonia when this disease is severe, and has been compared to that produced by particles of salt thrown on live coals.

Râle Muquese. Mucous rattle. A sound similar to that produced by blowing through a pipe into soapsuds. When very strong, it is termed *gurgling.*

Râle Sib′ilant. Sibilant, or hissing rattle. A sound caused by only a small quantity of mucus in the ramifications of the bronchia. It has been compared to that produced by suddenly separating two oiled surfaces.

Râle Sonore. Sonorous rattle. A sound like that of snoring.

Rama′lis Ve′na. Vena portæ.

Ramen′ta. Filings, as those of iron, zinc, &c.

Ra′mex. A rupture, or hernia.

Ramifica′tion. *Ramifica′tio.* In *Anatomy*, the division of blood-vessels and nerves into branches. Also, the branches themselves.

Ram′ified. Having branches; divided into branches.

Ramollis′sement. A term used by the French to designate a morbid softening of the texture of an organ.

Ra′mose. *Rame′us; ramo′sus.* Branched. Divided into branches.

Ram′ulose, or **Ram′ulous.** Having many small branches.

Ram′ulus. Diminutive of *ramus.* A little branch; a ramule.

Ra′mus. Plural, *Rami.* In *Anatomy*, the division or branch of an organ, especially of an artery, vein or nerve. Also, the lower part of the os innominatum, and the ascending or perpendicular portion of the inferior maxillary bone.

Ramus′culus. A division of a branch or ramus.

Rance. Rancid.

Rances′cent. Becoming sour or rancid.

Ran′cid. *Ran′cidus;* from *rancere*, to be stale. A term applied to fatty substances which have become acrid from age and exposure to air.

Ranine′. *Rani′na;* from *rana*, a frog. The name of an artery called *arteria ranina.* The sublingual artery.

Ran′ula. From *rana*, a frog; so called from its fancied resemblance. A small, soft, transparent tumor which forms under the tongue.

Ranula Lapidea. See SALIVARY CALCULUS.

Ra′pax. *Rapio*, to seize. Ravenous; rapacious.

Rape. In *Law*, carnal connection with a woman by force, and against her will. In *Botany*, one of the names of *Brassica rapa*, or common turnip.

Rape Oil. An oil obtained from the *semen rapi*, or rape seed, and sometimes used in ointments.

Rapha′nia. *Convul′sio raphania.* A genus of diseases in the class *Neuroses*, characterized by spasmodic contraction of the joints, severe pain, chills, lassitude, pain in the head and anxiety about the præcordia.

Ra′phe. A seam; a suture. A term applied in *Anatomy* to seam-like lines, or to parts which appear as if they had been sewed together.

Raphe Cerebri. The longitudinal eminence of the corpus callosum of the brain.

Raphe Cor′poris Callo′si. Suture of the callous body. A linear depression along the middle of the corpus callosum.

Raphe Scro′ti. *Raphe perinæ′i.* The eminence which divides the scrotum, as it were, into two equal halves.

Raph′ides. From ραφιον, a needle. Minute acicular crystals found in the tissue of plants.

Ra′phis. Ραφιον, dim. of ραφις, a needle; a pin.

Rapid Breathing. A method of producing transient anæsthesia, or analgesic influence, suggested by Dr. Bonwill. It consists in rapidly breathing common air at the rate of one hundred respirations per minute, the inhalation to be vigorously kept up during the whole operation, without for an instant stopping. The effect is unconsciousness to pain, with such symptoms as suffused face, darkened vision and giddiness. The heart's action is not increased more than from seventy to eighty, and sometimes ninety, and is much enfeebled or throwing a lesser quantity of blood.

Rappee′. A coarse kind of snuff.

Rap′tus. From *rapio*, to seize violently. A sudden and violent seizure.

Raptus Nervo′rum. The cramp.

Raptus Supi′nus. Opisthotonos.

Rarefac′tion. From *rarus*, rare, and *factio*, to make. The decreasing density or tension of a gaseous substance, especially air.

Raricos′tus. Having a small number of ribs.

Ra′ritas. Rarity; fewness; looseness of texture, distance apart.

Raritas Den′tium. Fewness of teeth; less than the usual number of teeth, with or without interspaces between them.

Rash. An eruption or redness of the skin, with little or no elevation of the cuticle.

Rash Fever. Scarlatina.

Rash, Nettle. Urticaria.

Rash, Rose. Roseola.

Rash, Summer. Lichen tropicus.

Rash, Tooth. Strophulus.

Raspato′rium. From *radere*, to scrape. Raspatory. An instrument for rasping bones.

Rasp Sound. *Bruit de râpe.* An auscultatory sound resembling that produced by rasping wood.

Rasu′ra. From *radere*, to scrape. A rasure, scratch or erosion. Also, the raspings or shavings of any substance.

Ratafi′a. Ardent spirits flavored with various kinds of fruit and sugar.

Ra′tio. Proportion. Also, reason or explanation.

Ra′tional. *Rationa′lis.* Conformable to reason. In *Medicine*, the treatment of disease according to reason and ratiocination, and not by routine, or in accordance with experience, which is *empirical.*

Rat′tle. In *Pathology*, the noise produced by the air in passing through the mucus, of which the lungs and air-passages are unable to free themselves. It is often heard in persons who are in the act of death.

Rauce′do. *Rau′citas;* from *raucus*, hoarse. Hoarseness; roughness of voice.

Raucedo Catarrha′lis. Hoarseness occasioned by a cold.

Raucedo Paralyt′ica. Loss of voice.

Ray. A line of light; a straight line supposed to be described by a particle of light.

Reach′ing. *Vomituri′tio.* Making efforts to vomit.

Reac′tion. *Reac′tio;* from *re*, again, and *agere*, *actum*, to act. The effort made in resisting other action or power. In *Medicine*, the vital action which follows depression, from whatever cause produced.

Ready Method, Marshall Hall's. See RESUSCITATION.

Rea′gent. In *Chemistry*, a test; a substance employed to detect the presence of other bodies. A test.

Real′gar. Protosulphuret of arsenic.

Rea′son. The faculty of the mind which distinguishes truth from falsehood, good from evil, and which deduces inferences from facts.

Reaumur's Thermometrical Scale. A scale where zero is at the freezing-point of water and 80 degrees is the boiling-point. To reduce these degrees to those of Fahrenheit, multiply by 9, divide by 4, and add 32.

Receiv′er. A chemical vessel for the reception of the product of distillation.

Receptac′ulum. *Receptacle;* from *recipio*, to receive. In *Anatomy*, a part of the thoracic duct.

Receptaculum Chyli. A dilatation of the thoracic duct in front of the lumbar vertebra.

Rec′ipe. ℞. Take. Always used in the abbreviated form, as the commencement of a medical prescription.

Reclina′tion. *Reclina′tio;* from *reclinare,* to bend back. In *Surgery,* a name given to one of the operations for cataract, which consists in turning it so as to change its anterior and posterior surfaces.

Rec′rement. *Recrementi′tious. Recremen′tum.* A term applied to those secretions which, after having been separated from the blood, are again employed in the operations of the economy, as the *saliva, bile,* and *gastric juice.* Such secretions are called *recremental* humors.

Recrudes′cence. *Recrudescen′tia.* The aggravation of a disease after a temporary remission.

Rectan′gle. A right-angled parallelogram.

Rectan′gular. Having right angles.

Rectifica′tion. A second or repeated distillation to more perfectly purify substances.

Rec′tified. Made more pure, or stronger.

Rectified Spirit. See Spirit, Rectified.

Rectilin′ear. Relating to or bounded by straight lines.

Rec′tor Spir′itus. The aromatic principle of plants.

Recto-Urethral. *Recto urethra′lis.* An epithet designative, in *Surgery,* of a fistula which implicates both the rectum and urethra.

Rec′to-Vaginal. Belonging or relating to the rectum and vagina.

Recto-Vesical. *Recto-vesica′lis.* An epithet applied in *Surgery* to Sanson's operation for the extraction of stone from the bladder through the rectum.

Rec′tum. So called because it was thought to be straight. The third and last portion of the large intestine terminating at the anus.

Rec′tus. Straight. A term applied in *Anatomy* to certain muscles, from their direction.

Rectus Abdom′inis. A long, flat muscle situated at the anterior part of the abdomen, and separated from its fellow by the linea alba.

Rectus Abducens Oc′uli. See Rectus Externus Oculi.

Rectus Adducens Oculi. See Rectus Internus Oculi.

Rectus Ante′rior Bre′vis. See Rectus Capitis Internus Minor.

Rectus Anterior Lon′gus. See Rectus Capitis Internus Major.

Rectus Attoll′ens Oculi. See Rectus Superior Oculi.

Rectus Cap′itis Inter′nus Major. A muscle situated at the anterior and lateral part of the neck.

Rectus Capitis Internus Minor. A muscle of the neck situated deeper than the rectus major.

Rectus Capitis Latera′lis. A muscle situated immediately behind the internal jugular vein as it emerges from the cranium.

Rectus Capitis Pos′ticus Major. A muscle situated between the occiput and second cervical vertebra.

Rectus Capitis Posticus Minor. A muscle situated beneath the last.

Rectus Exter′nus Oc′uli. The outer muscle of the eye.

Rectus Fem′oris. A muscle situated at the forepart of the thigh.

Rectus In′ferior Oculi. The inferior straight muscle of the eye.

Rectus Inter′nus Fem′oris. The Gracilis. A long, slender muscle, situated under the integuments of the inner part of the thigh.

Rectus Internus Oculi. The internal muscle of the eye.

Rectus Supe′rior Oculi. The upper muscle of the eye.

Recur′rent. *Recur′rens;* from *recurere,* to run back. Running back. A name given to branch of arteries and nerves which reascend towards the origin of the trunk from which they emanated.

Recurrent Ar′teries. Several arteries of the forearm and one of the leg are so called.

Recurrent Nerve. A branch given off by the par vagum on each side of the cavity of the thorax.

Red Chalk. An argillaceous iron ore, used for marking or drawing.

Red Fire. A pyrotechnical compound of nitrate of strontia, sulphur, antimony, and chlorate of potash, which burns with a red flame.

Red Gum. See Strophulus.

Red Lead. *Minium,* or red oxide of lead. A preparation of lead of a fine red color, used in painting.

Red Precip′itate. The red oxide of mercury.

Red Silver. A variety of silver ore, so called because of its ruby-red or reddish-black color.

Redin′tegrate. *Re*, again, and *integer*, entire. Restored to soundness; renovated.

Redoub′lement. A French word applied in *Pathology* to augmentation of the intensity or exacerbation of the symptoms of a disease.

Reduc′tion. *Reduc′tion.* In *Surgery*, an operation for the restoration of a dislocated or luxated bone to its original situation.

Refi′ning. The act of purifying; separating from alloy or any extraneous matter; applied particularly to the purifying of gold and silver. In pharmacy and chemistry, the separation of a substance from the extraneous matter with which it is mixed. See Gold, Refining of.

Reflec′tion. From *reflecto*, to bend back. In *Anatomy*, a duplicature, or fold of membrane. In *Physics*, the resilience of a rapidly-moving body, as light from the surface of another body which has arrested its progress, at an angle equal to that of incidence.

Reflection, An′gle of. The angle made by the line of direction of the reflected body or ray, with a line which is perpendicular to the reflecting surface.

Reflect′ors, Dental. Small mirrors for throwing light upon dark points. Some are adjusted upon the fingers of the operator, others on rubber-dam clamps.

Re′flex. From *reflecto*, to bend. The bending or bounding back or return of an impulse or body.

Reflex Ac′tion. The propagation of an impression made on the extremity of one nerve, to the extremity of another, through the intervention of the nervous centres.

Reflex Func′tion. Certain functions of living beings, performed through the medium of the reflex nerves.

Reflex Spi′nal Nerves. Those of the spinal system of nerves which convey motor impulses from the spinal marrow, in consequence of impressions made upon the surface of the body.

Reflex′ed. *Reflex′us.* Bent backward; applied in *Botany* to leaves and organs of plants thus disposed.

Re′flux. From *re*, and *fluo*, to flow. The return of a current by reversal along its former course.

Refrac′tion. From *refractus*, broken back. In *Physics*, the change of direction which a ray of light experiences in passing from a dense to a rare medium, or the reverse, or by passing obliquely from one medium into another of different density.

Refraction, Double. The refraction of light in two directions, and the consequent production of two images,—a property possessed by Iceland spar and other minerals.

Refran′gible. Susceptible of refraction.

Refrig′erant. *Refrig′erans;* from *refrigero*, to cool. A term applied in *Pharmacy* to a medicine which has the property of reducing the heat of the body or blood.

Regenera′tion. Reproduction of a lost or destroyed part.

Re′gia A′qua. Royal water. See Nitro-Muriatic Acid.

Regime. *Reg′imen.* From *regere*, to govern. In *Hygiene*, the regulation of the diet and habits of an individual, with a view to the preservation of health, and the cure of disease.

Re′gio. Region.

Regio Auricula′ris. The region of the ear.

Regio Bucca′lis. The region of the cheeks.

Regio Epigas′trica. The epigastric region; which see.

Regio Facia′lis. The facial region.

Regio Gas′trica. The umbilical region.

Regio Hypochondri′aca. The hypochondrium; which see.

Regio Hypogas′trica. The hypogastrium; which see.

Regio Ili′aca. The ileac region; which see.

Regio Lumba′lis. The lumbar region, or region of the loins.

Regio Menta′lis. The mental region, or region of the chin.

Regio Nasa′lis. The nasal region.

Re′gion. *Re′gio.* In *Anatomy*, a certain determinate space of the surface of the body.

Re′gional. From *regio*, a region. Pertaining to a region.

Re′gius. From *rex*, a king. Royal. Applied in *Chemistry* to the noble metals, especially gold, and *aqua regia*, which has the power of dissolving it.

Reg′ular. *Regula′ris;* from *regula*, a rule. Regular; conformable to rule; applied in *Pathology* to the pulse when the intervals between each two pulsations of the artery are equal, and to the paroxysms of a disease, as those of an intermittent fever, when they occur at the proper or usual time. The term is also applied to a practitioner of medicine or dentistry, who practices according to established rules.

Reg′ulating Appli′ances. "Simple Machines," such as the inclined plane, wedge, and screw, with such adjuncts as ligatures, supports, &c., which are employed in correcting irregularity in the arrangement of the teeth.

Reg′ulus. A term applied to several of the inferior metals when freed from their impurities, and obtained in a metallic state.

Regurgita′tion. *Regurgita′tio.* The flowing back of the contents of a canal, or reservoir of the body; usually applied to the vomiting of infants. Vomiting at pleasure. Eructation.

Relapse′. The return of a disease soon after its cessation.

Rela′tion of the Upper to the Lower Teeth when the Mouth is Closed. The crowns of the teeth of the upper jaw generally describe a rather larger arch than those of the lower. The upper incisors and cuspidati usually shut over and in front of the lower, but sometimes they strike plumb upon them, and at other times, though rarely, they strike on the inside. The outer tubercles of the upper bicuspids and molars generally strike outside of those of the corresponding lower teeth. By this beautiful adaptation of the tubercles of the teeth of one jaw to the depressions of those of the other, every part of the grinding surfaces of the organs is brought in immediate contact in the act of mastication, which operation of the teeth, in consequence, is rendered more perfect than it would be if the teeth came together in any other manner.

The incisors and cuspidati of the upper jaw are broader than the corresponding teeth in the lower; in consequence of this difference in the lateral diameter of the teeth of the two jaws, the central incisors of the upper cover the centrals and about half of the laterals in the lower, while the superior laterals cover the remaining half of the inferior and the anterior half of the adjoining cuspidati. Continuing this peculiar relationship, the upper cuspidati close over the remaining half of the lower, and the anterior half of the first inferior bicuspids, while the first superior bicuspids cover the remaining half of the first inferior, and the anterior half the second. In like manner, the second bicuspids of the upper jaw close over the posterior half of the second in the lower, and the anterior third of the first molars. The first superior molars cover the remaining two-thirds of the first inferior and the anterior third of the second, while the uncovered two-thirds of this last and anterior third of the lower dentes sapientiæ are covered by the second upper molars. The dentes sapientiæ of the superior maxillary, being usually about one-third less in their antero-posterior diameter, cover the remaining two-thirds of the corresponding teeth in the inferior.

Thus from this arrangement of the teeth it will be seen that when the mouth is closed, each tooth is opposed to two, and hence, in biting hard substances, and in mastication by extending this mutual aid, a power of resistance is given to these organs which they would not otherwise possess. Moreover, if one, or even two, adjoining teeth should be lost, the corresponding teeth in the other jaw would, to some extent, still act against the contiguous organs, and thus, in some degree, counteract a process, first noticed by that eminent dentist, the late Dr. L. Koecker, which nature sometimes sets up for the expulsion of such teeth as have lost their antagonists.

Relax′ans. *Relax′ants;* from *re*, and *laxare*, to loose. Applied in *Therapeutics* to medicines which diminish the tension or erethism of organs.

Relaxa′tion. In *Pathology*, looseness or diminution of the natural tone of parts.

Reme′dial. Medicinal.

Reme′dium. Remedy; cure.

Remedium Divi′num. The roots of *Imperatoria*, or masterwort, were formerly so called because they were supposed to possess divine virtues.

Rem′edy. *Reme′dium.* A medicine employed for the prevention, alleviation, or cure of a disease.

Reimplantation. *Replantation.* The return or replacement of an extracted tooth to its alveolar cavity.

Remis′sion. *Remis′sio.* In *Pathology*, the temporary cessation of the paroxysms or symptoms of a disease.

Remit′tent. *Remit′tens;* from *remitto*, to assuage or lessen. Any disease, the symptoms of which diminish, but return again without leaving the person free from disease, until it ceases, or changes its character.

Remittent Fever. A fever which increases and diminishes, but without intermission, as the bilious fever of the United States.

Rem′ora. In *Surgery*, the name of a bandage intended to retain displaced parts or organs in their natural situation. In *Pathology*, retardation, especially of the circulation.

Remote′. In *Pathology*, the more distant causes of diseases.

Ren. The kidney.

Re′nal. *Rena′lis;* from *ren*, the kidney. Pertaining to the kidney.

Renal Ap′oplexy. Another name for Ischuria renalis.

Renal Ar′tery. An artery sent off by the abdominal aorta to the kidney. See EMULGENT.

Renal Cal′culus. A concretion of the kidney.

Renal Capsule. Suprarenal capsule. The ductless glandular body at the apex of each kidney. See RENAL GLAND.

Renal Gland. *Renal capsule; suprarenal gland.* A hollow glandular body, of a somewhat triangular shape, on each kidney, filled with a reddish-brown liquor, and smaller in the adult than in the fœtus. The use of it is unknown. The atrabiliary capsules is another name for these glands. See ATRABILIARY.

Renal Vein. A large vein, the root of which follows the same course as the artery in the substance of the kidney.

Ren′chus. Snoring; stertor.

Ren′culus. The name of each distinct lobe of the kidney in the embryo of the mammalia.

Re′nes Succenturia′ti. The renal capsules.

Ren′iform. *Renifor′mis.* Kidney-shaped.

Ren′net. *Run′net;* from (G.) *gerinnen*, to coagulate. The dried, salted stomach of a sucking calf. When soaked in water it possesses the property of coagulating milk.

Rennet Whey. Composed of milk two pints, rennet half an ounce, infused in a little hot water; mix and keep in gentle heat for a few hours and strain.

Re′ophore, or **Reopore.** From *ρεω*, to flow, and *φερω*, to carry. Any conducting substance leading from the poles of a galvanic battery coil or dynamo; the practical electrodes which the patient grasps in his hands or that are applied to his body when he is receiving the current.

Repan′dus. Waved; serpentine.

Repar′ative. Reinstating, or restoring to the normal condition.

Repel′lants. *Repel′lens;* from *re*, and *pellere*, to drive. In *Therapeutics*, medicines which, when applied to an inflamed part, cause the fluids, as it were, to recede from it.

Repercus′sion. *Repercus′sio.* The disappearance of a tumor, abscess, or eruption, in consequence of the application of a repellant.

Repercus′sive. Repellant.

Repercu′ticus. Repercussive.

Replanta′tion of Teeth. The replacement of teeth which have been extracted or otherwise removed from their cavities; when diseased the thickened periosteum is scraped off before returning such teeth to their sockets.

Reple′tion. *Reple′tio.* Plethora; superabundant fulness.

Reprimen′tia. *Reprimo*, to repress. Repressing medicines. Remedies for fluxes, as astringents, &c.

Rep′riments. Same as Reprimentia.

Reproduc′tion. From *reproducere*, to produce again. The function by which living bodies perpetuate their species. Generation.

Rep′tant. *Repto*, to creep. Creeping.

Repta′tion. *Repta′tio.* The act of creeping or crawling.

Repul′sion. *Repul′sio;* from *repello*, to repel. In *Physics*, the power by which bodies, or the particles of matter, are caused to recede from each other. Also, the effect resulting from the operation of this power.

Repulso′rium. In *Dental Surgery*, a punch; an instrument employed in the extraction of roots of teeth.

Repurgan′tia. Medicines which produce repurgation.

Repurga′tion. *Repurga′tio.* A term applied, by Castelli, to purgation by cutaneous transpiration or expectoration.

Res Natura′les. The naturals; the union of the elements, temperaments, humors, spirits, &c., which were supposed to constitute the nature of man.

Res Non Naturales. See NON NATURALS.

Res Vene′rea. Sexual intercourse, coition.

Resec′tion. *Resec′tio;* from *resecare*, to cut off. In *Surgery*, an operation for the removal of carious extremities of long bones, or false joints; also, the excision of bones with the design of preserving limbs in more or less integrity, and avoiding amputation.

Residen′tia. Sediment.

Resid′uum. *Residue.* In *Chemistry*, that which remains after any process of separation or purification.

Res′in. *Resi′na.* A brittle, semi-translucent, inflammable vegetable product, of a bright fracture, soluble in alcohol and oils, and composed of oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon. It forms an ingredient in ointments and plasters, but is never given internally.

Resin of Bile. Biliary resin.

Resin of Copper. Protochloride of copper.

Resin, Elastic. Caoutchouc.

Resin, White. Resina alba.

Resin, Yellow. Resina flava.

Resi′na Al′ba. The inspissated juice of the *Pinus sylvestris*, &c.

Resina Fla′va. Yellow resin. The resin which remains in the still after distilling oil of turpentine mixed with water.

Resina Ni′gra. The most common resin which remains in the retort after distilling oil of turpentine from common turpentine.

Res′inoid. Resembling resin.

Resist′ance. In *Mechanics*, a force acting in opposition to another force. When it corresponds to the useful effect produced by the machine, it is called *active*, and when it belongs to the inertia of the machine, it is *passive*.

Resolu′tio Nervo′rum. Paralysis.

Resolu′tion. *Resolu′tio.* From *resolvere*, to loosen. A termination of inflammation without suppuration or mortification.

Resol′vent. *Resol′vens.* A term applied to substances which have the power of dispersing inflammation and preventing suppuration. A discutient.

Res′onance. From *re*, again, and *sono*, to sound. A return, or reverberation of sound. A peculiar thrilling of the voice, or the existance of it in a part where it is not heard in health, as discovered by auscultation.

Resor′bens. Absorbent.

Resorp′tion. *Resorp′tio.* From *resorbere*, to absorb afresh. The absorption of a fluid, as of pus, serum, or other fluid, which has previously been poured out, or collected in any part of the body.

Resorcin. *Resorci′num.* Formula: $C_6 H_4(HO)_2$. This agent differs from carbolic acid or phenol, which it resembles, in the substitution of one molecule of hydroxyl (HO) for one atom of hydrogen. It is an artificial product in the form of colorless, odorless crystals of a sweet taste, soluble in water and alcohol. It is employed as a substitute for carbolic acid, being less irritating and objectionable on account of odor. In doses of 30 to 60 grains it causes profuse perspiration and weakness. Large doses cause convulsions and tetanic rigidity. Its uses in dental practice are the same as those of carbolic acid. See *Gorgas' Dental Medicine.*

Res′pirable. *Respirab′ilis.* Capable of being respired without danger.

Respira′tion. *Respira′tio.* From *respiro*, to take breath. The inhalation and expiration of air; the act of breathing.

Respiration, Artific′ial. The establishment of a process resembling respiration in persons laboring under asphyxia. Dr. Marshall Hall's ready method consists in placing the body in a prone position, making gentle pressure on the back; then removing the pressure, and turning the body on its side and a little beyond, executing these movements sixteen times in a minute.

Dr. Sylvester's method consists in placing the patient on his back, pulling the tongue forward, and then, drawing the arms slowly over the head, by which means the ribs are elevated by the pectoral muscles, and the chest is enlarged. The arms are now to be brought down to the side of the chest, which they must be made to compress slightly. These movements must be repeated so as to stimulate respiration.

Respira′tion, Bron′chial. A kind of respiration in which there is a sound of air passing through the bronchial tubes without entering the minute air-cells.

Respiration, Cav′ernous. That in which there is a sound of air passing from the bronchia into large morbid cavities, instead of the air-cells.

Respiration, Jerk′ing. The interruption of the murmur of respiration, so that instead of being continuous, it is, as it were, by starts. It occurs in spasmodic asthma, pleurodynia, and tubercular affections of the lungs.

Respiration, Pu′erile. That in which there is a sound like the respiration of infants.

Respira′tor. An instrument to be adjusted before the mouth, to warm the inspired air, intended for persons subject to bronchitis and pulmonary affections.

Res′piratory. Pertaining to respiration.

Respiratory Mur′mur. A sound heard by auscultation in a healthy adult during inspiration and expiration, occasioned by the passage of the air into and from the cells of the lungs.

Respiratory Tract. The middle column of the spinal marrow.

Rest′iform. *Restiform′is.* From *restis,* a cord, and *forma,* likeness. A term applied in *Anatomy* to two cord-like processes of the medulla oblongata, the *Corpora restiforma.*

Resu′pinate. Having the lower surface turned upward.

Resurrec′tionist. One who violates the sanctity of the grave to obtain bodies for dissection.

Resuscita′tion. *Resuscita′tio.* From *resuscito,* to move up, to raise up anew. The restoration of life of a person apparently dead. When asphyxia results from the administration of anæsthetic agents, such efforts should be made for resuscitation as the following. The napkin or inhaler being removed, the patient's tongue should be drawn forward with forceps or a tenaculum, fresh air admitted from the door or windows, or induced by a fan, and artificial respiration instituted. Stimulating applications to the surface, and cold water to the face and head. The main reliance, however, is on artificial respiration, and this is best kept up by Marshall Hall's "ready method" as follows: "Turn the body gently and completely *on the side and a little beyond,* and then *on the face,* alternately; repeating these measures deliberately, efficiently, and perseveringly, fifteen times in a minute." When the patient reposes on the thorax, this cavity is compressed by the weight of the body, and expiration takes place; when he is turned on the side, this pressure is removed and inspiration occurs. When the prone position is resumed, make equable but efficient pressure along the spine; removing it immediately before rotation on the side (the first measure augments the expiration, the second commences inspiration). As soon as the patient can swallow, give brandy and ammonia. Efforts at resuscitation should not cease until death is evident.

A method of producing artificial respiration is known as Sylvester's. It consists in laying the patient on his back, drawing the tongue forward, then carrying the arms slowly upwards over the head, thus elevating the ribs by means of the pectoral muscles, and inducing respiration; the arms are then brought down to the side of the chest and slightly compressed against it; these movements are to be repeated slowly as by the other method. If a galvanic battery is at hand it should be resorted to among other possible means of restoring animation.

Another method is to elevate the feet and lower the head, which can be accomplished by means of a cask, or by grasping the lower extremities at the ankles, and elevating them with the head hanging down.

Retain′ing Appliances. Appliances for holding malposed teeth after they have been moved into their proper positions until they have become firm, and prevent their tendency to return to the positions from which they have been moved.

Retaining Screws. See Screw.

Retarda′tion. A stopping or hindering.

Retch′ing. Ineffectual efforts to vomit.

Re′te. A net. A term applied in *Anatomy* to cellular membrane, and to the interlacing of nerves, blood-vessels, &c., when they form a sort of network.

Rete Malpighi. The rete mucosum.

Rete Mirab′ile. The anastomoses of the internal carotid and vertebral arteries at the base of the brain.

Rete Muco′sum. A term applied to a supposed mucous substance situated between the cuticle and true skin. It is really only the lower cells of the epidermis which have not been dried to scales.

Rete Vasculo′sum. The plexis retiformis, or corpus cavernosum vaginæ.

Rete Vasculosum Tes′tis. The network formed by the vasa recta at the upper part of the testicle.

Reten′tion. *Reten′tio.* From *retinere,* to hold back. The accumulation of a solid or liquid substance in a canal or cavity, intended to contain it only for a short time.

Retention of the Menses. Amenorrhœa.

Retention of Urine. Accumulation of urine in the bladder from inability to expel it.

Retic′ular. *Reticula′ris.* From *rete,* a net. A term applied in *Anatomy* to structures which have the appearance of a net or web.

Reticular Sub′stance. The cellular tissue.

Reticula′tus. Reticular.

Retic′ulum. Diminutive of *rete,* a net. A small net or web.

Reticulum Cuta′neum. The rete mucosum.

Ret′iform. Reticular.

Ret′ina. From *rete,* a net. Two almost inseparable layers of membrane, extending from the optic nerve to the crystalline lens, embracing the vitreous humor, and lining the choroid coat without adhering to either. It is formed by an expansion of the optic nerve, and constitutes the true organ of vision.

Retinac′ulum. An old instrument used in the operations of hernia and castration, to keep the intestines in place. Also, the frænum, or fold of membrane continued from each commissure of the ilio-cæcal and ilio-colic valves round on the inner side of the cæcum.

Retinaculum Ten′dinum Perone′orum. The ligamentous sheaths that retain in place at the outer ankle the tendons of the peroneal muscles.

Retini′tis. From *retina*, the name of the part, and *itis*, a terminal denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the retina.

Retort′. A chemical vessel employed in distillation. For the generation of nitrous oxide gas for dental purposes, the retort should be made of glass; one without a stopper answers best.

Retort, Tu′bulated. A retort with a small hole in the roof.

Retrac′tion. *Retrac′tio;* from *retrahere*, to draw back. The state of a part when drawn towards the centre of the body or backward; also, the state of being drawn up.

Retrac′tor. In *Anatomy*, a muscle, the function of which is to draw back the part into which it is inserted. In *Surgery*, a piece of linen used in amputation for drawing the divided muscles upward, to prevent injury from the saw. In *Dental Surgery*, an instrument for drawing the commissure of the lips back for the purpose of exposing the molar teeth while separating them with a file or disk. The file is seldom used.

Retractor An′guli Or′is. The buccinator muscle.

Ret′rahens. From *retraho*, to draw back. Drawing back. Applied in *Anatomy* to a muscle of the ear.

Retrahens Auris. Two small bundles of muscular fibres situated behind the ear.

Retroce′dent. A term applied in *Pathology* to a disease which moves from one part of the body to another, as sometimes happens in cases of gout.

Retroces′sion. The act of going back. The transfer of a disease from the surface to the interior.

Re′troflex. From *retro*, back, and *flecto*, to turn. Turning back abruptly or suddenly.

Retroflex′ion. An abrupt displacement, or changing of the normal direction.

Re′trograde. From *retro*, and *gradus*, a step. Receding, or going backward.

Retrover′sion. *Retrover′sio.* Turning back; applied to the uterus and other organs.

Retroversion of the Uterus. *Retrover′sio u′teri.* A deviation of the natural position of the uterus, wherein the fundus of the organ is turned back into the concavity of the sacrum, while the neck is directed towards the symphysis pubis,

Reu′nion. In *Surgery*, the union of parts separated by a wound. When this takes place without suppuration, the reunion is said to be by the *first intention*, but if not until after suppuration occurs, it is said to be by the *second intention.*

Revel′lent. Derivative; applied to that which draws inflammation or other diseased action from a part.

Reverbera′tion. *Re*, again or back, and *verbero*, to strike. Reflection of light, heat, or sound.

Reverb′eratory Fur′nace. A furnace in which the flame is made to play over an arched surface.

Revivifica′tion. Resuscitation; restoration of life. In *Chemistry*, the reduction of a metal from a state of composition to its metallic condition.

Revul′sant. From *revello*, to push away. A medicine that draws the blood from a distant part of the body by irritation.

Revul′sion. *Revulsio;* from *revellere*, to pluck. The act of drawing a disease from the organ in which it appears to have taken its seat.

Revul′sive. Derivative. Revellent; which see.

Rhabar′baric Acid. *Rhabar′barin.* The yellow crystalline coloring matter of rhubarb, supposed by Brande to be the active principle of the drug.

Rhabar′barum. Rhubarb.

Rhachiæ′us. Ραχις, the spine. Belonging to the spine.

Rhachial′gia. *Rachialgi′tis;* from ραχις, the spine, and *αλγος*, pain. Spinal irritation; pain in the spine.

Rhachias′mus. The first symptoms of epilepsy.

Rhachiot′omum. An instrument for opening the spinal canal; a rachiotome.

Rhachiot′omy. Dissection of the spine.

Rhachiparal′ysis. See PARAPLEGIA.

Rhachiphy′ma. A tumor of the spine.

Rhachirrheu′ma. Lumbago.

Rha′chis. The spine or vertebral column.

Rhachisa′gra. From ραχις, the spine, and αγρα, a seizure. Sudden seizure of the spine with pain. A gouty or rheumatic affection of the spine.

Rhachi′tæ. The muscles of the spine.

Rhachi′tis. See Rachitis.

Rhaco′des. Wrinkled.

Rhaco′ma. A rent or chapped portion of the skin. Also, a lax condition of the scrotum.

Rha′gas. A fissure, chap, or cleft.

Rhagoi′des. A term employed in *Anatomy* to designate a membrane of the eye, the *Tunica Rhagoides*, or uvea, from its resemblance in color to a grape.

Rhat′any. A Peruvian plant, the *Krameria triandra.* This is a valuable and powerful astringent.

Rhatany. Rhatan′ia. Krameria triandra. Astringent, diuretic, and detergent. Dose, ℈ss to ʒj, in powder.

Rheg′ma. A laceration or fracture.

Rhe′ic Acid. *Rheum*, rhubarb. The yellow, crystalline, granular matter of rhubarb, procured from the plant by means of ether.

Rheom′eter. From ρεω, to flow, and μετρον, a measure. An instrument for arresting and re-establishing the electric current of an electro-magnetic machine.

Rhe′oscope. From ρεος, current, and σκοπεω, to examine. An instrument for testing the existence of an electric current.

Rhe′ostat. From ρεος, and ιστημι, to stand. An instrument for the measurement or comparison of resistance of an electric current.

Rhe′ometer. From ρεος, and μετρον, measure. An instrument for measuring the electro-motive force or voltage of a given current of electricity. A galvanometer. Also, an instrument for measuring the amount of blood passing through a blood-vessel.

Rhe′otome. From ρεος, current, and τεμνω, to cut. An instrument for breaking the Faradic current.

Rhe′um. *Rhubarb.* A genus of plants of the order *Polygonaceæ.* There are numerous species of *Rheum*, but the commercial varieties most esteemed are the Russian, Turkey, and Chinese. The English, French, and German are of inferior quality. Rhubarb root is purgative, stomachic, and astringent. Dose, gr. x to ʒss of the powder to open the bowels; gr. vj to gr. x as a stomachic. Dose of the syrup, and of the spiced syrup, for an infant, ʒj; of the fluid extract, the dose is ʒss.

Rheum. Rheuma.

Rheum, Salt. A common name for several cutaneous affections of the eczematous and herpetic forms.

Rheu′ma. From ρεω, to flow. The discharge from the nostrils and air-passages. It is also applied to any mucous discharge.

Rheumarthro′sis. From ρευμα, a defluxion, and αρϑρον, a joint. Acute rheumatism.

Rheumatal′gia. Chronic rheumatism.

Rheumat′ic. *Rheumat′icus.* Belonging or relating to rheumatism.

Rheu′matism. From ρευμα, a defluxion, a catarrh. A more or less painful affection occupying the muscles or parts surrounding the joints. It is sometimes acute, and sometimes chronic.

Rheumatism, Acute. Rheumatis′mus acu′tus. A disease usually ushered in by fever, excruciating pain in different parts of the body, but more particularly in the larger joints, which soon become red and swollen. Several joints are usually affected at the same time, and the pain shifts from one to another.

Rheumatism, Arthrit′ic. Rheumarthro′sis. Acute rheumatism, putting on the appearance of gout.

Rheu′matism, Cap′sular. Rheumatism affecting the lining membrane of the joints and bursæ of the tendons.

Rheumatism, Chron′ic. Pain in one or more of the joints, unaccompanied by inflammation, redness, or fever.

Rheumatism, Gouty. Arthritis; inflammation of the synovial membrane.

Rheumatism, Preabdom′inal. Rheumatism of the muscles of the anterior and lateral parts of the abdomen.

Rheumatophy′ra. Acute rheumatism. Rheumatic fever.

Rheumato′sis. Rheumatism.

Rheumic Acid. Oxalic acid.

Rhex′is. A rupture of any part. A spontaneous opening of an abscess.

Rhigo′lene. From ριγος, extreme cold. A petroleum naphtha boiling at 70° F., one of the most volatile liquids obtained by the distillation of petroleum and which has been applied to the production of cold by evaporation.

Used in *Dentistry* and *Surgery* as a local anæsthetic, applied by means of Richardson's Spray Apparatus. Freezing by rhigolene is considered by some far more effective than by absolute ether, and also more convenient and more easily controlled than the freezing mixtures previously employed.

Rhi′gos. Rigor.

Rhin. The nose.

Rhinal′gia. From ριν, the nose, and αλγος, pain. Pain in the nose.

Rhinen′chysis. From ριν, the nose, εν, in, and χυω, to pour. An injection into the nostrils, made with a syringe.

Rhinenchy′tes. A nose syringe.

Rhini′tis. *Nas′itis.* Ριν, nose. Inflammation of the nose. Coryza.

Rhinodyn′ia. Pain in the nose.

Rhinopho′nia. Nasal voice.

Rhinoplas′tic. From ριν, the nose, and πλασσω, to form. A surgical operation for forming a new nose.

Rhinopol′ypus. From ριν, nose, and *pol′ypus.* Polypus of the nose or nostrils.

Rhinorrha′gia. Epistaxis.

Rhinor′rhaphy. *Rhinorrhaph′ia*; from ριν, the nose, and ραφη, a suture. An operation for the removal of epicanthus, or a portion of the skin of the nose.

Rhinorrhœ′a. From ριν, a nose, and ρεω, to flow. A discharge of limpid mucus from the nose without inflammation of the Schneiderian membrane.

Rhi′za. A root.

Rhi′zagra. A punch; an instrument much used by ancient dentists in the extraction of roots of teeth, and occasionally employed at the present day.

Rhizoph′agous. From ριζα, a root, and φαγω, to eat. Feeding on roots.

Rho′dium. A hard, white metal found in crude platina. Specific gravity is about 11.

Rhodium Lig′num. Rosewood.

Rhodizon′ic Acid. An acid obtained from carbonic oxide.

Rhodo′meli. Honey of roses.

Rho′donite. A variety of magnesian spar.

Rhœt′izite. A variety of kyanite.

Rhomb. *Rhom′bus*; from ρεμβω, to turn or whirl round, to wander. Literally a deviating square. An oblique-angled, equilateral parallelogram, or a quadrilateral figure, the planes of which are equal, the opposite ones parallel, with unequal angles, two being obtuse and two acute.

Rhomb-Spar. A crystalline mineral resembling calc-spar, consisting of carbonates of lime and magnesia, with some traces of carbonate of iron.

Rhombohe′dron. A solid having six equal rhombic planes or sides.

Rhom′boid. *Rhomboi′dal.* A figure having the form of a rhomb, with sides and angles equal, but which is neither equilateral nor equiangular.

Rhomboide′us. A muscle of the scapula, which is sometimes described as two muscles, the rhomboideus major and rhomboideus minor.

Rhon′chal. Relating or appertaining to rhonchus.

Rhon′chus. *Râle.* A rattling or wheezing sound in the air-passages, generally arising from certain morbid states of respiration. Five species of rhonchus or rattle are enumerated by writers: 1. The *crepitous, râle crepitant,* resembling the decrepitation of salt over a gentle fire, or rubbing a lock of hair between the fingers. 2. The *mucous, râle muqueux,* consisting of unequal, irregular bubbles, like the sound heard in the windpipe of a dying person. 3. The *sonorous, râle sonore,* resembling the sound of snoring, except when slight, then somewhat like that of the cooing of a dove. 4. The *sibilant, râle sabilant,* a whistling or clicking, as of a small valve. 5. The *crackling,* consisting during inspiration of two, three, or four dry sharp sounds.

Rhopalo′sis. See Plica.

Rhu′barb. *Rhei radix.* The root of several species of *Rheum,* a very valuable drug. It is a mild purgative, slightly astringent and tonic. See Rheum.

Rhy′as. A decrease or defect of the lachrymal caruncle of the eye.

Rhythm. From ρυθμος, regular movement. Applied in *Medicine* to the pulsations of the heart and the arteries, which, when equal in force, are said to be in rhythm.

Rhyth′mical. Pertaining to, or having the quality of rhythm.

Rhytido′sis. From ρυτιδοω, to grow wrinkled. Atrophy or collapse of the cornea, without impairing its transparency; corrugation of any part.

Rib. Costa.

Ribbon or Tape of Gold Foil. A form of gold foil for filling teeth made by folding any portion of a sheet of foil over and over again until the desired width and thickness is produced.

Rice Water. The evacuations of persons affected with cholera are so termed from their resemblance to it.

Rich′ardson's Spray Apparatus. Invented by Dr. Benj. W. Richardson, of London, consists of a spray tube and bottle worked by a hand bellows. The tube differs from all other spray tubes, in that the volatile fluid, Absolute Ether, or Rhigolene, is brought up for dispersion by air pressure, produced by the same motion as that which causes the dispersion.

Dr. Richardson says that the effect of his apparatus is due entirely to the cold generated by the rapid evaporation of the ether. In effecting local anæsthesia by this process, the entire blanching of the surface to be operated on may be produced, or short of this extreme result, a superficial anæsthesia only may be induced. To produce insensibility of a part with absolute ether, the application of the spray from thirty to sixty seconds only is necessary. For the extraction of a tooth, before applying the spray, the parts to be acted upon should be carefully dried, otherwise a film of ice will be formed and the anæsthesia be obstructed and imperfect. There is little or no difficulty in extracting the superior front teeth by this process, without causing pain, but in the case of the back and inferior teeth, there is difficulty, owing to the saliva freezing.

Richmond Crown. An all-porcelain crown having a base V-shaped from the mesial to the distal side. The pin or post is first pushed through a thin perforated disk of gutta percha and the crown warmed and pressed into place; when cool it is removed and the gutta percha trimmed away close to the crown-neck. The crown is then warmed, a little oxyphosphate cement put on the post and the crown pressed into its proper place.

Ricin′ic Acid. One of the three acids produced by the saponification of castor-oil.

Ric′inus. A genus of plants of the order *Euphorbiaceæ.*

Ricinus Commu′nis. The castor-oil plant, or *Palma Christi.* The oil obtained from the seeds is a mild cathartic.

Rick′ets. See RHACHITIS.

Ridge, Crest, or Line. A prominent border of a bone.

Riga Bal′sam. The resinous juice from the young twigs of the *Pinus cembra.*

Rig′id. *Rigi′dus.* Hard; stiff; not pliant.

Rigid′itas. Rigidity.

Rigiditas Articulo′rum. False anchylosis.

Rigid′ity. *Rigid′itas*; from *rigere*, to be stiff. Stiffness; want of pliability.

Ri′gor. From ῥιγεω, to shiver. A sensation of cold, with involuntary shivering.

Rigor Mortis. The rigidity which takes place after death.

Rigor Nervo′sus. Tetanus.

Ri′ma. A fissure, cleft, or opening.

Rima Cana′lis Suborbita′rii. The suborbitar fissure.

Rima Glot′tidis. The opening of the glottis, or rather of the larynx.

Rima Mag′na. The vulva.

Rimo′sus. Full of cracks.

Rim′ula. A small fissure or crack.

Ring. *An′nulus.* In *Anatomy*, a circular orifice which serves for the passage of a vessel or other organs, as the *inguinal* ring, the *abdominal* ring, &c.

Ring, Exter′nal Abdom′inal. An opening formed by the separation of the fibres of the aponeurosis of the obliquus externus.

Ring, Fem′oral. An opening between Poupart's ligament and the pubes.

Ring, Inter′nal Abdom′inal. An opening a little above Poupart's ligament, in the fascia transversalis.

Ring′worm. See HERPES CIRCINATUS.

Ringworm of the Scalp. Porrigo scutulata.

Ri′sing. Regurgitation.

Riso′rius. A name given by Santorini to a portion of the platysma myoides muscle.

Risus. From *ridere*, *risum*, to laugh. Laughter.

Riv′et. A term applied in *Mechanical Dentistry* to the small platina pins baked in the backs of porcelain teeth, to serve as a means of attachment to narrow strips of gold, silver or platina plate, which are afterwards soldered to the base designed to sustain the teeth in the mouth.

Rivin′ian Ducts. The excretory ducts of the sublingual glands, first discovered by Rivinus.

Roast′ing. In *Chemistry*, a process employed for the separation of mineral substances, consisting in the volatilization of some of their principles, and in changing others so as to prepare them for other operations.

Robertson's Alloy. An amalgam for filling teeth, consisting of 1 part of gold, 3 of silver and 2 of tin, the gold and silver being first melted, and the tin added at the moment of fusion. When cold, the alloy is finely pulverized, and equal quantities of the powder and mercury are kneaded together.

Robin′son's Metal. A textile metallic filling material, introduced as a substitute for amalgam.

Robinson's Remedy. Carbolized potash, consisting of equal parts of caustic potash and carbolic acid. Employed as an obtundent for sensitive dentine and as an application in alveolar pyorrhœa.

Rob′orant. Corroborant; a strengthening medicine.

Roboran′tia. Tonics.

Roche Alum. Native alum.

Rochelle Salt. Tartrate of potassa and soda; which see.

Rock Oil. Petroleum.

Rock Salt. Common salt found in masses or beds.

Roden′tia. From *rodo*, to gnaw. An order of mammalia, having two incisor teeth in each jaw, with an empty space between them and the molars, comprehending the rat and mouse, the squirrel, rabbit, musk-rat, beaver and other gnawing animals.

Roll′er. A term applied in *Surgery* to a long, narrow bandage.

Roll′ing Mill. An apparatus for reducing metal to thin plates or laminæ, consisting of two iron rollers, mounted in a strong iron frame, so adjusted as to be separated or brought near together by means of two screws, and made to revolve by means of a crank. It is used in the laboratories of dentists for reducing gold and silver into plates to serve as a basis for artificial teeth.

Ro′man Alum. An alum obtained from the volcanic rocks of the Solfaterra, near Naples.

Roman Vit′riol. Sulphate of copper.

Roman′zovite. A brown mineral consisting of a triple silicate of lime, alumina and iron.

Root Fillings. Fillings of different materials inserted into the pulp canals of the teeth.

Root Trimmer. An instrument for shaping and reducing the roots of natural teeth in crown and bridge work.

Rorif′erous. *Ros*, dew, and *fero*, to bear. In *Anatomy*, vessels which pour exhaled fluids on the surface of organs.

Rosa Aqua. Rose water. Pale rose, 40; water, 200 parts; mixed and distilled.

Rosa Aqua Unguentum. Cold Cream. Oil of almond, 50; spermaceti, white wax, āā 10; rose-water, 30 parts. A useful emollient.

Rosa Centifo′lia. The damask, cabbage or hundred-leaved rose. The petals of this species have properties similar to those of the *Rosa alba.* The *oil of roses, oleum rosæ* and rose-water are obtained chiefly from them.

Rosa Mellis. Honey of Roses. Red rose, 8; honey, 92; alcohol ad., 100 parts.

Rosa′ceous. Rose-like.

Rosa′cic Acid. A peculiar acid supposed to exist in the *lateritious sediment* of urine in gout, and in inflammatory and intermittent fevers.

Rosa′lia. Scarlatina.

Rose, Cam′phor. A solid oil of roses.

Rose Drill, Elliot's Improved. This improvement consists in bending the shank of a rose drill into the form of a hook, which enables the operator to drill a cavity in the posterior surface of a back tooth.

Rose Pearl. See CELLULOID.

Rose Pink. Chalk or whiting dyed in a decoction of Brazil wood and alum.

Rose Quartz. A variety of quartz of a rose-red tint.

Rose Rash. Roseola.

Rose Red. A red pigment used by the manufacturers of porcelain teeth, in gum enamel.

Rose′ola. *Rose-rash.* From *rosa*, a rose. An efflorescence of a rose color, appearing in patches, of various shapes, without papulæ, alternately deepening and fading, and usually occurring as a symptom of dentition, dyspepsia, and often in connection with different febrile affections. The following are the principal varieties: 1. *Roseola æstiva*, which generally occurs in the summer, first appearing on the face and neck, but afterwards distributed over the body, accompanied by an itching and tingling sensation. 2. *Roseola autumnalis.* This appears on children in the autumn, in the form of circular or oval patches, which gradually increase in size, and assume the hue of a dark damask rose. 3. *Roseola annulata* appears in rose-colored rings on almost every part of the body. 4. *Roseola infantilis* occurs in infants as a symptom of the irritation of dentition, in fevers, &c. 5. *Roseola variolosa* appears previously to the eruption of smallpox, whether occurring in the natural way or from inoculation, though seldom before the former. 6. *Roseola vaccina* occurs generally in small patches, about the ninth or tenth day after vaccination. 7. *Roseola miliaris* frequently occurs during the eruption of miliary vesicles.

Rose′olæ. *Roselli′na; false measles; French measles.* A name sometimes given to an acute exanthem, an eruptive disease intermediate between measles and scarlatina, but affording no protection against either.

Rose's Fusible Metal. Composed of lead, 1 part; tin, 1; bismuth, 2; and fuses at 94° C, or 210.2 F.

Ro′seus. Of a rose-red color.

Ros′in. The residuum after the distillation of the volatile oil from the turpentine of pines. Colophony. See Resin.

Ros′trate. *Rostrat′us.* Having a beak or bill.

Ros′triform. Having the form of a beak.

Ros′trum. A beak. A name given to several old forceps, from their resemblance to the beaks of different birds.

Rosy-Drop. The *Acne rosaceæ*, or carbuncled face.

Rota′ceous. Wheel-like.

Rotacis′mus. A faulty pronunciation of the letter R.

Rot′ate. Wheel-shaped. In *Dentistry*, the term rotation denotes the turning of a tooth on its axis.

Rota′ting Devices. Appliances either single or double, for correcting torsion of single-rooted teeth.

Rota′tor. From *rota*, a wheel. A name applied in *Anatomy* to several muscles, the office of which is to rotate the parts upon which they act.

Rot′ten Stone. An earthy mineral, consisting of alumina, carbon, and silica, used for polishing metals, &c.

Rot′ula. The patella; also, a lozenge, called a *drop*.

Rotun′dus. Round.

Rouge. A species of lake prepared from the dried flowers of the *Carthamus tinctorius*. A cosmetic or dye.

Rouge, Pol′ishing. See Polishing Rouge.

Round. *Rotun′dus.* Applied in *Anatomy* to foramina, and parts which have this figure, as the *foramen rotundum*, and *ligamenta rotunda*, &c.

Round Ligaments. *Ligamenta rotunda.* Two cords composed of condensed cellular or fibrous tissue, blood-vessels, and nerves. They proceed, one from each side of the uterus, through the abdominal ring, to be lost in the mons veneris.

Routi′nist. In *Medicine*, a physician who practices in accordance to fixed rules, without regard to circumstances.

Roy′al Min′eral Succeda′neum. A name given by the Crawcours to amalgam for filling teeth; which see.

Rubber, Indian. Caoutchouc; which see; also see Vulcanite Base.

Rubber-Dam, or ***Coffer Dam, Barnum's.*** Consists of a small piece of sheet rubber, or rubber cloth, about six inches wide and from six to ten inches long, used for preventing the saliva and breath from interfering with the operation filling teeth. If the tooth to be filled stands alone, a single hole may be cut near the centre of of the rubber, in diameter about one-third that of the tooth, and through which the crown of the tooth is to pass. With a small, flat burnisher or rubber-dam applier the edge of the rubber is worked around the neck of the tooth towards the alveolus, as far as is possible. If the tooth does not stand alone, several holes are cut in the rubber sufficient to allow several to pass through, the holes to be from one-sixteenth to one-quarter of an inch apart, according to the proximity of the teeth, allowing sufficient margin for working it well under the gum. The shape of the piece of rubber is not material, some operators preferring the square form, others the parallelogram, or a piece of a triangular form. It is secured by ligatures and clamps.

Rubber-Dam Applier. An instrument of a fork shape, across the two ends of which a cord is stretched to force the rubber down between back teeth, as far as the necks, without tearing it.

Rubber-Dam Clamps. Flexible steel clamps to prevent the rubber-dam from being forced off the tooth by movements of the lips and tongue, and also useful in forcing the rubber higher up on the tooth, and pressing it aside to improve access to the cavity. See Clamp.

Rubber-Dam, Depressed. A form of dam which contains in some part of the sheet an arched depression, which isolates the crown of the tooth to be operated on, and also admits light, especially when used with a mirror combination; the small mirrors are $\frac{5}{8}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, and $\frac{7}{8}$ inch, both plane and concave.

Rubber-Dam Holder. Consists of an elastic ribbon, attached to two oval plates, upon which spring catches are adjusted to hold the rubber. One end of the ribbon, which passes around the head, is drawn through two rings, by which it is tightened or loosened, and the rubber is thus held aside to open the case to access or light.

Rubber-Dam Punch. An instrument used for perforating the rubber dam for the reception of the teeth. Three sizes are generally required for the different classes of teeth so that the holes made may be half a line, one line, and one line and a half in diameter.

Rubber-Dam Weights. Small weights of metal intended to be suspended from the free ends or borders of the dam, to keep it out of the way of the operator.

Rubber Sore Mouth. A characteristic inflammation of the mucous membrane of the mouth, due to vulcanite plates being insufficiently hardened, and thereby being porous; or to the want of a smoothly finished surface; also (according to Dr. Black), to the presence in great numbers of a certain fungi (Streptococcus magnus), which elaborate an irritating acid secretion, and which are found in greater numbers on vulcanite plates; also to the non-conducting quality of vulcanite which produces inflammatory action. Celluloid Dentures are also regarded as producing this inflammatory action, but to a less degree if moulded upon tin dies, or on plaster casts covered with tin foil.

Rube′do. *Redness;* from *rubere*, to be red. A redness, uniformly diffused, on any part of the skin, as that arising from blushing.

Rubefa′cient. *Rubefa′ciens;* from *rubens*, red, and *facio*, to make. A term applied to substances which, when placed upon the skin, cause redness by exciting the action of the capillaries and giving occasion to an afflux of vascular and nervous power to the part on which they are applied.

Rube′ola. From *rubere*, to be red. Measles; an exanthematous disease, consisting of crimson stigmata arranged in semicircles. See MEASLES.

Ru′ber. Red.

Rubia′ceæ. The cinchona tribe of dicotyledons.

Ru′bidium. Symbol, Rb. Atomic weight 85.2. An alkali metal prepared in the same manner as that used for potassium. It is silver-white in color, and melts at 38.5°. It forms, like potassium, an explosive compound with carbon monoxide.

Rubig′inous. *Rubigino′sus;* from *rubigo*, rust. Of the color of rust.

Rubi′go. Rust.

Rubigo Cu′pri. The subacetate of copper. Verdigris.

Rubigo Fer′ri. Sesquioxide of iron.

Rubi′nus Ve′rus. Anthrax.

Rubri′ca Fabri′lis. Red chalk; a heavy argillaceous substance.

Ru′brin. Hæmatosin.

Ru′bula. Frambœsia or yawn.

Ru′by. From *rubeo*, to be red. A mineral of a color intermediate between carmine and hyacinth red. It is next in hardness and value to the diamond.

Ruby of Arsenic. The protosulphuret of arsenic.

Ruby of Zinc. Red blend, or protosulphuret of zinc.

Ruby, Rock. A beautiful red variety of garnet.

Ruc′tus. Eructation; belching.

Rud′dle. A kind of red chalk.

Ru′diment. *Rudis*, raw. The first principle in science. The origin of anything.

Ru′ga. Plural *Rug.* A wrinkle. A fold or wrinkle in the mucous membrane of the hard palate in the roof of the mouth,

Ru′gine. From *rugra*, a wrinkle. In *Surgery*, an instrument for removing the diseased portions of bones.

Rugose. *Ru′gosity. Rugo′sus.* Wrinkled. In folds. Roughness.

Rum. Jamaica spirit. A spirituous liquor distilled from sugar-cane.

Ruminan′tia. Ruminants. Animals which chew the cud, as the ox, deer, &c.

Rumina′tion. *Rumina′tio.* A function peculiar to ruminating animals, consisting in chewing a second time the food they have swallowed.

Run′ning. Applied to a continual flow of pus or mucus.

Ru′pia. From ρυπος, sordes. A disease characterized by an eruption of large, flattish vesicles, with a slightly inflamed base, and containing a fluid, at first serous, but afterwards puriform, and often bloody, which concretes into a hard crust. The disease appears under the following forms, viz.: 1. *Rupia simplex*, which consists of slight vesications, after they pass away leaving a surface of a livid or blackish color. 2. *Rupia prominens*, which is characterized by the formation of elevated conical scabs upon the vesicated bases. 3. *Rupia escharotica*, which is confined to infants and children of a cachectic habit; the vesicles occur on the loins, thighs, and lower extremities.

Rup′ture. *Ruptu′ra.* Hernia, or the protrusion of some part of the viscera of the abdomen.

Rup′turing. In *Botany*, bursting; a mode of dehiscence in which the pericarp is spontaneously perforated by holes.

Rust. The oxides, hydrates, and carbonates which form on metals when exposed to moist air, especially iron.

Ruthe′nium. A metal resembling iridium and rhodium, found in the ores of platinum. Specific gravity about 8.5.

Rutido′sis. *Rytido′sis;* from ρυτιδοω, to wrinkle. Act of wrinkling; applied in *Pathology* to atrophy of the eye attended by subsidence and corrugation of the cornea.

Ru′tilant. From *rutilo*, to shine. Shining.

Ru′tilite. Native oxide of titanium.

Ruyschia′na Membrane. Membrane of Ruysch. The internal layer of the choroid coat of the eye. Called also Tunica Ruyschiana.

Ruyschiana Tu′nica. The inner surface or coat of the choroid membrane, supposed by Ruysch, after whom it is called, to be a lamina distinct from the external surface.

Ryac′olite. From ρυοξ, a stream, and λιϑος, a stone. Glassy feldspar.

Rye, Ergot of. See Secale Cornutum.

Rye, Spurred. Ergot; horned-eye. See Secale Cornutum.

Rytido′sis. Rutidosis; which see.

Ry′tis. From ρυτις. Wrinkle.

S.

S. Abbreviation of *Semis′sis.* Half; also symbol for Sulphur.

S. A. In *Medical prescriptions*, the contraction of *secundum artem*, according to art; or *secundum artis leges*, according to the rules of art; also symbol for Salicyle.

Sabadil′la. The *Veratrum sabadilla*, which see.

Sabadill′in. A new principle obtained from the *Veratrum sabadilla.* See Veratria.

Sabi′na. Savine.

Sab′ulous. *Sabulo′sus.* Gritty. Applied, in *Pathology*, to the sandy deposit sometimes seen in urine.

Sabur′ra. Sordes; filth; coarse sand; but according to the common acceptation of the term, foulness of stomach.

Sac. From *saccus*, a bag. In *Anatomy*, a small natural cavity; in *Pathology*, a morbid cavity.

Sac, Her′nial. The pouch formed of the serous membrane of the cavity from which the viscus has escaped.

Sac of a Tooth. See Dental Sac.

Sac′cate, or **Sac′catus.** Saccated; inclosed in a cyst or bag.

Sac′charate, or **Sac′charated.** *Saccharum*, sugar. Having or containing sugar.

Saccha′ric Acid. From *saccharum*, sugar. An acid produced by the action of nitric acid on sugar.

Saccharifica′tion. Sugar-forming. The conversion of starch into sugar.

Sac′charin. A benzol-sulphonicimide derived from coal-tar. It is used for diabetes.

Sac′charine. Belonging to, or having the properties of, sugar.

Sac′charoid. Having the appearance of sugar. Applied to minerals.

Sac′charose or **Sac′charum.** Cane Sugar. The soluble, crystalline substance, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, occurring in the juice of sugar-cane.

Saccharum Aceri′num. Maple sugar. It is employed as an aliment and demulcent.

Saccharum Al′bum. Refined sugar; white sugar; loaf sugar. See Sugar.

Saccharum Lac′tis. Sugar of milk. A crystalline substance obtained from whey in hard white masses, of a sweet taste. Used as a bland and nutritious article of diet in certain diseases.

Saccharum Satur′ni. Acetate of lead. Sugar of lead.

Saccholac′tic Acid. An acid obtained by digesting the sugar of milk in nitric acid. It is identical with mucic acid.

Sac′ciform. Formed like a sac.

Sac′culated. Expanded like small sacs; encysted. Divided into small sacs.

Sac′cule. A little sac or pouch.

Sac′culus. Diminutive of *saccus*, a bag. A little sac or bag.

Sacculus Chylif′erous. The receptaculum chyli.

Sacculus Cor′dis. The pericardium.

Sacculus Lachryma′lis. The lachrymal sac.

Sac′cus. A bag.

Sack. *Sac. Saccus.* A bag or pouch.

Sa′cral. Belonging or relating to the sacrum.

Sacral Arteries. These are distinguished into the anterior or middle sacral, and the lateral sacral arteries.

Sacral Nerves. The sacral nerves arise from the termination of the spinal marrow, and are six in number.

Sacro-Coccygæ′us. A muscle arising from the sacrum, and inserted into the coccygis.

Sacro-Coxal′gia. A rheumatic affection of the sacro-iliac symphysis.

Sacro-Iliac. Relating to the sacrum and ilium.

Sacro-Ischiat′ic. Relating to the sacrum and ischium.

Sacro-Lumba′lis. A long muscle seated at the posterior part of the trunk, arising from the sacrum and extending to the lower part of the neck.

Sacro-Sciat′ic. Belonging to the sacrum and ischium.

Sacro-Sciatic Ligaments. Two ligaments which assist in securing the sacro-iliac articulation.

Sacro-Ver′tebral. Belonging to the sacrum and vertebra.

Sa′crum. *Os sacrum.* From *sacer*, sacred. The bone forming the posterior part of the pelvis. It is a continuation of, and forms the base of, the vertebral column. It is articulated above with the last lumbar vertebra, laterally with the ossa innominata, and below with the coccyx.

Saf′fron. The prepared stigmata of the *Crocus sativus;* which see.

Saffron, Meadow. Common name of *Colchicum autumnale.*

Saffron of Steel. Red oxide of iron.

Sage. Common name of *Salvia officinalis.*

Sagit′tal. *Sagitta′lis.* From *sagitta*, an arrow. Arrow-shaped, applied to a suture of the cranium.

Sagittal Suture. The suture which unites the two parietal bones.

Sag′ittate. From *sagitta*, an arrow. Arrow-shaped.

Sa′go. The prepared fecula of the pith of *Sagus rumphii.* When boiled in milk or water, it forms a light and nutritious food for invalids. It is necessary, however, to add to it a little sugar and wine or lemon juice to render it palatable.

Saim. Adeps suillus, or hog's lard.

Saint Anthony's Fire. Erysipelas.

Saint Vitus's Dance. Common name of *Chorea.*

Sal. *Sa′lis.* A salt. The following are a few of the designations of this extensive class of compounds:

Sal Ammo′niac. Muriate of ammonia.

Sal Ammoni′acum. Volatile salt of ammonia.

Sal Ammoniacum Aceto′sum. Solution of acetate of ammonia.

Sal Antimo′nii. Tartarized antimony; tartar emetic.

Sal Argen′ti. Nitrate of silver.

Sal Ben′zoin. Benzoic Acid. Acidum Benzoicum.

Sal Chal′ybis. Sulphate of iron.

Sal Commu′nis. Common salt. Chloride of sodium.

Sal Satur′ni. Acetate of lead.

Sal So′dæ. Subcarbonate of soda; salt of soda.

Sal Tar′tari. Tartaric acid.

Sal Vit′rioli. Sulphate of zinc; salt of vitriol.

Sal Volat′ile. Volatile salt; subcarbonate of ammonia.

Sala′am Convul′sion. Convulsions attended with bowings of the head. They sometimes occur in children.

Salac′ity. From *salax*, salacious. Lust; propensity for sexual indulgence.

Salera′tus. See *Sodium.*

Sal′icin or **Sal′icine.** A bitter febrifuge substance obtained from the bark of most of the species of willow. Formula, $C_{42}H_{22}O_{16}+HO$. Dose, gr. ij to viij or x. See SALICYLIC ACID.

Salicor′nia. A genus of plants of the order *Chenopodiaceæ.*

Salicornia Europæ′a. The jointed glasswort. It is eaten as a salad or pickle under the name of *Marsh samphire.*

Sal′icyl. A hypothetical radical of a series of compounds. Formula $C_{14}H_5O_2$. Symbols, Sa. See SAL′OL.

Salicyl′ic Acid. Formula: $HC_7H_5O_3$. Salicylic acid is a derivative of *salicin*, the vegetable principle existing in various species of the willow, poplar, &c. Prof. Kolbe, of the University of Leipsic, recognizing the fact that phenol or carbolic acid might be so prepared as to produce, among other substances, salicylic acid, devised a process for its manufacture. Phenate of sodium is first prepared by double decomposition of phenol of soda, and dried carbonic anhydride is then passed through the dry powder at a temperature of 110 to 250 degrees C. The carbonic anhydride combines directly with the metallic derivative of phenol, and alkaline salts of acids of a higher series are formed; among these, salicylate of sodium is dissolved in water and treated with hydrochloric acid, which by double decomposition sets free salicylic acid in small crystals. These crystals are washed, dissolved in hot water, and by recrystallization obtained in the form of a crystalline powder of a light brown color. The product thus obtained is then bleached either to light cream color with a reddish tinge, or quite white. Salicylic acid is odorless and nearly tasteless, with a sweetish and astringent after-taste, with slight acridity in the fauces, but none in the mouth. It has a tendency to produce expectoration. Salicylic acid is a powerful antiseptic, and is said to be far more effective in smaller quantities than any other preparation of the same class, and is devoid of any irritating, inflammatory, or caustic action on the living tissue. It also has no poisonous effect in any reasonable quantity. In *Dental Practice*, salicylic acid is employed in the treatment of suppurating, gangrenous pulps of teeth, in the form of an ethereal solution, acting as a deodorizer; it may also be employed in the form of the dry powder. It is also useful in inflamed conditions of mucous membrane, such as stomatitis, and in scorbutic inflammations, and in every form of inflammation caused by dead teeth and roots of teeth. For a disinfecting mouth wash: one part of salicylic acid is added to three hundred parts of water; or a stronger solution may be made by adding three parts of phosphate of soda and thirty parts of distilled water to one of salicylic acid. It is also useful as an ingredient of tooth powders.

Salicyl′ous Acid. *Hydruret of salicyl.* A compound forming the chief ingredient in the essential oil of *Spiræa ulmaria*, or meadow-sweet.

Salifi′able. Capable of combining with an acid to form a salt.

Salig′enin. A substance which, together with sugar, contains the elements of salicin, from which it is obtained.

Saline′. *Sali′nus;* from *sal*, salt. Containing a salt, or of the nature of salt.

Salire′tin. A resinous substance obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on salicin.

Sali′va. *Σιαλον. Sialon; spit′tle.* The fluid secreted by the parotid, submaxillary, and sublingual glands. It is inodorous, transparent, insipid, and slightly viscid. Its use is to lubricate the mouth, mix with the alimentary bolus, and assist in the process of digestion. From fourteen to twenty ounces are secreted every twenty-four hours. Its chemical constituents, according to Berzelius, are, water, 992.2; a peculiar animal matter, soluble in water, and insoluble in alcohol, 2.9; mucus, 1.14; chlorides of potassium and sodium, 1.7; lactate of soda and animal matter, 0.9; soda, 0.2. The chemical composition of human saliva, according to Bidder and Schmidt, is as follows:

Water, ...	995.16
Epithelium, ...	1.62
Soluble organic matter, ...	1.34
Potassium sulphocyanide, ...	0.06
Sodium, calcium, and magnesium phosphates, ...	0.98
Sodium and potassium chloride, .	0.84
	1000.00

The proportion of water is about 95 per cent. and results from a transudation from the blood-vessels during the functional activity of the salivary glands. It holds the other constituents of the saliva in solution, and also assists in the solution of the different varieties of food. The organic matter consists chiefly of mucin, globulin, serum, albumen, and ptyalin. The function of the saliva is to soften and moisten the food during mastication, and to exert a chemical influence upon its starchy elements, transforming them into glucose or grape-sugar. The secretion of saliva is a reflex act, controlled largely by the medulla oblongata, from the impressions made by the food upon the peripheral terminations of the nerves of the mucous membrane of the mouth, and upward along the afferent nerves, such as the lingual branch of the fifth pair and the glosso-pharyngeal, to the medulla oblongata. Parotid saliva contains a diastasic ferment, ptyalin, and a small quantity of urea. Submaxillary saliva contains a less proportion of ptyalin, mucin, and sulpho-cyanide of potassium. Sublingual saliva contains mucin, sulpho-cyanide of potassium, and numerous salivary corpuscles. Saliva has no action on proteids or fat. Mixed saliva is more potent than the saliva from a single gland. In certain states of the general health, the acetic, lactic, oxalic, muriatic, and uric acids have been detected in it, but it is not improbable that these acids may have been derived from the mucous secretions of the mouth, which are always more or less abundantly mixed with it. Donné and others have detected acid in the saliva of persons affected with gastritis.

Saliva, Characteristics of the. See FLUIDS OF THE MOUTH, CHARACTERISTICS OF.

Saliva Pump. A dental instrument used to facilitate the filling of teeth in the lower jaw by keeping the mouth free of saliva. A number of these instruments are in use known by the names of their inventors. Some, besides keeping the mouth free of saliva, hold the tongue away from the teeth, and support the upper jaw, thus assisting the muscles which keep the mouth open.

Saliva-Ejector. A saliva instrument employed to evacuate the mouth, and connected with a fountain-spittoon for the purpose of disposing of the saliva during operations on the teeth, and at the same time maintaining the cleanliness of the cuspador.

Sali′val. *Saliva′lis; saliva′ry.* Of or belonging to the saliva.

Salival Ducts. The excretory ducts of the salivary glands. They are the *Stenonian*, the *Whartonian*, and the *Rivinian*. The first belongs to the parotid, the second to the submaxillary, and the third to the sublingual.

Salival Glands. The salivary glands; which see.

Saliva′ris. Salivary.

Sal′ivary. *Saliva′ris. Sali′val.* Of or belonging to the saliva.

Salivary Calculus. *Odontoli′thos; odon′tia incrus′tans; tartar of the teeth.* An earthy concretion found upon the teeth and in the mouths of the salivary ducts. It sometimes accumulates upon the teeth in a very large quantity, giving to the mouth an exceedingly disagreeable appearance, and often imparting to the breath an almost insufferably offensive odor. Salivary calculus is composed principally of phosphate of lime and animal matter, differing, however, in their relative proportions, according as it is hard or soft, and hence scarcely any two analyses furnish the same results. According to Mr. Pepys, fifty parts yield,

Phosphate of lime,	35.00
Fibrine, or cartilage,	9.00
Animal fat, or oil,	3.00
Loss,	3.00
	50.00

In an analysis made by Berzelius, one hundred parts were found to contain,

Phosphate of lime and magnesia,	79.00
Salivary mucus and salivine,	13.50
Animal matter,	7.50
	100.00

The following is the result of an analysis made by Dr. Dwinelle, a dentist of New York.

Phosphate of lime,	60.00
Carbonate of lime,	14.00
Animal matter and mucus,	16.00
Water and loss,	10.00
	100.00

Hard, dry tartar contains more earthy and less animal matter than soft humid tartar, and hence the differences in the result of different analyses.

M. Mandl says it is composed of infusoria, and that they are thickly distributed throughout its substance, but it is not wholly composed of them, and such as are found in it evidently have their origin in the mucous secretions of the mouth, which mix with it during its deposition. Hence, they are more or less numerous, as the tartar is hard or soft, or in proportion to the quantity of mucus mixed with it.* English and American writers on dental surgery concur in the belief that salivary calculus is a deposit from the saliva. Jourdain believed it to be secreted by certain glands scattered over the dental periosteum. Gariot contended that it comes from the gums, and Serres claimed to have discovered upon the mucous membrane of this structure, glands, the peculiar function of which is to secrete this substance, but the absurdity of this theory has been fully exposed by M. Delabarre. But while this author exposed one error in regard to the origin of this substance, he fell into another equally great. He was of the opinion that it is an exhalation from the mucous membrane of the gums, and that this results as a consequence of inflammation, or of an increase of vascular action in the tissue.

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* Dr. W. H. Dwinelle has given a minute description of the microscopic appearance of the infusoria found in salivary calculus, in the fifth volume of the *American Journal of Dental Science.*

Of the existence of the elements of its composition in the saliva there can be no question. Chemical analyses of this fluid, direct from the glands that secrete it, place all doubt upon the subject at rest. Turner, in enumerating its chemical constituents, mentions as one, bone earth,[*] and Tiedemann, Gmelin,[†] and Scherer,[‡] have detected phosphate of lime, as have also Enderlin,[§] and other chemists, who have analyzed this fluid. Thus it is seen that its chief earthy constituent is contained in the saliva. It may also exist in solution in the mucous fluid of the mouth.

It is precipitated from the saliva, as this fluid enters the mouth, on the surfaces of the teeth, opposite the openings into the ducts from which it is discharged. To these its particles become agglutinated by the mucus always found, in greater or less quantity, upon them. Particle after particle is afterwards deposited, until it sometimes accumulates in such quantities that nearly all the teeth are almost entirely enveloped in it. It is always, however, found in greatest abundance on the outer surfaces of the superior molars and the inner surfaces of the inferior incisors, and it is opposite to these that the mouths of the salivary ducts open.

The presence of salivary calculus upon the teeth is always productive of injury, though sometimes more so than others. An altered condition of the fluids of the mouth, diseased gums, and not unfrequently the gradual destruction of the alveolar processes, and the loosening and loss of the teeth, are among the local consequences that result from it. But besides these, other effects are sometimes produced, among which may be enumerated,—tumors and spongy excrescences of the gums; necrosis and exfoliation of the alveolar processes and portions of the maxillary bones, hemorrhages of the gums, anorexia and derangement of the whole digestive apparatus; foul breath, catarrh, cough, diarrhœa, diseases of various kinds in the maxillary antra and nose, pain in the ear, headache, melancholy, hypochondriasis, &c.

When it is permitted to accumulate for any great length of time, the gums become so morbidly sensitive, that a tooth-brush cannot be used without producing pain; consequently, the cleanliness of the mouth is not attempted, and thus, no means being taken to prevent its formation, it accumulates with increased rapidity.

In the removal of this substance, injury to the periosteum of the neck of the teeth should be carefully avoided, and it is important, too, that not a particle be left, as it would serve as a nucleus for its redeposition. When it has accumulated in large quantities, several sittings are sometimes necessary for its complete removal.

It should be taken first from between the edges of the gums and the necks of the teeth, affording opportunity, between the respective sittings of the patient, for the gums to heal, and for any of the teeth that are loosened to become firm. The mouth, in the mean time, should be gargled four or five times a day, with some astringent or detergent lotion, such as dilute tinct. myrrh and nutgalls. But for more particular directions on this subject, see *Harris's Prin. and Pract. of Dentistry.*

Salivary Calculus, Characteristics of. It has already been remarked that salivary calculus is very variable in its density, and its color and quantity on the teeth of different individuals are equally so, and these differences furnish diagnostics valuable both to the general and dental practitioner. They are less equivocal than the appearances of any of the other parts of the mouth. The relative proportions of the constituents of tartar, as has been before stated, vary, according as it is hard or soft.

There are two kinds of black tartar. The *first* never accumulates in large quantities, and is most frequently found on the lingual surfaces of the lower incisors and cuspidati. It is very hard, adhering firmly to the teeth, and is indicative of a good innate constitution. The *second* accumulates in much larger quantities, is often found on all the teeth, has an uneven surface, is covered with a glairy mucous fluid, is very hard, and adheres to the teeth with such great tenacity that it can only be removed, as it were, particle by particle. This variety is found on the teeth of individuals of good innate constitution, but whose physical powers have become enervated from privation, or disease, or intemperance and debauchery, and particularly the last.

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[*] Turner's Chemistry, p. 757.

[†] Muller's Physiology, vol. i., p. 651.

[‡] French Lancet, April, 1845.

[§] Liebig, Annalen, 1844, pt. 3 and 4.

The teeth on which both of these varieties of tartar are found are, as a general rule, of the best quality, and seldom affected with caries.

The dark brown tartar is not as hard as either of the preceding descriptions. It sometimes collects in large quantities on the lower front teeth, and on the first and second superior molars; is often found on all the teeth, though not in as great abundance as on these. It does not adhere to the teeth with as much tenacity as either of the black varieties. It exhales a more fetid odor than the first, but is less offensive than the second.

The persons most subject to this kind of tartar are of mixed temperaments,—the sanguineous, however, almost always predominating. They may, perhaps, be denominated sanguineo-serous and bilious. Their physical organization, though not the strongest and most perfect, may, nevertheless, be considered very good; but, being more susceptible to morbid impressions, their general health is less uniform.

Tartar of a light or yellow-brown color is of a softer consistence than any of the preceding varieties, and is seldom found upon the teeth of persons except those of bilious temperaments, or those in whom this disposition predominates. It has a rough, and, for the most part, a dry surface; it is found in large quantities on the teeth opposite the mouths of the salivary ducts, and it sometimes happens that every tooth in the mouth is completely incrusted with it. It contains less of the earthly salts, and more of the fibrine and animal fat than that of any of the foregoing descriptions, and from the quantity of vitiated mucus mixed with and adhering to it, has an exceedingly offensive smell. It is, sometimes, though not always, so soft that it can be crumbled between the thumb and finger.

Inflammation, turgescence and suppuration of the gums, inflammation of the alveolo-dental periosteum, the destruction of the sockets and loss of the teeth, an altered condition of the fluids of the mouth, and fetid breath, are among the local effects produced by the long-continued presence of large quantities of this kind of tartar on the teeth. The constitutional effects are not much less pernicious. Indigestion and general derangement of all the assimilative functions are among the most common.

White tartar rarely accumulates in very large quantities, and consists almost wholly of hardened mucus. It resembles somewhat cheese curd, and seldom exceeds it in hardness. This variety is usually found on the teeth of persons particularly subject to disease of the mucous membrane. It is very irritating to the gums, and corrodes the teeth.

Another accumulation on the teeth is a green deposit which stains the teeth, and is usually confined to the labial surfaces of the upper incisors, cuspidati, and bicuspids. It is met with more frequently in children than adults, generally about the 10th to 13th year, and is exceedingly acrid, irritating the gums and decomposing the enamel of the teeth. This description of deposit is indicative of an irritable condition of the mucous membrane and of viscidity of the fluids of the mouth. (See GREEN STAIN.) See SERUMAL or SANGUINARY CALCULUS.)

Salivary Fistulæ. Such as are caused by an accidental opening into the excretory ducts of the salivary glands. They are most common to the duct of Steno.

Salivary Glands. The organs which secrete the saliva. They are six in number, three on each side, namely, the *parotid*, the *submaxillary*, and the *sublingual*. Dunglison makes the number on each side of the face four, by the addition of a gland which he designates as the *intralingual* or *lingual*, seated at the inferior surface of the tongue, where the mucous membrane forms a fringed fold.

Saliva′tio. Salivation.

Saliva′tion. *Saliva′tio;* from *saliva*, the spittle. *Ptyalism.* A preternatural secretion of saliva, occasioned either by the use of stimulating masticatories, or some cause which acts upon the whole economy.

Salivation, Mercurial. Salivation resulting from the use of mercury. It is attended with profuse salivation, a coppery taste, and often by looseness of the teeth and inflammation and ulceration of the gums.

Sa′lix. A genus of plants of the order *Amentaceæ.*

Salix Frag′ilis. The common crack willow. The bark is bitter, astringent, and tonic, and has been recommended as a substitute for cinchona. The other species are said to possess similar properties. *Sal′icin* or *Sal′icine* is the active neutral principle, and acts like quinia. Dose of the powder, from ℈j to ʒj. Dose of *Salicin*, from gr. iv. to vj. See SALICYLIC ACID.

Sal′low. Paleness tinged with yellow. Also, a name of certain shrubs of the genus *Salix*.

Sal′miax. A contraction of sal ammoniac. *Ammoniæ murias.*

Sal′ol. *Phenyl Salicyl.* An antiseptic considered to be superior to iodoform for local use as a dressing for wounds. Also, a decided antipyretic. Dose, gr. xx–ʒj. Useful in intestinal catarrhs, cystitis, and in typhoid fever.

Salpingi′tis. Inflammation of the Eustachian tube.

Salpin′go. From σαλπιγξ, a tube. A prefix, applied in *Anatomy* to a muscle arising from the Eustachian tube.

Salpingo-Pharynge′us. A bundle of muscular fibres which assist in dilating the mouth of the Eustachian tube. Pertaining conjointly to the Eustachian tube and the pharynx.

Salpingo-Staphyli′nus. A term applied by some writers to the levator palati muscle.

Sal′pinx. Σαλπιγξ. A tube or trumpet. A name also for the Eustachian and Fallopian tube.

Salt. *Sal.* A compound of an acid with an alkali, earth or metallic oxide, or of a metal with a halogen, or a substance formed by the union of a base with an acid. A salt is called *neutral* when the acid and base reciprocally saturate each other. The term *super* is prefixed when the acid is in excess; *sub* denotes excess of the base; *bi*, two equivalents of acid to one of the base; *quadr*, four equivalents of acid; *sesqui*, one and a half equivalents of acid, and *oxy*, a salt of an oxide. *Deliquescent salts* are those which attract moisture from the air and become fluid. *Efflorescent salts* are those which lose a portion of their water on crystallization by exposure to air, and fall into powder. *Permanent salts* do not undergo any change on exposure. *Decrepitating salts*, when heated, burst into smaller pieces with a crackling noise. *Double salts* are those which consist of one acid and two bases, or two acids and one base, or of two acids and two bases, though most of them consist of the same acids and two different bases.

Salt, Common. Muriate of soda, or more correctly, chloride of sodium.

Salt, Neu′tral. A combination of an acid with an alkali, earth, or metallic oxide, in which the salt has neither acid nor alkaline properties.

Salt of Lem′ons. A combination of oxalic acid with a small portion of potash as found in wood-sorrel. Also, crystallized citric acid.

Salt of Tar′tar. A very pure carbonate of potassa, or cream of tartar.

Salta′tion. *Salto*, to dance. A dancing or leaping. Chorea.

Saltpe′tre. Common name of *Nitrate of potassa*; which see.

Salts. Popular name for Epsom salt. See MAGNESIUM.

Salts, Sec′ondary. See SALT, NEUTRAL.

Salu′brious.. *Salubri′us.* Salutary; healthy.

Salu′brity. From *Salus*, health. Anything which contributes to health.

Salus. Health. Safety.

Sal′utary. Favorable to health.

Salvatel′la. A vein situated on the back of the hand near its inner margin.

Salve. An ointment.

Salve, Blis′tering. Common name for cerate of Spanish flies.

Sal′via. A genus of plants of the order *Salviaceæ*. Sage.

Salvia Horten′sis Minor. The small sage or sage of virtue. It is aromatic, slightly tonic and astringent, and has a bitterish taste. It is used as a carminative in the form of tea, and as a gargle.

Salvia Officina′lis. The common garden sage. It is aromatic, slightly astringent, and tonic. It is applied in infusion with honey and alum, or subborate of soda, in inflammation of the mouth and fauces and for relaxation of the uvula.

Sa′mius La′pis. *Samian stone.* A stone found in the island of Samos, used as a polishing material by goldsmiths and in the laboratory of the dentist. The ancients believed it to be astringent and refrigerant.

Sanab′ilis. *Sanabile.* Curable.

Sana′tio. Curation.

San′ative. From *sano*, to cure. Curative, having the power to cure. Promoting the health.

Sana′tory. Healing; applied also to that which tends to guard public health.

Sand. Finely granulated silicious matter, but it often has particles of other substances mixed with it. It is used in *Mechanical Dentistry* in making moulds for metallic castings or dies for striking up a base for artifical teeth.

Sand-Bath. In *Pharmacy,* a bath in which sand is interposed between the fire and the vessel to be heated.

San′darach. *San′darac; gum sandarach.* An inodorous gum-resin in white tears, supposed to be the produce of the *Callitris quadrivalvis,* used in the preparation of a varnish employed in the arts, and in *Mechanical Dentistry* for varnishing plaster models; also, in *Operative Dentistry,* a temporary stopping for teeth, in which case it is made available by saturating a pellet of cotton in a thick solution of the gum in alcohol, and using this as a filling. Not soluble in saliva. The formula for sandarach varnish is as follows: gum sandarach, 5 oz. avoir.; alcohol, 1 pint.

Sand′ix. An inferior kind of red lead, technically termed *Plumbi oxidum rubrum.*

Sanguif′erous. *Sanguis,* blood, and *fero,* to bear. Containing, or conveying blood.

Sanguifica′tion. *Sanguifica′tio;* from *sanguis,* blood, and *facio,* to make. That function of the body by which the chyle is changed into blood. Blood-making.

Sanguiflux′us. Hemorrhage.

Sanguin′ary Calculus. See SERUMAL CALCULUS.

San′guine. *Sanguin′eus.* Relating to or containing blood. Bloody. Plethoric.

Sanguin′eous. Pertaining to the blood. Bloody. Sanguine. In *Physiology,* a temperament.

San′guinis Mis′sio. Bloodletting.

Sanguin′olent. *Sanguinolen′tus.* Tinged with or of the color of blood; as in *Pathology,* bloody expectoration, bloody urine, &c.

San′guis. Blood.

Sanguisu′gum. Congestion of blood in the heart.

Sanido′des. *Sanio′des;* from σανιδος, a board, and ειδος, resemblance. One with a contracted, or narrow, flat chest.

Sa′nies. A thin, fœtid, greenish, unhealthy, serous discharge from a fistula or ulcer, and most commonly mixed with blood and pus.

Sa′nious. From *sanies.* Pertaining to sanies.

Sanita′rium. *Sanato′rium;* from *sanitas,* health, An institution for the treatment of the sick. Also, a place, selected on account of its salubrity, for valetudinarians.

San′itary. Pertaining to or designed to secure health.

San′itas. Sanity.

San′ity. *San′itas;* from *sanus,* sound, whole. Soundness of body; health; or that condition of organized bodies in which all the functions essential to life are regularly performed. The term, however, is more frequently used for soundness of mind.

Santori′ni Fissu′ræ. The fissures at the upper and back part of the cartilaginous portion of the external ear.

Santorini Tuber′cula. The cartilaginous projections on the top of the arytenoid cartilages, which support the ligaments of the glottis.

Saphe′na. From σαφης, manifest, evident. A name given to the two large veins of the leg.

Sap′id. Having taste; not insipid.

Sapid′ity. Tastefulness; capable of affecting the organs of taste.

Sapien′tiæ Dentes. The posterior or third molar teeth.

Sapo. Soap; which see.

Sapo Durus. Hard soap, made with soda and fatty and resinous substances. To this class belong the *Castile,* the *almond,* and the *resin* or yellow soap.

Sapo Medicina′lis. Soap made with soda and olive-oil.

Sapo Mol′lis. Soft soap, made with caustic potash and acrid oil, tallow, or refuse fat.

Sapo Terebin′thinæ. Starkey's soap, made of dried and warm subcarbonate of potash, and oil of turpentine.

Sapo Vulgaris. Common soap, made from soda and animal oil.

Sapona′ceous. Having the properties of or containing soap.

Saponifica′tion. Conversion into soap; the process by which soap is made.

Sap′onin. A glucoside possessing an irritant and anæsthetic effect. Used locally.

Sap′onule. Imperfectly formed soap, a combination of an alkali with an essential oil.

Saporif′ic. *Sapor,* taste, and *facio,* to make. Causing or imparting taste.

Sap′phire. A hard gem of various colors, consisting essentially of crystallized alumina.

Sapri′as. Old high-flavored wine.

Saprodon′tia. From σαπρος, rotten, carious, and οδους, a tooth. Caries or rottenness of the teeth.

Saprogen′ic. From σαπρος, putrid, and γενναω, to beget. Pus forming.

Saprog′enous. Arising from putrid matter, also a certain species of microbes.

Sap′rophyte. Certain forms of bacteria, bacilli micrococci connected with putrefactive fermentation.

Sapros. Foul; rancid; rotten; carious.

Sapros′tomous. From σαπρος, foul, of a bad odor, and στομα, mouth. One who has a foul or offensive breath.

Sarci′tis. Anasarca. Muscular inflammation.

Sar′cium. *Sar′cion.* A caruncle, or small fleshy excrescence.

Sarcoce′le. From σαρξ, flesh, and κηλη, a tumor. Scirrhus or cancer of the testicle.

Sarco′des. Carneous, like flesh.

Sarco-Epiploce′le. From σαρξ, flesh, επιπλοον, the epiploon, and κηλη, a tumor. Epiplocele complicated with a flesh tumor.

Sar′coid. Resembling or having the nature of flesh.

Sarcolem′ma. *Sarcole′ma;* from σαρξ, flesh, and λεμμα, a coat. The sheath which envelops the muscular fibrillæ; the myolemma.

Sarcol′ogy. *Sarcolog′ia;* from σαρξ, flesh, and λογος, a discourse. That part of anatomy which treats of the soft parts.

Sarco′ma. From σαρξ, flesh. A fleshy tumor or excrescence.

Sarcoma Scroti. Sarcocele.

Sarcom′atous. Belonging to or exhibiting the characters of sarcoma.

Sarcom′phalus. From σαρξ, flesh, and ομφαλος, the navel. A fleshy tumor about the navel.

Sarcoph′agus. From σαρξ, flesh, and φαγω, to eat. Flesh-devouring; flesh-destroying. That which eats flesh, or destroys excrescences. Applied by the ancient Greeks to a coffin or receptacle for a dead body, made of *Assian stone* (*lapis Assius*), said to possess the property of corroding dead bodies, so as to consume them in forty days.

Sarcophy′ia. A fleshy tumor or excrescence.

Sar′coplasts. The germinal cells of muscular tissue.

Sarcoptes Scabie′i. *Sarcoptes hom′inis.* The itch-tick.

Sar′cosin. An extractive principle of the blood. A methyl glycol.

Sarco′sis. The preternatural formation of flesh. Also, a fleshy tumor.

Sarcosto′sis. Osteo-sarcoma. A bony formation or tumor in muscular tissue.

Sarcot′ic. Σαρκοω, to produce flesh. Belonging to sarcoma. Applied also to medicine.

Sar′cous. Of or belonging to flesh; fleshy.

Sarcous Elements. A term applied in *Physiology*, by Bowman, to the elementary or primitive particles which, by uniting, form the mass of muscular fibre.

Sar′donyx. A reddish-yellow gum or stone; orange-colored agate with a wavy or undulating surface.

Sarsaparil′la. The root of several species of *Smilax.* It has a slightly bitter taste, and is mucilaginous. Alterative, demulcent, and diuretic properties are ascribed to it. It has been most extensively used in secondary syphilis, and in shattered states of the system arising from the use of mercury in these affections. It has also been employed in chronic rheumatism, scrofula, and cutaneous affections. There are numerous varieties, of which the *Jamaica*, the *Brazilian*, the *Lima*, the *Honduras*, and *Vera Cruz* are the best known in commerce. Dose of extract, gr. x to xx; of the fluid extract, fʒj; of the compound syrup, of ℥ss.

Sanguisu′ga. The blood sucking leech.

Sarto′rius. From *sartor*, a tailor, because it is used in crossing the legs. A slender muscle situated at the anterior part of the thigh.

Sarx. Flesh.

Sas′safras. The wood of the *Laurus sassafras.* The bark is a mild stimulant, sudorific, and alterative. The mucilage obtained by macerating the pith of the stems is used as a collyrum in inflammation of the eyes, and as a drink in irritation of the mucous surfaces.

Sas′solin. Native boracic acid.

Sat′ellite Veins. *Venæ satelli′tes.* The veins which accompany the arteries.

Sathe. Σαϑη. Membrum virile; penis.

Sati′ety. *Sati′etas.* Loathing from excess of gratification.

Sat′in-Spar. A fibrous variety of carbonate of lime, presenting a silky appearance when polished.

Saturan′tia. *Sat′urans.* Absorbents: medicines which neutralize acid in the stomach.

Sat′urate. A liquid filled with as much salt or other substance as it will dissolve.

Satura′tio. Saturation.

Satura′tion. *Satura′tio;* from *satis*, enough. In *Chemistry* and *Pharmacy*, the union or impregnation of one body with another, until the receiving body can contain no more; a fluid holding as much of a soluble substance as it can dissolve.

Satu′ritas. Satiety.

Satu′rity. The state of being saturated; fulness.

Sat′urnine. Containing, or caused by lead.

Satur′nus. Saturn. Old name for lead.

Saus′surite. A variety of nephrite, a mineral of a white, greenish, or grayish color, so called from M. Saussure, the discoverer.

Sav′in. *Sav′ine. Sav′ina. Sabina.* An evergreen tree or shrub of the genus *Juniperus*. Savine leaves are stimulant, diaphoretic, emmenagogue, anthelmintic, and escharotic. Dose, gr. v to x of the powder; of the infusion f℥j; of the oil two to five drops.

Savin Ointment. Ceratum sabinæ.

Sa′vor. Taste or odor; qualities which render bodies agreeable to the sense of taste or smell.

Sa′vory. An aromatic plant of the genus *Satureia*. Applied also to bodies which have an agreeable taste or smell.

Saw. In *Surgery*, an instrument used for dividing bones in amputation, and for the removal of exostoses. In mechanical dentistry, a useful instrument for removing extraneous parts of plates, &c.

Saw, Hey's. An instrument invented by Mr. Hey, to be used in fractures of the cranium.

Saxif′ragus. Lithontriptic.

Scab. In *Pathology*, an incrustation formed over a sore by the concretion of the fluid discharged from it.

Sca′bies. From *scabo*, to scratch. *Psora.* The itch. Four species are described by Willan: 1. *Scabies papuliformis*, consisting of an extensive eruption of slightly inflamed, itching vesicles, resembling papulæ, intermixed with and containing a thick yellow pus. 2. *Scabies lymphatica*, consisting of an eruption of intensely itching transparent pustules on the wrists, backs of the hands, between the fingers, on the feet and toes, about the fossa of the nates, axillæ, hams and at the bend of the elbows. 3. *Scabies purulenta*, consisting of elevated yellow pustules, inflamed around their base, and which, in a short time, suppurate, break, and then ulcerate. 4. *Scabies cachectica*, exhibiting all the appearances, on different parts of the body, of the three foregoing species.

Scabri′ties. Roughness.

Scabro′sus. *Sca′brous.* Rough; covered with short rigid points or projections.

Scala Tym′pani. The superior spiral cavity of the cochlea of the ear.

Scala Vestib′uli. The inferior spiral cavity of the cochlea.

Scald. Italian *Scaldare*, to heat. A lesion of a part from the application of a hot fluid.

Scald-Head. See PORRIGO FAVOSA.

Scale. *Squa′ma.* In *Pathology*, an opaque and thickened lamina of the cuticle.

Scale, Dry. Psoriasis.

Scalene′. Σκαληνος, unequal. A figure having unequal sides. A triangle, of which all the sides are unequal.

Scale′nus. Irregular or unequal. A muscle situated at the side of the neck, of an irregular triangular shape, divided into three portions.

Scaler, Barbed. An instrument designed to pass between and around the necks of teeth which are loosened by old deposits of tartar or salivary calculus, in the removal of this substance.

Sca′lers. Instruments for removing salivary calculus from the teeth. See INSTRUMENTS FOR CLEANSING THE TEETH.

Scal′ing the Teeth. An old name for the operation, in *Dentistry*, which consists in the removal of salivary calculus, commonly called tartar, from the teeth. See SALIVARY CALCULUS.

Scal′loped. Marked with even and rounded notches on the margin. Same as Crenate.

Scalp. The integuments covering the head.

Scal′pel. *Scal′pellum;* from *scalpo*, to rasp or cut. An instrument employed in surgical operations and in dissections for dividing the soft parts. It is formed of a blade of well-tempered steel, very sharp, of variable shape and size, fixed in a handle.

Scalp′rum. A knife used in trepanning. In *Mammalogy*, the cutting edge of the incisor teeth.

Scalprum Denta′rium. *Lima Denta′ria.* A dental file. See FILE, DENTAL.

Scaly Disease. An order of cutaneous diseases.

Sca′pha. From *σκαπτω*, to make hollow. The cavity of the external ear, between the helix and anti-helix. Also, the name of a double-headed roller.

Sca′phium Ocula′re. The shell employed for artificial eyes.

Scaph′oid. *Scaphoi′des;* from *σκαφη*, a boat, and *ειδος*, resemblance. Boat-like; in *Anatomy*, applied to several parts.

Scaphoid Bone of the Foot. A bone situated at the forepart of the foot, the *os naviculare.*

Scaphoid Bone of the Wrist. The boat-like bone, the *os naviculare* of the carpus.

Scaphoid Fossa. A depression or cavity in the internal ala of the pterygoid process.

Scap′olite. A crystallized, grayish-white mineral, of a pearly lustre, consisting of silica, alumina and lime.

Scap′ula. The shoulder-blade; an irregular flat bone, of a triangular shape, situated at the posterior part of the shoulder.

Scap′ular. *Scapula′ris.* From *scapula*, the shoulder-blade. Belonging or relating to the scapula.

Scap′ulary. A bandage for the shoulder.

Scap′ulo-Hu′meral. Pertaining to the scapula and humerus.

Scar. See CICATRIX.

Scardamyg′mus. *Σκαρδαμυγμος.* From *σκαρδαμυσσω*, to wink. Winking; nictitation.

Scarf′skin. The epidermis, or cuticle.

Scarifica′tion. *Scarifica′tio.* From *σκαριφαομαι*, to make a slight scratch. Small, superficial incisions made with a lancet or scarificator for local depletion.

Scarifica′tor. *Scarificato′rium.* An instrument containing eight, ten, or more lancets, so contrived as to be made to penetrate to a greater or less depth, at the option of the operator, and to issue at once from the box in which they are contained, by means of a spring. See CUPPING.

Scarlati′na. From *scarlatto* (Italian), a deep red. The scarlet fever. There are two varieties of this disease: 1. *Scarlatina simplex*, or *scarlatina benigna*, which is of a mild character, and 2. *Scarlatina anginosa*, or *scarlatina cynanchica*, which is attended with ulcerated sore-throat. *Scarlatina maligna* is regarded as a stage of the last-mentioned variety. Scarlatina interferes with the development of the teeth, and the eruptive characteristic of this disease has its effect upon the enamel in the form of distinct markings, &c. Osseous, neural and epithelial lesions follow as sequelæ, and the developing teeth are impressed.

Scar′let Fever. Scarlatina.

Scar′red. *Cicatrisa′tus.* Marked with a scar.

Scelal′gia. From *σκελος*, the leg, and *αλγος*, pain. Pain in the leg.

Scelon′cus. From *σκελος*, the leg, and *ολγος*, a tumor. A tumefied or swelled leg.

Sce′los. *Σκελος.* The leg.

Scelotyr′be. From *σκελος*, the leg, and *τυρβη*, disorder. Dragging the lower limb. Also, chorea.

Schala′stein. Table spar. It occurs in laminated gray masses.

Scheele's Green. A green pigment obtained by mixing arsenite of potassa with sulphate of copper.

Sche′lium. A synonym of tungsten.

Schero′ma. Dry inflammation of the eye.

Schindyle′sis. An immovable articulation. A variety of synarthrosis, in which one bone is received into a slit in another, as the vomer into the sphenoid.

Schinelæ′on. Oil of mastich.

Schist. A variety of slate; also; a species of rock, such as gneiss.

Schistoproso′pia. From *σχιστυς*, cloven, and *προσοπον*, face. A cavity, "cleft-face," instead of the middle of the face; a want of development of the first branchial arch and nasal process of the frontal.

Schneide′rian Mem′brane. The mucous membrane which lines the cavities and secretes the mucus of the nose, so named from Schneider, who first described it.

Schorl. A black, brittle mineral, usually occurring in prismatic crystals, and becoming electric by heat and friction.

Schorl′ite. A mineral of a greenish-white and sometimes of a yellowish color; a variety of topaz.

Schwann, White Substance of. A hollow cylinder of white nervous matter, differing in composition from that which occupies the centre, the latter being of a fibrous character.

Sciat′ic. *Sciaticus; ischiatic.* From *ισχιον*, the haunch. A word contracted from and synonymous with *ischiatic.*

Sciatic Artery. The ischiatic artery; a branch of the hypogastric, which escapes from the pelvis through the sciatic notch, then dividing into a number of branches, is distributed principally upon the upper and posterior of the thigh.

Sciatic Nerves. Two nerves distinguished into *greater* and *less*. The former is a continuation of the sacral or sciatic *plexus*, and escapes from the pelvis between the pyramidalis and superior gemellus muscle. The latter is formed by the second and third sacral nerves, and escapes from the pelvis below the pyramidalis muscle.

Sciatic Notch. A large notch at the posterior edge of each os innominatum, converted into a foramen by the sacrum and sacro-sciatic ligament.

Sciat′ica. Neuralgia of the sacro-sciatic nerve.

Sciero′pia. From σκιερος, shady, and ωψ, the eye. A defect of vision in which all objects assume a color darker than natural.

Scil′la. The squill or sea-onion.

Scilla Hispan′ica. Spanish squills.

Scilla Marit′ima. The officinal squill, or sea-onion. The fresh bulb is very acrid and poisonous. The dried root is bitter and slightly acrid. It is diuretic, expectorant, emetic and cathartic. Dose, gr. j to gr. v of the dried root, with or without mercury.

Scil′litin. *Scil′litine.* The active, bitter principle of the bulb of *Scilla maritima.* Squills.

Scintilla′tion. *Scintillo*, to sparkle. A sparkling, as of fire.

Scirrhogas′tria. From σκιρρος, hard, and γαστηρ, stomach. Scirrhus of the stomach.

Scir′rhoid. Σκιρρος, a hard tumor, and ειδος, form. See Keloide.

Scirrho′ma. Scirrhus.

Scir′rhous. Indurated; hard. Of or belonging to scirrhus, as a *scirrhous* disease.

Scirrhous Sarco′ma. A hard, smooth, vascular tumor of a glandular structure.

Scir′rhus. *Scirrho′ma, scirrhosis.* From σκιρρος, hard, indurated. A hard tumor, generally occurring in glandular structures, usually preceding carcinoma, and of which it may be regarded as the first stage.

Scis′sel. The clippings of metals; applied in *Mechanical Dentistry* to the small pieces of gold, platina or silver, clipped from a plate in cutting out a base for artificial teeth or any other appliance formed from plate of any of these metals.

Scis′sors. An instrument composed of two cutting blades which move upon an axis, and are variously shaped to suit the purposes for which they are designed. In *Dental Surgery,* they are used principally for cutting gold.

Sclerecta′sia. See *Staphyloma.*

Sclerecto′mia. An operation which consists in the removal of a portion of the sclerotica to form an artificial pupil.

Sclere′mus. *Sclere′ma.* Induration of the cellular tissue.

Sclerencepha′lia. From σκληρος, hard, and εγκεφαλον, the brain. Induration of the brain.

Scleri′asis. *Sclero′ma.* From σκληρος, hard. Act of becoming hard, or a state of induration. The term, however, is usually applied to induration of the edges of the palpebræ, and in females, of the labia pudendi.

Sclero-. From σκληρος, hard, a prefix signifying hardness.

Scleroder′ma. From σκληρος, hard, and δερμα, cutis. Induration of the skin.

Sclerophthal′mia. From σκληρος, hard, and οφϑαλμος, the eye. Pain, swelling, and hardness of the eye and eyelids.

Scle′ros. Σκληρος. Hard.

Sclerosarco′ma. A hard, fleshy tumor or excrescence, resembling the comb of a cock, attached to the gums.

Sclero′sis. Thickening with condensation.

Sclerot′ica. *Sclerot′ic;* from σκληροω, to harden. A term applied in *Anatomy* to the dense, opaque, fibrous membrane, situated immediately under the conjunctiva, investing nearly four-fifths of the posterior part of the globe of the eye.

Sclerotic Coat. See Sclerotic.

Scleroticonyx′is. *Scleronyx′is;* from σκληρος, hard, and νυξις, puncturing. Perforation of the sclerotic coat of the eye in the operation for cataract by depression.

Sclerot′icus. *Sclerot′ic.* In *Materia Medica,* medicines which are supposed to have the effect of increasing the density of animal tissues.

Sclero′tis. Sclerotic.

Scleroti′tis. Inflammation of the sclerotic coat of the eye. This affection has been relieved by the devitalization of the exposed pulps of teeth.

Sclerys′ma. Induration.

Scobs. The filings, scales, or shavings, of any metal or wood. Also, the scoria of any metal.

Scolio′ma. Σκολιοω, to crook. A morbid curvature of the spine.

Scolio′sis. From σκολιος, crooked. A distortion of the spine; rickets.

Scope. Σκοπη. *Scop′ia;* from σκοπεω, to examine. A suffix denoting ocular examination.

Scoracra′sia. *Scoracra′tia;* from σκωρ, excrement, and ακρασια, want of control. Involuntary evacuation of the fæces.

Scorbu′tic. *Scorbuticus.* Belonging or relating to scorbutus or scurvy. Affected with scurvy.

Scorbutic Teeth. Characterized by the defective character of the phosphate of lime deposited in the cells of the dentine and enamel membrane in their development, rendering the cells imperfect in shape and number.

Scorbu′tus. Scurvy. *Pur′pura Nau′tica.* A disease characterized by spongy gums, offensive breath, livid spots on the skin, great general debility, and a pale, bloated countenance. Vegetable acids are the best antiscorbutics in sea scurvy, with a change of food and locality, especially the use of green vegetables. There are other forms of Scorbutus, known as *Pur′pura simplex*, *Pur′pura Hœmorrhagica*, in which the use of the mineral acids are indicated. Scorbutus constitutes a genus in the first order of the *Fifth Class* of diseases of Pinel, and *Porphyra* of Dr. Good.

Sco′riæ. From σκωρ, excrement. The dross of purified metals, or the refuse of any substance. Volcanic cinders.

Scotas′ma. *Scoto′ma;* from σκοτος, darkness. A term applied in *Pathology* to obscurity of vision; also, to scotodynia.

Scotch-Stone. A stone used by dentists, cut into a proper shape, for removing file-marks from gold, platina, silver or vulcanized rubber.

Scotodyn′ia. *Scoto′ma; scotasmia; scoto′sis;* from σκοτος, darkness, and δινεω, to turn round. Giddiness with impaired vision.

Scoto′ma. Scotodynia.

Scoto′sis. Scotodynia.

Scraper. A useful instrument for cutting down the surface of vulcanized rubber plates, preparatory to the use of the Scotch-stone, in the process of polishing.

Scratch Brush. A brush of brass wire for cleaning burs, files, and the serrations of pluggers.

Screw. In *Mechanics*, a spiral ridge or groove winding round a cylinder with every furrow or thread parallel to the axis at the same angle. When formed on the outside of the cylinder, it is called the *male screw*, and on the inside, the *female screw*.

Screw, Conical. An instrument sometimes employed in *Dental Surgery* for the extraction of the roots of the upper incisors and cuspidati.

Screw Elevator, Elliot's. An instrument invented by Dr. W. H. Elliot, for removing fangs of teeth by means of a screw which is inserted into a universal joint upon the end of the instrument. This instrument can be applied with equal facility to the roots of the molar, and those of the front teeth.

Screw Forceps. See Forceps, Compound Screw, Hullihen's.

Screw-Pivot. A pivot with a screw cut on it for the retention of an artificial tooth to a natural root. Introduced by Bourdet.

Screw-Plate. A plate of steel pierced with two or more rows of holes, gradually decreasing in size from the first to the last, with a spiral thread cut on the inner wall of each. Accompanying this plate is a tap or steel screw for each hole. This instrument is used in the laboratory of the dentist.

Screws, Retain′ing. Small screws made of twenty-karat gold, used for securing fillings in shallow and difficult cavities. Different forms are in use, devised by Drs. Dwinelle, Mack and Osmond. Osmond screws are split about half-way once or twice. These are opened or bent down, as may be necessary, after the screw is inserted by means of a small screw driver. (See Jackscrews.)

Scrobic′ulate. Scrobiculated; pitted; having numerous small depressions or hollows.

Scrobiculus Cordis. The pit of the stomach; the hollow part near the region of the heart.

Scrof′ula. From *scrofa*, a sow, because hogs were supposed to be affected with it. A disease characterized by hard, glandular tumors in various parts of the body, but occurring most commonly in the neck, behind the ears, and under the chin, suppurating slowly, and discharging, instead of pus, a white curdled matter. It is popularly termed king's evil. Dr. Cullen mentions four species of the disease: 1. *Scrofula vulgaris*, when it is not complicated with other disorders, is external and permanent; 2. *Scrofula mesenterica*, when internal, and accompanied by swelling of the abdomen, pale countenance, loss of appetite, and peculiar fetor of the fæces; 3. *Scrofula fugax*, when it is seated in the neck, which is the simplest form of the disease; 4. *Scrofula Americana*, when complicated with the yaws.

Scrof′ulous. Affected with or relating to scrofula.

Scrofulous Teeth. Teeth similar in some respects to those of syphilis, but distinguished by a muddy-white color, large, rough and irregular, lingual surfaces indented, arch broad and teeth regular in arrangement. Milk-white or dark-brown spots often characterize such teeth.

Scrophulo′sis. *Scrophulo′sus.* Scrofulous.

Scro′tal. *Scrota′lis.* Relating to the scrotum.

Scrotal Hernia. A protrusion of any of the contents of the abdomen into the scrotum.

Scro′tiform. Purse-like.

Scrotoce′le. Scrotal hernia.

Scro′tum. From σκυτος, skin or leather. The integuments which cover the testicles.

Scrotum Cordis. The pericardium.

Scru′ple. A weight of twenty grains.

Scull. Skull.

Scurf. *Furfu′ra.* Small exfoliations of the cuticle.

Scur′vy. Scorbutus; which see.

Scurvy of the Gums. See GUMS, INFLAMMATION, TURGESCENCE, ULCERATION AND RECESSION OF; also, GUMS, PRURIENT GROWTH OF.

Scutel′la. A small cup.

Scu′tiform. *Scutifor′mis;* from *scutum*, a shield, and *forma*, likeness. Having the form or resemblance of a shield.

Scutiform Car′tilage. The thyroid cartilage.

Scyb′ala. Hard excrement, discharged in round lumps or balls.

Scyph′us Audito′rius. The infundibulum of the cochlea.

Scyphus Cer′ebri. The infundibulum of the brain.

Scyth′ica Ra′dix. Glycyrrhiza; liquorice root.

Scythropas′mus. *Scythropas′mos.* Sadness of countenance, often a bad augury in disease.

Scytoblaste′ma. Σκυτος, a skin, and βλαστημα, a growth. The organic growth or development of the skin; also of the exanthemata.

Scytodep′sic Acid. Tannic acid; which see.

Scytodep′sium. Tannin.

Se. Symbol for Selenium.

Seal, Golden. The *Hydrastis Canadensis*, or yellow root.

Seal Pivot. A method, practiced by Fauchard, of securing the retention of a pivot or *tenon* of an artificial tooth in the canal of the natural root, consisting in first filling it with cement and then introducing the pivot.

Search′ing. Sounding; the introduction of a metallic instrument into the bladder, for the purpose of ascertaining whether there be a stone in it or not.

Seba′ceous. From *sebum*, suet. Of the nature of suet, or lard.

Sebaceous Glands. Follicles or crypts, of a round or pyriform shape, situated in the substance of the skin and opening on its surface by small excretory ducts. Similar glands are situated about the prepuce and labia majora, which secrete sebaceous matter of a mucous or oily nature.

Seba′cic. From *sebum*, suet. Pertaining to or obtained from suet, or fat-like substances.

Sebacic Acid. A crystalline substance resembling benzoic acid, obtained from oil or fat, containing oleine or oleic acid. Formula, $C_{20}H_{16}O_6$, 2HO.

Sebadil′la. See VERATRUM SABADILLA.

Se′bate. *Sebas.* In *Chemistry*, a salt resulting from the combination of sebacic acid with a salifiable base.

Seca′le. Rye.

Secale Cerea′le. The rye plant.

Secale Cornu′tum. *Ergot.* Spurred rye; a black, morbid excrescence occupying the place of the seeds of the *Secale cereale*, which, from its resemblance to the spur of a cock, is named *ergot*. It is given internally to excite the action of the uterus during parturition, and for other purposes. Dose of the powder, gr. xv to xx; of the fluid extract, which is the best, ʒss to ʒj.

Se′cant. Literally, cutting. A right line drawn from the centre of a circle to one extremity of an arc, and produced until it meets the tangent to the other extremity.

Secer′nents. From *secerno*, to separate.

Vessels which deposit matters separated from the blood and nutritious fluids, for the reparation and reproduction of the several parts of the body.

Secern′ing. From *secerno*, to hide. Secreting; the function of a gland or follicle.

Sec′ondary. From *secundus*, the second. Something which acts subordinately to another, not primary, as secondary symptoms.

Secondary Amputation. Amputation after the immediate effects produced on the system by the injury have subsided, and suppuration taken place.

Secondary Dentine. Dentine formed at a later period than the rest of the dentine, where the pulp, for example, is converted into solid material and no pulp-cavity remains; the material so formed is called "secondary dentine." Secondary dentine is the result of a new growth of dentine produced by abrasion, caries, or other injury, by which the dentinal fibrils are irritated at their distal ends. Deposited upon the walls of the pulp-chamber, it reduces its size, and is different from the normal growth of the dentine, and there is generally a marked difference in the color of the new structure, as compared with normal dentine, in the form of a yellowish spot on teeth worn by abrasion, which spot designates the original pulp-chamber. There is also a marked diminution in the number of the tubules of the dentine called "secondary," and in some cases a sharp curve or change in the direction of the tubules. See DENTINE.

Secondary Fever. The occurrence of fever after the crisis of a disease, as after the declension of small-pox or measles.

Secondary Hem′orrhage. The occurrence of hemorrhage from wounds or operations at a time when, if the state of the parts were healthy, it would not have happened.

Sec′ond Inten′tion. The healing or closing of wounds by suppuration, granulation, and cicatrization. See FIRST INTENTION.

Second Pair of Nerves. See OPTIC NERVES.

Secre′ting. *Secretorius; secern′ent.* A term applied in *Anatomy* to organs which secrete.

Secre′tion. *Secre′tio;* from *secernere*, to separate. A function of the animal economy, consisting in the separation of the materials of the blood at the extremities of the arteries, or of the vascular secretory system, and which differs in each organ, and hence the formation of bile, urine, saliva, milk, &c. There are, according to Magendie, three kinds of secretions, *exhalent*, *follicular*, and *glandular.*

Secreto′rius. Secreting.

Se′cretory. An epithet applied in *Anatomy* to organs which perform the functions of secretion. See SECERNENTS.

Sec′tile. *Seco*, to cut. Capable of being cut.

Sec′tio. A section; an incision.

Sectio Anatom′ica. Dissection.

Sectio Nympha′rum. Nymphotomy.

Sectio Rena′lis. Nephrotomy.

Sec′tion. *Sectio.* The act of cutting, or of separating by cutting; also, a part separated from the rest, as a thin piece of dentine, for examination under the microscope.

Sec′undines. All that remains in the uterus after birth, as the placenta, membranes of the ovum, &c.

Secun′dum Artem. According to art.

Seda′tion. Calming; the action of a sedative.

Sed′ative. *Sedati′vus;* from *sedo*, to settle or assuage. A medicine which depresses the vital forces, and allays irritability and irritation.

Sedative Salt. A name sometimes given to boracic acid.

Sedenta′ria Ossa. The bones on which one sits; the coccygis and ischia.

Sed′entary. *Sedeo*, to sit. Habitual sitting.

Se′des. The anus; also, the fæces.

Sed′iment. *Sedimen′tum.* A deposit of substances held in solution or suspension by a liquid.

Sed′litz Pow′der. A compound of Rochelle salt, carbonate of soda, and tartaric acid, which dissolved in water forms an effervescing aperient liquid. The Rochelle salt and carbonate of soda are prepared in the blue paper and the tartaric acid in the white paper. Employed as a gentle purgative.

See′ing. Vision. The perception of external objects by means of the organs of vision.

Seg′ment. *Segmen′tum;* from *seco*, to cut off. A part cut off or divided; a section.

Seg′moid Valves. The valves of the pulmonary artery have been so called from their resemblance to the segments of a circle.

Segni′tia. *Segnit′ies*; from *segnis*, sluggish. Sluggishness; applied in *Pathology* to torpidity of a function, as that of the bowels.

Seid′litz Pow′der. A cooling, effervescent, and aperient draught. See Sedlitz Powder.

Sele′niate. A salt resulting from the combination of selenic acid with a salifiable base.

Sele′nic Acid. A volatile, crystallizable acid, consisting of one equivalent of selenium and three of oxygen.

Sele′nious. *Selenio′sus.* Applied to an acid, the second degree of oxidation of selenium.

Sel′enite. Transparent sulphate of lime. Lapis Specularis.

Sele′nium. An elementary substance resembling sulphur, found in pyrites, and the basis of selenic acid. It is brittle, opaque, tasteless, insoluble in water, and unaltered by air.

Sel′enodont. Those ungulates in which the masticating surfaces of the molar teeth present crescentic ridges.

Seli′bra or **Semili′bra.** Half a pound.

Sel′ine. White spots found on the nails.

Sel′la Tur′cica. So called from its supposed resemblance to a Turkish saddle. A cavity in the sphenoid bone, bounded anteriorly and posteriorly by the clinoid processes, containing the pituitary gland.

Selt′zer Water, Artificial. ℞. Hydrochloric acid gr. xxxv, water Oj, white marble gr. iij, stop the bottle; then add carbonate of magnesia gr. v, and carbonate of soda gr. xxxij. Close the bottle until required for use.

Sembel′la. Selibra; which see.

Semeiog′raphy. *Semeiograph′ia*; from σημειον, a symptom, and γραφη, a description. A description of the symptoms or signs of disease.

Semeiol′ogy. *Semeiot′ics. Semiol′ogy; semeiolog′ia*; from σημειον, a symptom, λογος, a discourse. The doctrine of the symptoms or signs of disease.

Semeiot′ic. *Semeiot′icus, semeiosis.* Relating to the signs of disease.

Se′men. From *sero*, to sow. A seed. Also, the fecundating fluid secreted by the testicles, and carried by the epididymis and vas deferens to the vesiculæ seminales, to be ejected into the vagina during coition.

Semi-. A prefix, from the Latin, *Semis*, half.

Semi-Orbic′ular. Semi-Orbicula′ris. Of the shape of a half globe.

Semi-Orbicula′ris Oris. The orbicularis oris muscle.

Semi-Spina′lis Colli. A muscle situated at the posterior part of the neck.

Semi-Spinalis Dorsi. A muscle of the back.

Semi-Tendino′sus. A muscle situated obliquely on the back part of the thigh.

Semicir′cular Canals. Three canals in the petrous portion of the temporal bone which open into the vestibule of the ear.

Semicu′pium, Semicu′bium. A half bath, or one that receives only the lower extremities and hips.

Semilu′nar. From *semi*, half, and *luna*, the moon. Half-moon shaped.

Semilunar Car′tilages. The two falciform fibro-cartilages between the condyles of the os femoris and the articular surfaces of the tibia.

Semilunar Gang′lion. A ganglion of the great sympathetic nerve, situated in the abdomen, and behind the suprarenal capsules.

Semilunar Notch. The indentation between the coracoid process and the upper border of the scapula.

Semilunar Valves. The three valves at the beginning of the pulmonary artery and aorta.

Semimembrano′sus. A muscle of the thigh, situated at its posterior part. It bends the legs.

Sem′inal. Pertaining to seed or semen, or the elements of production.

Seminal Air. *Aura Seminalis.* The supposed vivifying principle of the semen virile, believed to ascend through the Fallopian tubes, thus impregnating the ovum in the ovarium.

Sem′inale Mem′brum. The penis.

Seminalis. Seminal. Spermatic.

Semina′tion. The emission of the semen in the uterus.

Semiog′raphy. Semeiography.

Semiol′ogy. *Symptomatol′ogy.* Semeiology; which see.

Semiple′gia. Hemiplegia; which see.

Semis, or **Semis′sis.** The half of anything.

Sen′eca Oil. A variety of petroleum found near Seneca Lake, New York.

Senec′tus. *Senec′ta.* From *senere*, to be old. Old age; senility.

Senectus Ultima. Decrepitude.

Se′nile. *Seni′lis.* Belonging or peculiar to old age.

Sen′na. The dried leaves of several plants of the genus *Cassia.* The kinds of Senna known in commerce are designated by the names of the places where they are grown or from which they are imported, as the *East India Senna*; the *Tripoli Senna*; the *Aleppo* or *Italian Senna*, &c. Senna is an active purgative, but does not produce a violent impression on the bowels. It has a tendency to produce griping, in consequence of which it is usually combined with some aromatic. The purgative principle of senna is called *Cathartine*. Dose of senna, in powder, ʒss to ʒij; of the infusion, ℥iv; of the confection, ʒj to ij; of the fluid extract, ʒj to ℥ss.

Sensa′tion. *Sensatio*; from *sentire, sensum*, to feel. An impression caused by external bodies on the organs of the senses, and transmitted to the brain.

Sense. *Sensus; sen′sio.* The faculty whereby animals receive impressions of the qualities of external bodies. Man is endowed with five senses, namely, *sight, hearing, smell, taste*, and *touch*.

Sensibil′itas. Sensibility.

Sensibil′ity. *Sensibil′itas.* Susceptibility of sensation, or faculty of receiving impressions.

Sensif′erous. Producing sense.

Sen′sitive. Endowed with feeling; easily affected.

Sensitive Dentine. A hypersensitive condition of the dentinal structure of the teeth, due to distal irritation of the tubular fibrils. The most important remedies are: warmed air, carbolic acid, chloride of zinc, cocaine, nitrate of silver, combinations of carbolic acid and acetate of morphine or tannic acid, tannic acid in combination with glycerin and veratrin; also anæsthesia by the administration of sulphuric ether, and the application of the spray of absolute ether or rhigolene.

Senso′rial. Pertaining to the sensorium.

Senso′rium. The common seat or centre of sensations; the brain.

Sensorium Commu′ne. Common sensorium. Applied to the brain.

Sen′sory. Sentient. Pertaining to sense or sensation. Nerves which convey impressions to the neural axis, as distinguished from the motory nerves.

Sen′tient. *Sen′tiens; sensory.* Susceptibility of feeling, as the sentient extremities of the nerves.

Separating Teeth. The materials in common use for this purpose are India-rubber, cotton, wood, tape, sea-tangle, and ligatures, by which gradual and constant or rapid pressure is made. The object is to gain space for filling, &c. Upon the removal of the material used for separating, the teeth readily return to their former position.

When the file or disk is used to separate teeth, a portion of the crown of each tooth operated on is necessarily sacrificed. Files, chisels, and corundum disks are used for permanent separations, in which case a part of the proximal wall of the tooth is necessarily removed. Temporary separations are made—immediate, with wooden wedges and instruments made for the purpose, &c.—gradual, by substances, as wood, cotton, rubber, &c. See SEPARATORS.

Separato′rium. From *separo*, to separate. An instrument for separating the pericranium from the skull. Also, a pharmaceutical vessel for separating fluids of different densities from each other.

Separa′tors. Instruments employed for making temporary spaces between teeth, for purposes of inspection and filling, and consisting of two wedges capable of being forced apart, when placed between teeth, by means of a thumb screw; or instruments called separators.

Sepedonogen′esis. *Sepedogen′esis*; from σηπεδων, putrescency, and γενεσις, generation. In *Pathology*, a septic tendency, as in typhus fever and putrid diseases.

Se′pia. A genus of cephalopodous Mollusca. Also, pigment from the black juice of the cuttle-fish.

Sepia Officina′lis. Cuttle-fish. The internal shell of this animal is sometimes employed as a dentifrice.

Se′pium. The internal shell or bone of the cuttle-fish.

Sep′sis. Putrefaction.

Septæ′mia. A morbid state of the blood from putrid matters.

Sep′tan. *Septa′na.* A term applied in *Pathology* to a fever which recurs every seventh day.

Sep′tic. *Sep′ticus*; from σηπω, to putrefy. Relating to or producing putrefaction.

Septicæ′mia. From σηπω, to putrefy, and αιμα, blood. An infective disease caused by the absorption of septic matters or products. *Pyæmia* is septicæmia with the formation of embolic or secondary abscesses.

Septici′dal. That form of dehiscence which takes place between the laminæ of the dissepiment.

Septif′ragal. That form of dehiscence in which the dissepiments adhere to the axis and separate from the valves.

Sep′tine. A poisonous product of the putrid formation of organic matter.

Septochym′ia. From σηψις, putrefaction, and χυμος, juice. An epithet applied in *Pathology* to putrescency of the humors.

Sep′tum. From *septo*, to separate. A partition; a part separating two cavities.

Septum Auricula′rum. The partition between the auricles of the heart.

Septum Cerebel′li. The falx cerebelli.

Septum Cor′dis. *Septum ventriculorum.* The partition between the ventricles of the heart.

Septum Enceph′ali. The tentorium; which see.

Septum Lu′cidum. *Sep′tum pellu′cidum.* The thin portion of the brain which separates the lateral ventricles from each other.

Septum Na′rium. The partition between the nares.

Septum Pectiniform′e. The pectinated partition passing along the middle of the corpus cavernosum penis.

Septum Scro′ti. A partition formed by the dartos, dividing the scrotum into two unequal parts.

Septum Thora′cis. The mediastinum.

Septum Transver′sum. Diaphragm.

Seque′la. From *sequor*, to follow. In *Pathology*, any secondary affection following upon a disease.

Seques′trum. From *sequestro*, to separate. A dead portion of bone separated from the living, and in a cavity, abscess or wound.

Sera′pium. Syrup.

Seric′eous. Silky.

Seric′ic Acid. Myristic acid.

Ser′icin. A white, crystalline fat, composed of sericic acid and glycerine, obtained from the butter of nutmegs.

Sericte′ria. The glands which secrete the silk in the silk-worm.

Ser′icum. Silk. It is used by surgeons and dentists for ligatures. See Silk, Floss. Also, the fine pubescence of plants.

Sericum An′glicum. Court-plaster.

Se′ries Den′tium. A row of teeth.

Ser′olin. From *serum*, whey. A peculiar non-saponifiable fatty matter detected in the blood.

Seros′ity. That liquid which remains after the albumen of serum has been coagulated by heat.

Se′rous. *Sero′sus*, watery. Of the character or nature of serum; relating to the watery portion of animal fluids.

Serous Membranes. Thin, transparent laminæ, arranged in the form of a closed sac, and moistened by a thin serous fluid. The pleura, peritoneum, arachnoid, &c., are of this kind.

Serpe′do. From *serpere*, to creep. Psoriasis.

Serpenta′ria. Virginia snake-root; a species of *Aristolochia*. It is a stimulant tonic, sometimes acting as a diaphoretic and diuretic. Dose of powder, 10 to 30 grains; of infusion, one-half to two ounces; of tincture, one to two drachms.

Ser′pentine. In *Mineralogy*, a species of stone of various colors and often speckled like a serpent.

Serpiginous. From *serpere*, to creep. A term applied to certain affections which creep, as it were, from one part to another, as a tetter or ulceration.

Serpi′go. From *serpere*, to creep. A ringworm or tetter; spreading Herpes.

Ser′ra. A saw.

Ser′rate. *Serra′tus.* Serrated. Having teeth on the edge or margin like those of a saw.

Serra′tus. From *serra*, a saw. Serrated. In *Anatomy*, applied to muscles and other parts from their serrated appearance.

Serratus An′ticus. Pectoralis minor.

Serratus Mag′nus. *Serratus major anti′cus.* A broad, fleshy, irregular quadrilateral muscle, situated at the side of the thorax.

Serratus Posti′cus Infe′rior. A broad, thin muscle, situated at the lower part of the back.

Serratus Posticus Supe′rior. A small, flat, quadrilateral muscle, situated at the upper part of the back.

Serre-Artere. French name of an instrument invented by Deschamps for compressing an artery.

Serre-Fine. French. A spring forceps made of wire, with two branches curved like the letter S, used for uniting wounds; by pressure on the sides the teeth of the forceps separate, and may be made to fix themselves upon both lips of the wound, and when the pressure is removed they close with sufficient firmness to bring the edges of the wound together, and maintain them in apposition.

Ser′rulate. Minutely serrated or notched.

Se′rum. The yellowish watery fluid

which separates from the blood when cold, or after its coagulation.

Serum Alumino'sum. Alum whey.

Serum of the Blood. It is of a greenish-yellow color; viscid, slightly coagulable by heat, acids, and alcohol. It consists of water, chloride of sodium, certain phosphates, and albumen, constantly united to soda almost in a saponaceous combination.

Serum Lac'tis. The serum of milk. Whey.

Serum Sina'pinum. Mustard whey.

Se'rumal Calculus. *Sanguinary Calculus.* A variety of calculus found principally upon the roots of teeth affected by phagedenic ulceration, pericementitis, alveolar ulceration, and alveolar pyorrhœa. This form of calculus is supposed to be deposited directly from the blood as a result of inflammation. It appears on the surface of the root in the form of small nodules and is firmly adherent, and very irritating in its effects. Such deposits are usually dark colored, or light brown or greenish, with a glossy appearance; sometimes they are granular, and consist of aggregations the size of a small pin's head.

Ses'amoid. *Sesamoi'des;* from σησαμη, a grain of sesamum, and ειδος, likeness. Like the sesamum seed.

Sesamoid Bones. The small bones at the articulations of the great toes, sometimes at the joints of the thumbs, and occasionally at the condyles of the os femoris, and at the extremity of the fibula under the os cuboides of the tarsus.

Sesqui. One and a half. This word is frequently joined to some number, weight, measure, &c., as *sesquigranum,* signifying a grain and a half.

Sesquichloride of Chromium. Obtained by heating a mixture of chromic oxide and carbon in a stream of dry chlorine. Used in dental practice for obtunding sensitive dentine.

Sesquichloride of Iron, Crystallized. See Iron.

Sesquiox'ide. A compound of one and a half proportions of oxygen with one proportion of some other body, or three equivalents of oxygen, and two equivalents of another body.

Sesquioxide of Iron. Peroxide of Iron, made by adding water of ammonia to a solution of sulphate of iron. The precipitate deposited is the hydrated oxide, or, peroxide of iron, the best antidote for poisoning with arsenic. By exposure to heat in a covered vessel it becomes the simple sesquioxide, or, peroxide of iron.

Sesunc. *Sesun'cia.* An ounce and a half.

Seta'ceous. Set with bristles; bristly.

Seta'ceum. A seton.

Se'ton. *Seta'ceum.* A strip of linen, or portion of silk or thread, passed through the skin and cellular membrane to keep up a constant irritation and suppuration. Also, the issue itself. A seton is applied by laying hold of a fold of skin, and passing a seton-needle through it with the thread attached. Daily a fresh portion of the thread is drawn through the wound.

Seventh Pair of Nerves. *Par Sep'timum.* The encephalic nerves, called the *Facial,* or *Portio dura* and also the *Portio mollis.*

Se'vum. Suet; fat of the omentum.

Sevum Ce'ti. Spermaceti.

Sevum Ovi'le. *Se'vum ovil'lum.* Mutton suet.

Sevum Præpara'tum. Prepared suet. Suet melted and strained through linen.

Sex. *Sex'us.* The physical difference which exists between the male and female of organized beings.

Sex'tans. *Sex'tant.* The sixth part of a pound.

Sexta'rius. An ancient measure equal to a pint and a half.

Sex'tula. The sixth part of an ounce.

Sex'ual. *Sexua'lis.* Pertaining to, or that which characterizes, the sexes.

Sexual Func'tions. The functions by which the species are propagated.

Sexual In'tercourse. Coition.

Sexual Or'gans. The organs of generation.

Shad'dock. The fruit of the *Citrus decumana.*

Shak'ing Pal'sy. *Paralysis agi'tans.* A disease occurring in advanced life, and consisting of great weakness, trembling, and ultimately, constant vehement agitation.

Shale. A variety of slate; indurated clay.

Sharpey's Fibers. Calcified fibers of white fibrous tissue holding together the peripheric lamellæ of bone.

Shears, Foil. For cutting the gold and tin-foil used in filling teeth. They have blades six inches long, and broad handles.

Sheath. *Vagi'na; the'ca.* Applied in *Anatomy* to the fascia enveloping the limbs; to cellular membranes enveloping the muscles, and those which surround blood-vessels; to synovial membranes surrounding tendons, &c.

Shed′ding. *Cadu′cus.* Falling off; applied in *Dental Physiology* to the temporary teeth.

Shedding Teeth. The teeth of first dentition. The term is also applied to the loss of the first or temporary set.

Shell. The external hard covering of testaceous and crustaceous animals and insects.

Shellac. A resinous substance which exudes from punctures of several East India trees. Dissolved in alcohol it is used as a varnish for plaster models in *Mechanical Dentistry.* The formula for shellac varnish is as follows: gum shellac, 5 oz. avoir., alcohol, 1 pint.

Sher′bet. A cooling drink, prepared with the juice of fruits, water, and sugar, variously flavored.

Sher′ry. Sack. A deep amber-colored wine, having an aromatic flavor and fragrancy without acidity.

Shin. The anterior part of the leg.

Ship Fever. Putrid fever; typhus gravior.

Shiv′ering. Shaking with cold or fear.

Shock. A sudden and marked depression of the vital powers resulting from an injury more or less severe, or from an impression made on the nervous system through the medium of the sensorium, as by fright, &c. Collapse is also an overpowering of the nervous system. In *Electricity,* the effect on the animal system of a discharge of the fluid from a charged body.

Short-Sight′edness. *Myo′pia.* Nearsightedness; inability to see distinctly above twenty inches, or to exercise vision at the usual distances.

Shoul′der-Blade. The scapula.

Show′er Bath. The falling of water through apertures, from a greater or less height, upon the head and body.

Shud′dering. A peculiar sensation accompanied by an involuntary spasmodic movement, and sometimes by a sensation of cold. It is sometimes the precursor of shivering, and sometimes the result of mental operations.

Si. Symbol for Silicon.

Siagantri′tis. From *σιαγων*, the jaw, *αντρον*, a cavity, and *itis*, inflammation. Inflammation of the lining membrane of the maxillary sinus.

Si′agon. *Σιαγων.* The jaw-bone; maxillary bone.

Siago′nagra. From *σιαγων*, the jaw, and *αγρα*, a seizure. Gout in the jaw.

Sial′aden. *Σιαλον*, spittle, and *αδην*, gland. A salivary gland.

Sial′agogue. *Silago′gus.* From *σιαλον*, saliva, and *αγω*, to expel. A medicine which excites a preternatural flow of saliva, as pyrethrum, mercurial preparations, &c.

Siali′na. *Σιαλον*, spittle. A peculiar principle contained in the saliva; sialin.

Si′alin. *Si′aline.* Belonging to saliva.

Sialis′ma. *Sialis′mus.* Salivation.

Si′aloid. Resembling saliva.

Sialolithi′asis. Formation or presence of salivary calculus.

Sialol′ithus. From *σιαλον*, saliva, and *λιθος*, a stone. Salivary calculus.

Si′alon. The saliva.

Sialon′cus. A tumor under the tongue, caused by the obstruction of the flow of the saliva, owing to the presence of a salivary calculus.

Sialorrhœ′a. Salivation. Excessive flow of saliva.

Sialos′chesis. From *σιαλον*, saliva, and *σχεσις*, retention. Suppression or retention of saliva.

Sialoze′mia. Salivation.

Sib′ilant. *Sibilo*, to hiss. A hissing or whistling sound.

Siccan′tia. From *siccare*, to dry. Drying medicines.

Sicca′tion. *Sic′catio.* Drying.

Siccha′sia. Disgust for food, such as is frequently experienced by pregnant women.

Sick. Laboring under disease; affected with nausea.

Sick′ness. A disease of any sort. Also, nausea, retching, or vomiting.

Sickness, Falling. Epilepsy.

Sidera′tio. *Syderation.* From *sidus*, a star, because it was thought to be the result of the influence of the stars. Apoplexy. Also, paralysis and gangrene.

Sideri′tes. Magnet, or loadstone.

Sider′um. Phosphuret of iron.

Si′enite or **Sy′enite.** A granular rock, composed of quartz, hornblende, and feldspar.

Sieve. An instrument used in Mechanical Dentistry for the separation of pulverized from coarse substances, as in sand-moulding.

Sif′flement. Whistling. A sound heard on auscultation, at times, like the humming of certain insects.

Sift′er. In *Surgery,* a tissue, used in water-dressing, perforated with a great number of holes to allow the pus to escape as fast as it is formed, and to separate the wound from the substance which absorbs the purulent matter. Common tulle, or linen, perforated, perfectly answers the indication.

Sight. Vision.

Sight by Day. Hemeralopia.

Sight by Night. Nyctalopia.

Sight, Dimness of. Caligo.

Sight, Lat′eral. Dysopia.

Sigilla′tus. Sealed. Formerly applied to certain earths formed into small cakes and stamped, called *Terræ Sigillatæ.*

Sigil′lum. Diminutive of *signum*, a sign. A seal, image, or little figure.

Sig′moid. *Sigmoi′des.* From the Greek ς, *sigma*, and ειδος, resemblance. In *Anatomy*, applied to several parts from their resemblance to the Greek letter *sigma.*

Sigmoid Flexure. The fold of the colon where the rectum commences.

Sigmoid Valves. The valvular folds of the aorta and pulmonary artery.

Sign. In *Pathology*, any circumstance or phenomenon indicative of the nature and seat of a disease.

Sig′na. *Sig′num.* A sign.

Si′lex. Silica; flint; quartz. Sometimes synonymous with silica.

Silex, Liquid. Water Glass. A silicate of soda or of potassa. Prepared by digesting in one of these substances, in either of which it is soluble. Used in the arts in making artificial stone. Used in *Mechanical Dentistry* as a coating for plaster models, and to repair broken models; also to prevent the rubber of vulcanite work from filling the joints of the teeth. After the wax is removed and the case is ready for packing, fill the joints with common dry plaster, and saturate the plaster with the silex. It is also used for mending broken block-teeth by placing a drop or two on the broken surface, then pressing together, and subjecting to a dry heat. See GLASS, SOLUBLE.

Sil′ica. Flint. Quartz. The oxide of silicon, SiO_2. Silicic acid; a compound of silicon with three atoms of oxygen. It is used in the manufacture of porcelain teeth, and, after feldspar, forms the largest proportion of the material of the body, and increases its strength; being very infusible, it assists in the preservation of the teeth in shape during the burning process. It occurs in nearly a pure state in flint, quartz and white sand; but for use the crystalline form should be selected. The rock crystal, or pure silex, is found in various parts of the United States. It is prepared for use by first heating it to a red heat, then plunging it in cold water, and afterwards reducing it to a fine powder in a mortar or on a slab.

Sil′icate. A compound of silicic acid with a base.

Silic′ic Acid. An acid derived from silica.

Sili′cious. From *silex*, flint. Flinty.

Sili′cium. Silicon.

Sil′icon. The basis of silicic acid. An element, next to oxygen, the most abundant, forming about one-fourth of the crust of the globe. In *Medicine*, it is employed in the form of an alkaline silicate.

Sil′icum. Metallic basis of silica.

Silk, Dentist's Floss. Untwisted filaments of fine silk, prepared expressly for the purpose of cleaning the approximal surfaces of the teeth, and used by some dentists for finishing the surfaces of fillings in the sides of teeth. See DENTAL HYGIENE.

Sil′limanite. A mineral of a dark gray color, composed of silica and alumina, with a trace of oxide of iron, so named after Professor Silliman.

Sil′ver. *Argen′tum.* Symbol, Aq. Atomic weight, 108. A white metal of a brilliant lustre, harder than gold, but softer than platina, copper or iron. It is malleable and ductile. Its specific gravity is 10.5. It is found native, and in combination with various substances.

Silver, Annealing of. During the process of swaging silver plates it is necessary to frequently soften the metal, for the same reasons as in the case of gold plate, and the same process is performed. See GOLD, ANNEALING OF. The silver, however, should not, in the light, present the cherry-red heat as in the case of gold; for it is then at a white heat, its light color preventing the proper degree of heat (a cherry-red in the dark) from being seen.

Silver Foil. Silver beat into thin leaves. It was formerly employed for filling teeth; but as it is liable to oxidize by the secretions of the mouth, the use of it has been discontinued.

Silver Leaf. See ARGENTUM FOLIATUM.

Silver, Nitrate of. *Argen′ti ni′tras.* Lunar caustic, formed by dissolving pure silver in dilute nitric acid, evaporating to dryness, melting and pouring the fused mass in moulds.

Silver Solder. Silver alloyed with copper and zinc, or copper and brass. To make a free-flowing solder, melt together twenty dwts. pure silver, five of brass, and three of copper; or alloying fine silver with one-third its weight of brass.

Simple Cer′ate. *Ceratum simplex.* Eight parts of lard and four of white wax. A mild and emollient application to inflamed surfaces.

Sim′ples. Medicinal herbs.

Sinapelæ′on. From *σιναπι*, mustard, and *ελαιον*, oil. Oil of mustard, a powerful stimulant and rubefacient.

Sina′pi. See Sinapis Nigra.

Sina′pis. *Mustard.* A genus of plants of the order *Brassicaceœ.* Also, the seeds of *Sinapis nigra* and *Sinapis alba*, mustard.

Sinapis Al′ba. The white mustard plant. The seeds of this species are less pungent than those of *Sinapis nigra.*

Sinapis Ni′gra. The common black mustard, the seeds of which, when bruised, have an exceedingly pungent odor and an acrid, bitter taste; they are stimulant, rubefacient, diuretic and emetic. Dose, as an emetic, ʒ ij.

Sinapis Sem′ina. Mustard seeds, the principal use of which is as a condiment. When bruised or reduced to flour, they have an acrid, pungent taste. In small quantities they promote the appetite and assist digestion; but in large doses they act as an emetic. Applied externally, they act powerfully as a local excitant, producing redness of the skin, burning pain, and, when long continued, vesication.

Sinap′isin. A peculiar crystalline substance obtained from black mustard seed.

Sin′apism. *Sinapis′mus;* from *σιναπι*, mustard. A mustard plaster. An external stimulant composed of the farina of mustard seeds and corn meal, made into a paste with water or vinegar, in the form of a poultice or plaster; used as a rubefacient.

Sina′pium. An infusion of mustard seed.

Sin′ciput. The top of the head. Applied by some to the fore part of the head.

Sin′ew. A tendon.

Singul′tus. A spasmodic motion of the diaphragm and adjacent parts. The hiccough.

Sin′istrad. Towards the left.

Sin′istral. *Sinister*, the left. Belonging to, or situated on, the left.

Sin′uate. Indented; having a wavy margin.

Sinuos′itas. A sinus.

Sin′uous. From *sinus*, a bay or curve. Tortuous, wavy. A term applied to certain fistulous ulcers.

Si′nus. A cavity, or canal within bone, the interior of which is larger than the entrance or outlet. In *Anatomy*, certain cavities in the bones of the head and face, with small external communications. Also, certain venous canals into which a number of vessels empty themselves. In *Surgery*, a long, narrow, hollow tract, communicating with some abscess, diseased bones, &c.

Sinus Acus′ticus. The internal auditory canal.

Sinus Arterio′sus. The left auricle of the heart.

Sinus Cer′ebri. The ventricles of the brain.

Sinus Corona′rius. *Sinus circularis.* A venous canal nearly surrounding the pituitary fossa and gland.

Sinus Cor′onary Ve′nous. The coronary sinus of the heart.

Sinus Coxœ. The acetabulum.

Sinus Dex′ter Cor′dis. The right auricle of the heart.

Sinus Falcifor′mis. The longitudinal sinus.

Sinus, Longitu′dinal. See Longitudinal Sinus.

Sinus, Max′illary. The antrum of Highmore. See Maxillary Sinus.

Sinus Mulieb′ris. The vagina.

Sinus Pocula′ris. A small depression at the commencement of the caput gallinaginis of the urethra.

Sinus Re′num. The pelvis of the kidney.

Sinus Termina′lis. A venous canal surrounding the area vasculosa of the incubated egg.

Sinus Urogenita′lis. A cavity or duct opening externally, in which the excretory ducts of the Wolffian bodies, the ureters and generative apparatus, terminate internally. This canal is prolonged into the urachus, subsequently dividing into a *pars urinaria* and a *pars genitalis.*

Sinus Uteri′ni. The sinuses of the uterus are the large veins contained within its walls.

Sinus Venœ Porta′rum. The entrance of the venæ porta into the liver.

Sinus Veno′sus. The right auricle of the heart.

Si′nuses, Frontal. Two cavities in the os frontis, one over each orbit.

Sinuses of the Dura Mater. Certain channels or triangular cavities formed by reflections of the internal lamina of the dura mater, separating from the external, and lined with the same membrane as that of the veins. They all communicate with each other, and are designed for the reception of the venous blood of the brain. Anatomists are not agreed with regard to the number of these sinuses. Some enumerate as many as fifteen, while Bichat admits but four.

Sin′uses of the Larynx. The ventricles of the larynx.

Sinuses of Morgagni. Small openings in the mucous membrane of the urethra.

Sinuses of Valsalva. Three depressions in the aorta and pulmonary artery behind the semilunar valves.

Sinuses, Pulmonary. The depressions behind the semilunar valves of the pulmonary artery.

Sinuses, Ver′tebral. The two large veins extending from the occipital foramen to the end of the sacrum.

Siph′ilis. Syphilis.

Siphi′ta. Somnambulism.

Siphita Parva. Chorea.

Si′pho. A syringe.

Si′phon. *Sy′phon.* A bent tube, usually having one end longer than the other, used for conveying fluids from one vessel to another.

Sipho′nia Cahu′chu. Caoutchouc.

Siphonia Elas′tica. Caoutchouc. The systematic name of the tree which yields India-rubber. It belongs to the natural order *Euphorbiaceæ.*

Siphun′culus. A syringe.

Siri′asis. From σιρος, the cavity of the fontanella. Disease, especially inflammation of the brain, produced by insulation or exposure to the influence of the solar rays; sunstroke.

Sir′up. Syrup.

Sitiol′ogy. From σιτιων, food, and λογος, a discourse. A treatise on diet or food.

Sit′ion. *Σιτιων.* Food.

Si′tis. Thirst.

Sitis Morbo′sa. Morbid thirst; the thirst experienced in febrile diseases.

Si′tos. *Siton.* Aliment.

Sixth Pair of Nerves. A pair of encephalic nerves, distributed to the rectus externus oculi muscle.

Size. In the *Arts,* impure hydrated gelatine. In *Medicine,* the buffy coat of the blood.

Skeletol′ogy. *Skeletologia*; from σκελετος, a skeleton, and λογος, a discourse. A treatise on the solid parts of the body, comprehending osteology and syndesmology.

Skel′eton. *Sceletos.* The bones of the body preserved in their natural situation, divested of their soft parts. When connected by their own ligaments, the skeleton is called *natural,* but when joined by wires, it is called *artificial.*

Skeletopœ′ia. From σκελετος, a skeleton, and ποειω, to make. An epithet applied to that department of anatomy which treats of the preparation of bones and the construction of skeletons.

Skin. The organ of touch, and natural covering of animal bodies. It is flexible, elastic and extensible, and is loosely attached to the parts directly beneath, except where it is connected with fascia, as in the palms of the hands, soles of the feet, and the calvarium. Its thickness varies in different parts of the body, and either long or short hairs, coarse or fine, protrude from it, being more plentiful in some places than in others. The appendages of the skin are the teeth, hair, nails and sebaceous glands. See CUTIS.

Skin-Bound Disease. Induration of the subcutaneous cellular tissue.

Skin, Scarf. The epidermis.

Skol′ezite. From σκολος, twisted. A massive, crystallized, colorless, and translucent mineral, which, when heated with a blow-pipe, assumes a worm-like, contorted appearance.

Skor′odite. Native arseniate of iron.

Skull. Cranium.

Skull Cap. The dome of the skull. Also, a name sometimes applied to a bandage invented by Mr. Fox. See FOX'S BANDAGE.

Slag. In *Metallurgy,* the vitrified cinders produced in the reduction of metallic ores by various fluxes.

Slav′ering. Drivelling; involuntary flow of saliva.

Sleep. *Som′nus.* A suspension of the voluntary exercise of the intellectual faculties and powers of the body.

Sleep′lessness. Insomnia.

Sleep-Walk′ing. Somnambulism; which see.

Sling. A bandage for sustaining the forearm, suspended round the neck.

Slough. The dead part which separates from the living in suppurative and ulcerative processes.

Slum′ber. To sleep lightly; doze. Also somnolency.

Small-pox. The common name of variola; which see.

Smalt. The protoxide of cobalt. It has been employed as a remedial agent in doses of ten to twenty grains in rheumatism. In larger doses it excites nausea and vomiting.

Smec′tica. Detergents.

Smeg′ma. Soap.

Smegma, Prepu′tii. The sebaceous matter secreted by the *glandulæ odoriferæ* and prepuce.

Smell. *Olfac′tus.* The sense which perceives and appreciates odors. Also, the qualities of bodies which affect the olfactory nerves or organs of smell.

Smi′lē. A curved bistoury, having two sharp edges.

Smi′leon. A scalpel.

Sneez′ing. *Sternutatio.* A convulsive action of the expiratory muscles, commonly occasioned by irritation of the nasal fossæ.

Snips. A pair of very strong scissors or shears, used in the laboratory of the dentist for shaping gold, silver, or platina plate, for bases for artificial teeth and other purposes.

Snor′ing. *Ster′tor.* The noise made by the passage of air through the fauces and nasal fossæ in respiration, either in sleep or during certain diseases, as in apoplexy.

Snow-Blindness. An affection of the eyes produced by the reflection of light from snow.

Snuff, Cephal′ic. Compound powder of *Asarabacca*; a sternutatory.

Snuf′fles. Breathing hard through the nose.

Snuffles, Morbid. Coryza maligna; which see.

Soap. *Sapo.* A compound in definite proportions of certain oil-acids, with a salifiable base, usually soda or potassa. The soaps in most common use are either *margarates* or *oleates* of potassa or soda, made by boiling common oil or fat with the lye of wood ashes. Castile soap is oleate and margarate of soda. Soaps are divided into soluble and insoluble. The former are combinations of oil-acids with soda, potassa, or ammonia; the latter are combinations of the same oil-acids with earths and metallic oxides, as *baryta lime*, the *protoxide of lead*, &c.

Soap possesses laxative, antacid, and antilithic properties. It is rarely given alone, but is usually combined with rhubarb. Applied externally, it is a stimulating discutient. It is used successfully in cases of poisoning by acids. It constitutes an ingredient in some liniments and plasters.

Soap, Amyg′daline. Almond oil soap.

Soap, Castile. *Sapo Durus.* Olive-oil soda soap.

Soap Cerate. *Ceratum Sapo′nis.* A cerate of subacetate of lead, soap, white wax, and olive oil.

Soap, Common. *Sapo Vulgaris.* Soda soap, made with concrete animal oil or tallow.

Soap, Common Yellow. Soda soap with a little rosin and palm-oil mixed with the tallow.

Soap Lin′iment. *Tinctu′ra sapo′nis camphorata.* Camphorated tincture of soap.

Soap Liniment, Cam′phorated. *Linimen′tum sapo′nis camphora′tum.* Opodeldoc.

Soap, Liq′uid. A name sometimes given to a French pharmaceutical preparation, *Eau de Luce* (*aqua luciæ*), composed of white soap, alcohol, rectified oil of amber, and concentrated water of ammonia; a stimulating compound employed to excite the nervous system, and sometimes used as a remedy for the bite of the viper and other venomous animals. The name is also applied to a cosmetic, *Lotio Saponacea*, composed of olive-oil, solution of subcarbonate of potassa, and rose water.

Soap, Palm. Soap made of palm oil with a little tallow to give it consistence, and soda.

Soap Plas′ter. *Emplas′trum saponis.* A mixture of one part soap and six parts lead plaster.

Soap Plaster, Compound. *Emplastrum saponis compos′itum.* A mixture of two ounces soap plaster with three ounces of litharge plaster with resin.

Soap, Rosin. Common yellow soap.

Soap, Soft. Sapo mollis.

Soap, Starkey's. Equal parts of carbonate of potassa, oil of turpentine, and Venice turpentine, triturated together.

Soap Tree Bark. S. Am. See Quillaia Saponaria.

Soap, Wind′sor. Soap made with one part olive-oil nine of tallow and soda, scented.

Soap′stone. See Steatite.

Sob. A sudden spasmodic inspiration and expiration.

Socia Parot′idis. The accessory gland of the parotid, or a lobe of the parotid separated from the principal gland.

Soc′otorine Aloes. A gum resin.

So′da. An Arabic word. The oxide, Na_2O, of the metal sodium. The mineral alkali of sodium, a white, caustic powder, obtained naturally from Egypt, and artificially, in limited quantity, by the incineration of marine plants, but principally from the sulphate of soda.

Soda, Ac′etate of. *Sodæ acetas.* A salt formed by the combination of acetic acid with soda.

Soda, Borate of. *Sodæ biboras. Sodæ boras.* Borate of soda; borax.

Soda, Car′bonate of. *Sodæ car′bonas,* seu *Bicarbonas.* Bicarbonate of soda. The subcarbonate of soda, a mild mineral alkali. Its use is the same as the subcarbonate, than which it is less caustic and better adapted for effervescing draughts.

Soda, Caus′tica. The hydrated protoxide of soda. Caustic soda; which see.

Soda, Chlor′ide of. Chlorinated soda. Used as a disinfecting agent.

Soda, Dried Car′bonate of. *Sodæ carbonas exsiccatus.* Carbonate of soda deprived of its water of crystallization, by being dried, heated to redness, and then rubbed to a powder.

Soda Hyposul′phite. Used in chronic cutaneous and scrofulous affections, especially in tuberculosis of the lungs. Dose, gr. x and more, in syrup.

Soda Impu′ra. Impure soda. *Soda. Barilla.* Soda obtained by the incineration of the seashore plants.

Soda, Lith′ate of. Urate of soda.

Soda, Mu′riate of. *Sodæ murias. Sodii chloridum.* Chloride of sodium, or common salt.

Soda, Ni′trate of. *Peruvian nitre.* A salt, having precisely the same qualities as nitrate of potash.

Soda, Nitrite of. *Sodæ nitras.* Made by heating a mixture of nitrate of soda and charcoal in a crucible to dull redness.

Soda, Oxymu′riate of. Chloride of soda.

Soda, Phos′phate of. *Sodæ phosphas.* A compound of phosphoric acid and soda. Dose, as a cathartic, ℥ss to ℥j.

Soda Pow′ders. Two powders, one consisting of half a drachm of carbonate of soda, and the other of twenty-five grains of tartaric acid, which, when dissolved in separate tumblers of water and mixed, form a refreshing, effervescing, saline draught.

Soda, Subcar′bonate of. *Sodæ carbonas.* Carbonate of soda. The impure carbonate dissolved in water, the solution filtered and crystallized. It is used as an antacid; and also as a deobstruent in scrofulous and other affections. Dose, gr. x to ʒss.

Soda, Sul′phate of. *Sodæ sulphas.* Glauber's salts. It possesses cathartic and diuretic properties. Dose, ʒvj to ʒx.

Soda, Tar′trate of. *Sodæ potassio-tartras.* A double salt, consisting of tartrate of soda and potass. Rochelle salt. It is a gentle cathartic. Dose, ℥ss to ℥j.

Soda Water. A refreshing effervescing draught, formed by dissolving carbonate of soda in water and supersaturating it with carbonic acid.

So′dæ et Argen′ti Hyposul′phis. Hyposulphite of soda and silver. A solution of it is used for the same purposes as nitrate of silver.

Sodæ Chlo′ras. The chlorate of soda.

Sodæ Chlorina′tæ Li′quor. Solution of chlorinated soda, known as "Labarraque's Disinfecting Liquid," is composed of chloride of lime, carbonate of soda, and water. It is a colorless liquid with an alkaline taste, and faint odor of chlorine. It is stimulant, antiseptic, and resolvent, and is useful in all affections attended with fetor, such as ulcers, &c. In *Dental Practice,* it forms a mouth-wash in mercurial stomatitis, ulcerations of gums, disease of antrum, fetid breath; also used in bleaching discolored teeth.

Sodæ Hydri′odas. Sodii iodidum.

Sodæ Hypochlo′ris. Hypochlorite of soda.

Sodæ Potas′sio-Tar′tras. Tartrate of soda.

Sodæ Sesquicar′bonas. An imperfect bicarbonate of soda.

Sodæ Subbo′ras. *Sodæ biboras.* Borax.

Sodæ Subcar′bonas. Carbonate of soda.

Sodæ Sul′phas. Sulphate of soda.

Sodæ Valeria′nas. Valerianate of soda. Used for obtaining the other valerianates.

So′dii Auro-Terchlo′ridum. Chloride of gold and sodium.

Sodii Chlo′ridum. Chloride of sodium; muriate of soda; common salt.

Sodii Iod′idum. Iodide of sodium. Hydriodate of soda. It has been used in the same cases as Iodide of Potassum.

So′dium. The metallic base of soda. Symbol Na. Atomic weight, 23. A metal of the alkaline series, which has a strong affinity for oxygen. It is of a silver-white lustre and is softer than lead. The action of the sodium salts is similar to that of the potassium compounds.

Sodium Bicarbonas. Salæratus. Baking-soda.

Sodium Carbonas Exsiccatus. The carbonate dried until it loses 50 per cent. of its weight.

Sodium Chloras. The basis of an agreeable gargle.

Sodium Ethylas. Caustic alcohol.

Sodium, Hydrate. Caustic soda.

Sodium, Oxide of. Soda.

Sodium Sulphas. Glauber's salt. Washing soda.

Soft Pal′ate. The velum pendulum palati, an incomplete movable partition between the mouth and pharynx.

Soft′ening. *Molli′ties.* A term applied in *Pathology* to a morbid diminution of the consistence of organs. See RAMOLLISSEMENT.

Softening of the Brain. Ramollissement of the brain; which see.

Sol. The sun. A name given to gold by the older chemists.

Sol′anoid. *Solanoides;* from *solanum*, the potato, and *ειδος*, resemblance. Resembling a potato. A term applied to a form of cancer, from its resemblance to a potato.

Solanum Letha′le. Atropia Belladonna; which see.

Sol′anine. An alkaloid extract of *Solanum nigrum*. It is a narcotic and causes no nausea. Dose, gr. $\frac{3}{4}$ to gr. iv.

So′lar. *Solar′is;* from *sol*, the sun. Pertaining to, or having rays like, the sun.

Solar Phos′phorus. *Canton's phosphorus.* A composition made by mixing three parts of calcined oyster-shells and one of the flowers of sulphur, and exposing the mixture, in a closed crucible, to a strong heat for one hour. This, on being afterwards exposed to light, exhibits phosphorescent properties.

Solar Plex′us. *Plexus solar′is.* See PLEXUS, SOLAR.

Sol′der. An alloy easily fused, employed to unite the surfaces of two pieces of metal.

Solder, Gold. See GOLD SOLDER.

Solder, Silver. See SILVER SOLDER.

Sol′dering. A process which consists in uniting the surfaces of two pieces of metal by melting a more fusible metal (an alloy) between them, which serves, by chemical attraction and cohesive force, to bind the pieces together. The pieces may be of the same or dissimilar metals, but the metal or alloy by which they are to be united, must have an affinity for both. Thus, gold alloyed with silver and copper, melts more easily than the first named metal, and, having an affinity for it, constitutes a proper uniting medium. See GOLD SOLDER. The surfaces, however, of the pieces to be united should be bright, and in actual contact, to insure a uniform effect of the solder upon them. They should also be covered with a mixture of borax and water, of the consistence of cream. After this has been applied, which may be most conveniently done with a small camel's-hair pencil, a sufficient quantity of solder, cut in small pieces, should be laid along the line of contact between the gold pieces to be united, to effect the desired strength of union.

The pieces to be united should be prevented from separating, during the application of the heat, either with a mixture of plaster of Paris and asbestos or sand, iron clamps, or wire. This precaution is necessary to insure a perfect union of the pieces.

These preparatory steps having been gone through with, the pieces should be placed, and made fast, upon a piece of charcoal, or pumice-stone, to prevent the too rapid escape of the heat during the actual process of soldering.

The most common method of obtaining the requisite amount of heat, is from the flame of a spirit or oil lamp thrown upon the work with a blow-pipe.

When plaster is employed it should first be heated to a red heat, by throwing the whole of the flame of the lamp in a flaring manner over it. This done, the flame should be concentrated upon the point where it is wished that the solder should take effect, and kept there until it fuses and flows between the pieces to be united. Should it flow in a wrong direction, from an improper application of the heat, the concentrated point of the flame should be moved to the proper place, when the solder will immediately return and take effect there.

Soldering Lamp. A lamp used in *Mechanical Dentistry* for soldering, holding about a pint of alcohol, and having a wick three-fourths of an inch or one inch in diameter. By connecting the wick-tube to the body of the lamp by a small tube, which should be, under all circumstances, full of alcohol, a safety-lamp may be made. Dr. B. W. Franklin's lamp is so constructed as to contain the alcohol uniformly at the same level.

Soldering Pan. A sheet-iron pan, used in *Mechanical Dentistry*, of funnel-shape with a handle to support it. Filled with ignited charcoal, it forms a convenient receptacle for metallic work during the process of soldering.

Soldering-Support. An appliance used in Prosthetic dentistry for holding the work to be soldered. Such supports are generally made of plumbago, charcoal, or fire-clay.

Sol'ders, Gold and Silver. Dorrance's formula for 20 carat gold solder: 1 part of pure silver: 2 parts of pure zinc; 3 parts of pure copper. Four grains of this alloy melted with twenty grains of pure gold.

Litch's formula for 18 carat solder: Gold coin ($10), 258 grains; spelter (or brazier's solder), 24 grains; silver coin, 24 grains.

Richmond's formula: Add to scraps of American coin gold one-fifth of their weight of fine brass wire cut in small pieces, using borax freely during the melting process.

Low's formula for 19 carat solder: 1 dwt. of coin gold; 2 grains of copper; 4 grains of silver.

Another formula for 20 carat solder: American coin gold (21.6 carats fine), $10 piece, 258 grains; spelter solder, 20.64 grains. Another of same carat: Gold coin ($10), 258 grs.; spelter solder, 24 grs., and silver coin, 24 grs.

Gold solder, 22 carats fine, is used for bridge work, and 20 carats fine for crown work.

Silver solder is made by alloying fine silver with one-third its weight of brass.

Sol'dier's Weed. The Matico plant, or *Piper angustifolium*. It possesses astringent properties.

Sole. *Solea.* The under surface of the foot.

So'len. Σωλην. Literally a tube. In *Surgery*, an oblong semicircular box or case, used in the treatment of fractured limbs to prevent the contact of the bed-clothes. In *Conchology*, a genus of bivalve shells, constituting the type of the family *Solenaceæ*.

Solena'rium. From σωλην, a canal. A catheter.

Sole'us. The gastrocnemius internus, a muscle situated at the posterior part of the leg. It terminates below, by a large tendon, which joins that of the gastrocnemius externus, to form the tendo Achillis.

Sol'id. *Sol'idus.* A body whose particles are so united by cohesive attraction as to require some degree of force to separate them. In *Anatomy*, the bones, muscles, ligaments, membranes, nerves, vessels, cartilages, &c.

Solid'ity. Density; compactness; the condition of a solid; opposed to fluidity.

Sol'uble. Capable of being dissolved.

Solubil'ity. *Solubil'itas;* from *solvere, solutum*, to dissolve. Capable of dissolving in a menstruum.

Solu'tio. A solution.

Solutio Arsenica'lis. Liquor arsenicalis.

Solutio Cal'cis. Liquor calcis.

Solutio Potas'sii Iodidi Iodure'ta. Liquor iodini compositus.

Solutio Sulpha'tis Cupri Compos'ita. *Aqua cupri vitriola'ti composita.* Compound solution of sulphate of copper.

Solu'tion. *Solu'tio.* In *Chemistry*, an operation which consists in dissolving a solid in a menstruum. Also, the product of such operation. In *Surgery*, the separation of parts previously united, which is called a *solution of continuity.*

Sol'utive. *Soluti'vus;* from *solvo*, to loosen. A laxative.

Sol'vent. From *solvere*, to dissolve. A menstruum. Also, medicines supposed to possess the property of dissolving or removing obstructions of extraneous substances.

Sol'vine. From *solvo*, to dissolve. Any substance with great dissolving power.

So'ma. The body.

So'macule. The smallest subdivision possible which is capable of retaining its physiological functions.

Somat'ic. *Somat'icus;* from σωμα, the body. That which relates to or concerns the body.

Somatol'ogy. *Somatolog'ia;* from σωμα, the body, and λογος, a discourse. A treatise on the human body; anatomy.

Som'nal. A mixture of alcohol, chloral and urethran. A hypnotic producing a quiet, deep and natural sleep commencing one hour after administration, and lasting six to eight hours. Dose, gtt. xxx. Some assert that it occasionally causes dangerous secondary action on the heart.

Somnam'bulism. *Somnambula'tio;* from *somnus*, sleep, and *ambulare*, to walk. Sleep-walking.

Somnam'bulist. A sleep-walker.

Somnifa'cient. A medicine causing sleep. A hypnotic.

Somnif'erin. A morphine-ether, which causes no bad effects upon the heart.

Somnif′erous. *Somnif′erus;* from *somnus*, to sleep, and *fero*, to bring. That which induces sleep.

Somnil′oquist. One who talks in his sleep.

Som′nolency. *Somnolent. Somnolen′tia.* Sleepiness. Inclined to sleep. Often a symptom of disease.

Som′nolism. The state produced by what is called animal magnetism.

Somnop′athy. *Somnopath′ia;* sleep from sympathy, improperly called magnetic sleep.

Som′nus. Sleep; the repose of sense and voluntary motion, during which time the relations which animals, through the organs of sense, hold with the external world, are interrupted.

Son′itus Au′rium. Tinnitus aurium; which see.

Sono′rous. *Sono′rus.* Noisy, loud-sounding; giving sound when struck, as a sonorous body; giving a clear, loud sound, as a sonorous voice; sometimes applied in *Pathology* to ronchus.

So′nus. Sound.

Soot. *Fuligo.* A black substance disengaged from fuel in the process of combustion.

Sophistica′tion. *Sophistica′tio.* Adulteration; counterfeiting; falsification.

Sophronis′tæ Dentes. Wisdom teeth, or dentes sapientiæ.

So′piens. Soporific.

So′por. A profound sleep, from which the person can only be roused with difficulty. It occurs in many cerebral diseases.

Sòporif′ic. Somniferous; tending to cause sleep.

So′porose. Sleepy.

Sorbefa′cient. *Sorbefa′ciens;* from *sorbere*, to suck in, and *facere*, to make. A remedy that promotes absorption.

Sorb′ic Acid. An acid obtained from the berries of the *Sorbus acuparia*, or mountain ash.

Sor′des. The fetid excrementitious matter which forms on the teeth during fever. Also, dirty sanies discharged from ulcers.

Sordic′ulæ Aurium. Cerumen aurium; which see.

Sore. An ulcer or excoriation.

Sore Mouth. Stomatitis.

Sore Mouth, Gangrenous. Cancrum oris; also, gangræna oris.

Sore Throat. Cynanche.

Sore Throat, Ul′cerous. Cynanche maligna.

Sore′ness. Painful uneasiness or tenderness of a part when touched. It is a symptom of inflammation.

Souf′fle. A term used for distinguishing the blowing sounds heard in auscultating the chest.

Sound. In *Physiology*, the sensation produced by sonorous bodies, or certain vibrations on the organ of hearing; in *Surgery*, a solid metallic instrument, shaped like a catheter, used for the purpose of ascertaining the existence of calculus in the bladder.

Sound′ing. Searching; the exploration of the bladder.

Sozoi′odal. A compound of sulphur, iodine and carbolic acid. An antiseptic.

Spaces, Interden′tal. See INTERDENTAL.

Spa′do. Castratus; which see.

Spagy′ria. Chemistry.

Spain, Pel′litory of. The *Anthemis pyrethrum*, or Spanish chamomile.

Spal′ter. See SPELTER.

Spanæ′mia. *Spanhæmia;* from σπανος, poor, and αιμα, blood. Poverty of the blood, from a deficiency of fibrine and red corpuscles.

Spanæ′mic. Relating to spanæmia; also, a term applied to hæmatic remedies when such remedies impoverish the blood.

Span′ish Fly. See CANTHARIS.

Spanish White. White bismuth; nitrate of bismuth.

Spar. A term applied in *Mineralogy* to certain substances which break with regular surfaces and exhibit some degree of lustre. Hence, minerals of a sparry fracture are called *spathose.*

Spar, Heavy. Sulphate of baryta.

Spar, Iceland. Rhomboidal carbonate of lime.

Sparag′ma. From σπαρασσω, to tear. In *Surgery*, a laceration.

Sparag′mos. A convulsion or spasm.

Spardara′pum. Adhesive plaster spread on silk, linen, cotton, or paper.

Spargano′sis. From σπαργαω, to swell. A swelling. Also, a milk abscess.

Spar′sus. Irregularly scattered; dispersed.

Spasm. *Spas′mus;* from σπαω, to draw, an involuntary muscular contraction. Spasms are distinguished into *tonic*, which consist in complete rigidity of the muscles, as in lock-jaw; and *clonic*, which consist in alternate contractions and relaxations, as in convulsions.

Spasm of the Larynx. Laryngismus stridulus; which see.

Spas′ma. From σπαω, to draw. Voluntary straining, energetic contraction or extension of the muscles, as in running, riding, or bearing heavy burdens.

Spas′mi. Spasmodic diseases characterized by a morbid contraction of the muscular fibres.

Spasmo′des. Convulsive.

Spasmod′ic. *Spasmod′icus; spasmot′icus.* Relating to a spasm or convulsion.

Spasmodic Croup. Laryngismus stridulus; which see.

Spasmot′icus. Spasmodic.

Spas′mous. A spasm; a convulsion. Having the nature of a spasm.

Spasmus Cyn′icus. Risus caninus; the sardonic grin.

Spas′tic. *Spas′ticus.* Spasmodic.

Spathes′ter. From σπαω, I draw. In *Surgery*, an instrument used for drawing the prepuce, when too short, over the glans.

Spa′those. Spathiform. In *Mineralogy*, resembling spar in form.

Spat′ile. Σπατιλη. Liquid fecal evacuation.

Spat′ula. Diminutive of *spatha*, a broad instrument. An instrument like a knife, used for spreading plasters, &c. Also for mixing plaster of Paris, oxychloride of zinc, &c.

Spat′ula, Foil. An instrument for folding gold foil, having a blade six inches long, and ⅝ of an inch wide.

Spat′ulate. Shaped like a spatula.

Spay. To extirpate the ovaries.

Spear-shaped. Lanceolate.

Special Anat′omy. That which treats of the healthy structure of the body and its organs.

Spe′cies. A group of such individuals as have an essential identity resulting from their ultimate constitution or nature. Individuals, animals, plants, and minerals agreeing in their appearance and composition. When individuals differ in circumstances from accident, they are termed *varieties*. The circumstances common to one or more species constitute a *division* or *genus*. Species is also an old pharmaceutical term for powders.

Specif′ic. *Speci′ficus.* In *Materia Medica*, a medicine that cures some diseases upon a principle peculiar to itself, and not common to two or more. Also, a remedy that infallibly cures a particular disease. The term is applied, too, to a medicine which acts on some particular organ more than others. In *Natural History*, the *trivial name* or designation of the species of a genus.

Specific Gravity. See Gravity, Specific.

Specific Poison. One producing special diseased conditions.

Specil′lum. From *specio*, to examine. A probe; a surgical instrument employed in the exploration of wounds, fistulas, &c.

Spec′tacles. From *spectare*, to behold. An optical apparatus, consisting of two lenses, fixed in a metallic or other frame adapted to the eyes, and used to assist the sight.

Spec′trum. An optical illusion; a spectre. Also an elongated figure of the seven prismatic colors, formed by a transparent prism.

Spec′ulum. From *specio*, to see. A mirror. Also, an instrument for dilating cavities to facilitate their examination.

Speculum A′ni. An instrument for dilating the anus, while an operation is being performed on the parts within.

Speculum Metal. An alloy for metallic mirrors, composed of two parts copper and one of tin.

Speculum Oc′uli. An instrument for keeping the eyelids open, and preventing the eye from moving.

Speculum O′ris. An instrument for dilating the mouth.

Speculum Oris, Elliot's. An instrument for distending the cheeks during the removal of wax impressions from the mouth.

Speculum Vaginæ. An instrument for dilating the vagina.

Speech. Articulated voice.

Spelter or **Speltre.** *Spel′trum.* Commercial, impure zinc, which often contains copper, iron, lead, manganese, plumbago, and a little arsenic.

Spelter Solder. *Braziers' Solder.* A fusible brass, made of sixteen parts of copper and twelve parts of zinc.

Spence's Metal. A non-metallic compound, employed for making dies of a hard and brittle nature, for swaging plates by means of a screw or hydraulic press. It is composed of sulphur, bismuth, antimony, etc., the exact formula not having been published. It fuses at 239° F. It is claimed that this metal neither expands nor shrinks in setting. See Darcet's Metal.

Sperm. *Sperma;* from σπειρω, to sow. Spermatic fluid; seed; semen. Also spermaceti.

Spermace′ti. From *sperma*, sperm, and κητος, a whale. A fatty substance obtained chiefly from the head of the cachalot or spermatic whale. See Cetaceum.

Spermat′ic. *Spermati′cus;* from σπερμα, seed. A term applied in *Anatomy* to the parts or vessels connected with the secretion or transmission of the seminal fluid, or sperm.

Spermatic Arteries. Two arteries, one on each side, given off, most commonly, by the aorta, though sometimes by the renal arteries, and distributed, in man, to the spermatic chord, testicle, and epididymis, and in the female to the ovarium, Fallopian tube, and round ligament.

Spermatic Chord. The vascular and nervous chord by which the testicle is suspended.

Spermatic Fluid. Sperm.

Spermatic Liquor. The spermatic fluid.

Spermatic Plex′us. A nervous plexus, on each side, formed by filaments from the renal plexus.

Spermatic Veins. The veins which accompany the spermatic arteries.

Sperm′atin. The animal matter of the sperm.

Spermatis′mus. The emission of semen.

Spermatoce′le. From σπερμα, seed, and κηλη, a tumor. Swelling of the testicle.

Spermato′des. From σπερμα, sperm, and ειδος, resemblance. Anything which resembles or has the appearance of sperm.

Spermatogon′ia. *Spermatopœ′ia;* from σπερμα, sperm, and γενναω, to beget. The preparation or secretion of the seminal fluid.

Spermatoph′agous. A term applied in *Zoology* to animals which subsist on seeds. It is synonymous with granivorous.

Spermatoph′ora. From σπερμα, seed, and φερω, to bear. The sheaths in the cephalopods which convey the semen or sperm. They are also called the moving filaments of Needham, their discoverer.

Spermatopœ′us. *Spermatopoëti′cus;* from σπερμα, sperm, and ποιειν, to make. In *Physiology*, a term designative of food, or anything calculated to augment the secretion of the seminal fluid.

Spermatorrhœ′a. From σπερμα, sperm, and ρεω, to flow. An involuntary emission of semen.

Spermatozo′a. *Spermatozo′on.* From σπερμα, sperm, and ζωον, animal. Spermatic animalcules. Minute particles seen in spermatic fluid resembling infusoria. They are supposed by most physiologists to be the active agents in generation.

Spermo′lite. *Spermoli′thus;* from σπερμα, sperm, and λιθος, a stone. In *Pathology*, the indurated concretions which sometimes form in the *vesiculæ seminales.* In *Oryctology*, a fossil seed.

Spew′ing. Vomiting.

Sphacela′tion. Mortification.

Sphacelis′mus. *Sphacelis′mos.* From σφακελιζω, to be gangrened. Gangrene; mortification. The term is also sometimes applied to inflammation of the brain.

Sphac′eloid. Resembling a gangrenous part.

Sphac′elous. Pertaining to sphacelus.

Sphac′elus. From σφακω, to destroy. The disorganized portion thrown off in mortification. Complete mortification.

Sphænoi′des. Sphenoides.

Sphæro′ma. From σφαιρα, sphere. Anything made round or globular. Applied in *Pathology* to a globular, fleshy protuberance.

Sphage. The throat.

Sphēne. From σφην, a wedge. A dull-yellow, green, gray, brown, or black mineral, composed of silicic acid, lime, and titanic acid. It occurs in amorphous crystals of the form of oblique rhombic prisms.

Sphe′noid. *Sphenoi′des;* from σφην, a wedge, and ειδος, resemblance. Wedge-like; applied to a bone of the cranium.

Sphenoid Bone. *Sphenoi′des os.* A bone situated in the middle of the base of the cranium, extending underneath from one temple to the other, wedged in, as it were, amid the other bones.

Sphenoi′dal. *Sphenoida′lis.* Pertaining to, or connected with, the sphenoid bone.

Sphenoidal Spine. A projecting crest at the lower surface of the sphenoid bone, which articulates with the vomer.

Spheno-Max′illary. Relating to the sphenoid and maxillary bones.

Spheno-Maxillary Fissure. The inferior orbitar fissure. Foramen lacerum inferius.

Spheno-Maxillary Fossa. A depression at the union of the spheno-maxillary and pterygo-maxillary fissures.

Spheno-Or′bitar. *Spheno-orbita′lis.* An epithet applied by Béclard to the anterior or orbitar portion of the sphenoid bone.

Spheno-Pal′atine. Relating to the sphenoid and palate bones.

Spheno-Palatine Artery. The termination of the internal maxillary artery, which enters the back part of the nose through the spheno-palatine foramen, to be distributed upon the pituitary membrane.

Spheno-Palatine For′amen. A foramen formed by the vertical portion of the os palati and sphenoid bone, establishing a communication between the nasal fossæ and the zygomatic fossa.

Spheno-Palatine Gan′glion. A small ganglion situated without the spheno-palatine foramen, in the pterygo-maxillary fissure.

Spheno-Palatine Nerves. The lateral nasal nerves, which arise from the ganglion of Meckel, and enter the nose through the spheno-palatine foramen, to be distributed to the outer and inner parietes of the nasal fossæ.

Spheno-Parie′tal. Belonging or relating to the sphenoid and parietal bones.

Spheno-Staphyli′nus. The levator palati muscle.

Spheno-Tem′poral. Belonging or relating to the sphenoid and temporal bones.

Spher′ule. A little sphere.

Spher′ulite. Pearl-stone; a variety of obsidian, occurring in rounded grains.

Sphinc′ter. From *σφιγγω*, to constrict. A name given to certain muscles, the office of which is to close openings around which they are situated.

Sphincter A′ni. A muscle situated around the anus.

Sphincter Ani Inter′nus. The circular fibres of the muscular coat of the rectum at its extremity.

Sphincter Cu′læ. The superior constrictor pharyngis.

Sphincter Labio′rum. The orbicularis oris.

Sphincter Oc′uli. The orbicularis palpebrarum.

Sphincter O′ris. The orbicularis oris.

Sphincter Vagi′næ. A muscle situated on the side of the vagina, near its external orifice, opposite the nymphæ, covering the corpus cavernosum.

Sphincter Ve′sicæ. A name given by some anatomists to a few fibres which surround the neck of the bladder.

Sphyg′ma. *Σφυγμα.* Sphygmos; which see.

Sphyg′mic Art. *Sphyg′mica ars.* The knowledge or doctrine of the pulse; art of judging by the pulse.

Sphyg′micus. Of or belonging to the pulse.

Sphygmol′ogy. *Sphygmolog′ia.* From *σφυγμος*, the pulse, and *λογος*, a discourse. A treatise on the pulse.

Sphyg′mos. From *σφυξεω*, to leap or rebound. The pulse; pulsation.

Sphyg′mous. Having the nature of a pulse.

Sphyx′is. Pulsation.

Spi′ca. A spike. In *Surgery*, a spiral bandage, the turns of which cross each other like the letter V.

Spica Du′plex. A double spica or double spiral bandage.

Spica Inguina′lis. A bandage for inguinal ruptures.

Spices. Agreeable, warm, aromatic drugs such as nutmeg, cinnamon, &c.

Spic′ula. In *Pathology*, pointed pieces or fragments of bone.

Spi′der. *Ara′nea.* Common name of the animals belonging to the class *Arachnida.*

Spige′lian Lobe. See Lobulus Spigelii.

Spilanthus Olera′ceus. The spear-leaved spilanthus. A tincture of this plant has been recommended as a cure for toothache.

Spilo′ma. A spot or discoloration of the skin. A variety of *nævus.*

Spilo′sis. A synonym of Epicrosis.

Spi′lus. A spot on the skin.

Spi′na. A thorn. In *Anatomy*, a process on the surface of a bone; the back-bone.

Spina Bif′ida. A congenital malformation or defect of the spinal column.

Spina Vento′sa. A term of rather indefinite signification. By some it is defined to be a tumor arising from an internal caries of bone; by others, a disease of the osseous system, in which the texture of the bone dilates, apparently distended with air, and constituting a variety of osteo-sarcoma; caries and tumefaction of bone.

Spina Vertebra′lis. The vertebral column.

Spi′nal. *Spina′lis.* From *spina*, the spine. Belonging or relating to the spinal column.

Spinal Accessory Nerve. The eleventh pair of the cranial nerves, and is endowed with the function of motion. It is divided into two roots, one of which arises from the lower portion of the medulla oblongata, and the other from the cervical portion of the spinal cord.

Spinal Arteries. Two arteries descending, one on the anterior, and one on the posterior surface of the spinal cord.

Spinal Centre. Applied to the spinal marrow, regarded as distinct from the nerves proceeding from it.

Spinal Cord. *Medul′la spinalis.* The spinal marrow, which is a continuation of the medulla oblongata.

Spinal Col′umn. See Vertebral Column.

Spinal Diseases. The diseases which affect the spinal cord and its membranes.

Spinal Foram′ina. The foramina of the vertebræ, which give egress to the spinal nerves.

Spinal Irrita′tion. A term applied to sub-inflammatory affections of the spinal cord and its membranes.

Spinal Mar′row. The spinal cord.

Spinal Meningi′tis. Inflammation of the meninges, or membranes which inclose the spinal marrow.

Spinal Nerve. The accessory of the pneumogastric, or accessory nerve of Willis.

Spinal Nerves. The vertebral nerves.

Spinal System of Nerves. The nerves which issue from the spinal marrow, independently of the ganglionic or cerebral systems.

Spina′lis. Spinal.

Spinalis Cer′vicis. Semi-spinalis colli, a muscle of the posterior part of the neck and upper part of the back.

Spinalis Colli. The semi-spinalis colli.

Spinalis Dorsi. A muscle situated on the lateral surfaces of the spinous processes of the back, and the inner side of the longissimus dorsi.

Spina′tus. Spinal.

Spin′dle. In *Mechanics,* the axis of a wheel or roller.

Spindle Tree. A shrub of the genus *Euonymus.*

Spine. In *Anatomy,* the vertebral column.

Spines′cent. *Spines′cens.* Becoming hard and thorny.

Spino′sus. Spinal.

Spi′nous. *Spino′sus.* Having the shape of, or beset with, spines or thorns.

Spinous Process. A narrow and tapering prominence or elevation on a bone.

Spinous Process′es of the Ver′tebræ. The processes situated one on the back part of each vertebra.

Spintherom′eter. Σπινθηρ, a spark, and μετρον, measure. An instrument for determining the size, power, &c., of electrical sparks.

Spinthero′pia. Σπινθηρ, and ωψ, ωπος, the eye. A morbid state of vision, in which there is an appearance of sparks or scintillations before the eyes.

Spirac′ula. *Spi′racles.* From *spiro,* to breathe. The breathing-pores of insects. Applied also to the pores of the skin.

Spi′ral. *Spira′lis.* From *spira,* a spire. Winding round a cylinder or other round body, in a circular form, and at the same time rising or advancing forward; winding like a screw.

Spiral Band′age. The common bandage or roller, wound spirally round a limb.

Spiral Springs. In *Dental Prosthesis,* the coiled wires employed for the retention of a double set of artificial teeth in the mouth.

The simplest method of winding the wire is to secure it between two blocks of wood held between the jaws of a small bench-vise. Then the upper end of the wire, in connection with a spindle or steel wire the size of a small knitting-needle, six or eight inches in length, is grasped by a hand-vise or pair of sliding-tongs; the spindle resting on the blocks of wood is made to revolve by turning the hand-vise or sliding tongs, according as the one or the other may be used. In this way the wire is wound firmly and closely round the steel rod or spindle.

Spiril′lum. From spirillum, a curled hair. A genus of bacteria of the family Bacteriacees, whose elements are curved, often forming a spiral of several turns.

Spir′it. *Spir′itus;* from *spiro,* to breathe. This term was formerly applied to all volatile substances obtained by distillation. They were formerly distinguished into *inflammable* or *ardent spirits, acid spirits,* and *alkaline spirits,* but at present the term is restricted to alcoholic liquors and ether.

Spirit, Rec′tified. Alcohol in a high state of concentration, commonly called *Spirit of wine.* Alcohol 56 per cent. over proof, or containing 85 per cent. of spirit.

Spirit of Alum. The acrid liquid distilled from alum.

Spirit of Bone. Spirit of hartshorn, or impure ammonia.

Spirit of Mindere′rus. Liquid acetate of ammonia. See MINDERERUS, SPIRIT OF.

Spirit of Salt. Hydrochloric acid.

Spirit of Tin. Perchloride of tin.

Spirit of Turpentine. Oil of turpentine.

Spirit of Wine, Rectified. Alcohol.

Spirit of Wine, Weaker. Spiritus Tenuior. Proof spirit half the strength of rectified spirit.

Spir′itus. Spirit. Also, breath.

Spiritus Æth′eric Aromat′icus. Ph. L. Aromatic spirit of ether.

Spiritus Ætheris Ni′trici. U. S. Sweet spirit of nitre. Spirit of nitric ether.

Spiritus Ætheris Sulphu′rici. U. S. Spirit of sulphuric ether. Sweet spirit of vitriol.

Spiritus Ætheris Sulphurici Compos′itus. Ph. L., U. S. Compound spirit of sulphuric ether. Hoffman's Anodyne. A stimulant and antispasmodic. Dose, fʒss to ʒij.

Spiritus Ammo′niæ. Ph. L. Spirit of ammonia. Stimulant and antispasmodic. Dose, fʒss to fʒj.

Spiritus Ammoniæ Aromat′icus. Aromatic spirit of ammonia. Stimulant. Dose, fʒss to fʒj.

Spiritus Ammoniæ Succina′tus. Succinated spirit of ammonia. Stimulant and antispasmodic. Dose, gtt. x to fʒss or fʒj.

Spiritus Camph′oræ. U. S. Spirit of camphor. Stimulant, anodyne, and discutient. Used only externally.

Spiritus Chlorofor′mi. Spirit of chloroform.

Spiritus Cinnamo′mi. Ph. L. Spirit of cinnamon. Dose, fʒj to ℥ss.

Spiritus Cor′nu Cer′vi. Subcarbonate of ammonia.

Spiritus Frumen′ti. Spirits distilled from rye and corn, as whiskey, &c.

Spiritus Gal′licus. French brandy.

Spiritus Jamaicen′sis. Jamaica spirit; rum.

Spiritus Limo′nis. Spirit of lemon. Essence of lemon.

Spiritus Men′thæ Piper′itæ. Ph. L. Spirit of peppermint. Dose, gtt. v to xx.

Spiritus Mindere′ri. See MINDERERUS'S SPIRIT.

Spiritus Ni′tri Sim′plex. Dilute nitrous acid.

Spiritus Rectifica′tus. Dilute alcohol containing sixteen per cent. of water.

Spiritus Sa′lis Ammonia′ci Caus′ticus. *Aqua Ammoniæ.* Water of ammonia.

Spiritus Tenu′ior. Dilute alcohol containing forty-nine per cent. of pure alcohol.

Spiritus Vi′ni Gal′lici. French brandy.

Spiritus Vitrioli. Sulphuric acid.

Spirom′eter. From *spiro*, to breath, and *μετρον*, a measure. An instrument for measuring the air inhaled.

Spiru′lidæ. A family of Dibranchiate Cephalopods characterized by having a spiral discoid chambered shell in the substance of the mantle.

Spissan′tia. *Incrassantia.* That which inspissates or thickens.

Spis′situde. *Spissus*, thick. Thickness, or density.

Spit′ting. Exspuition; ejecting spittle from the mouth.

Spitting of Blood. Hæmoptysis; which see.

Spit′tle. The salivary and mucous secretions ejected from the mouth in the act of spitting.

Spittoon′, Dentist's. A vase or other vessel used by dentists to receive the saliva or blood which comes from the mouth of his patient while he is operating.

Splanch′na. The entrails.

Splanch′nic. *Splanchni′cus;* from *σπλαγχνον*, an entrail. Relating to the entrails.

Splanchnic Cavities. The cavities of the abdomen, chest, and head.

Splanchnic Nerves. These are two in number, the *greater* and *lesser;* the first arises from the sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and sometimes the tenth thoracic ganglia; the second from the tenth and eleventh thoracic ganglia.

Splanch′nica. The order of diseases, which affect the abdominal organs, without primary inflammation.

Splanchnod′ynē. From *σπλαγχνον*, a viscus, and *οδυνη*, pain. Pain in the bowels.

Splanchnog′raphy. *Splanchnogra′phia;* from *σπλαγχνον*, a viscus, and *γραφω*, to describe. The anatomy of the viscera.

Splanchnolithi′asis. From *σπλαγχνον*, a viscus, and *λιϑος*, a stone. The formation of a calculous concretion in any of the viscera.

Splanchnol′ogy. *Splanchnolog′ia;* from *γπλαγχνον*, a viscus, and *λογος*, a discourse. A treatise on the viscera.

Splanch′non. An intestine, viscus, or entrail.

Splanchnop′athy. *Splanchnopathi′a;* from *σπλαγχνον*, a viscus, and *παϑος*, disease. Disease of the intestines.

Splanchnoscop′ia. From *σπλαγχνον*, a viscus, and *σκοπεω*, to survey. Anatomical examination of the viscera.

Splanchnot′omy. *Splanchnotom′ia;* from *σπλαγχνον*, a viscus, and *τεμηω*, to cut. Dissection of the viscera.

Spleen. *Σπλην.* A spongy viscus, situated below the diaphragm in the left hypochondrium, between the eleventh and twelfth false ribs. Also, hypochondriasis.

Splenal′gy. *Splenal′gia;* from *σπλην*, the spleen, and *αλγος*, pain. Pain in the spleen.

Splenatroph′ia. From *σπλην*, the spleen, and *atroph′ia*, atrophy. Atrophy or wasting of the spleen.

Splenaux′e. *Σπλην*, spleen, and *αυξη*, increase. Enlargement of the spleen.

Splenectomi′a. From *σπλην*, the spleen, *εκ*, out of, and *τεμνω*, to cut. Amputation or extirpation of the spleen.

Splenelco′sis. *Σπλην*, and *ελκωσις*, ulceration. Ulceration of the spleen.

Splenemphrax′is. From *σπλην*, the spleen, and *εμφρασσω*, to obstruct. Obstruction of the spleen.

Splenet′ic. *Splenet′icus.* Belonging or relating to the spleen.

Sple′nic. Relating to the spleen.

Splenic Artery. An artery distributed to the spleen

Splenic Plexus. A nervous network accompanying the splenic artery.

Splenic Vein. A vein having its origin in the spleen, and accompanying the splenic artery.

Spleni′tis. From *σπλην*, the spleen, and *itis*, a terminal denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the spleen.

Sple′nius. An oblong, broad, flat muscle, situated at the back part of the neck and upper part of the back.

Spleniza′tion. A term applied in *Pathology* to a morbid change of the lung, in which the tissue resembles that of the spleen, in one of the stages of pneumonia.

Splenoce′le. From *σπλην*, the spleen, and *κηλη*, a tumor. Hernia of the spleen.

Splenog′raphy. *Splenograph′ia;* from *σπλην*, the spleen, and *γραφω*, a description. The anatomy of the spleen.

Splenohæ′mia. From *σπλην*, the spleen, and *αιμα*, blood. Congestion of the spleen.

Spleno′ma. *Σπλην*, spleen, and *ογκος*, a tumor. Tumor of the spleen.

Splenomala′cia. Softening of the spleen.

Splenon′cus. From *σπλην*, the spleen, and *ογκος*, a tumor. Tumefaction of the spleen. Ague cake.

Splenoparec′tama. From *σπλην*, the spleen, and *παρεκταμα*, excessive volume. Great enlargement of the spleen.

Splenorrhag′ia. From *σπλην*, the spleen, and *ρηγνυμι*, to burst out. Hemorrhage from the spleen

Splenot′omy. *Splenotom′ia;* from *σπλην*, the spleen, and *τεμνω*, to cut. Dissection of the spleen.

Splint. In *Surgery*, a long piece of wood, pasteboard, sheet-iron, or leather, plaster of paris, or other composition, employed in the treatment of fractures, to keep the broken extremities of bones from moving.

Splint-bone. The fibula.

Splint-cloth. A bandage, consisting of a central portion, with six or eight tails.

Splint Interdental. See Interdental Splint.

Splint′er. A term applied in *Surgery* to a fragment separated from a fractured or diseased bone; also, to a small portion of wood which has entered the skin.

Split′ting Instrument. An instrument for separating the roots of a molar tooth; a kind of forceps provided with cutting edges, which, when they come together, form the letter V. By applying the force as deep between the roots as possible a perpendicular splint is produced.

Spod′ium. An old preparation of zinc and other substances.

Spodium Abaisir. Metallic oxides, and a preparation of white lead and oil.

Spodium Al′bum. Bone earth.

Spod′umene. From *σποδοω*, to reduce to ashes. Triphane; a hard, brittle, translucent mineral occurring in laminated masses, of various shades of green or gray, easily divided into prisms with rhomboidal bases. It exfoliates before the blow-pipe into little ash-colored scales.

Spondylal′gia. From *σπονδυλος*, a vertebra, and *αλγος*, pain. Pain in the back.

Spondyli′tis. *Σπονδυλος*, a vertebra. Inflammation of the vertebræ.

Spon′dylus. A vertebra.

Sponge. An organic, porous, marine substance, considered by some to be a plant, and by others to be produced by minute animals, termed Polypi. See Spongia.

Sponge, or ***Crystal Gold.*** See Crystal Gold.

Sponge-grafting. A means of renewing the margin of the gums and lower border of the peridental membrane when lost through phagedenic pericementitis, by the application of very fine sponge, which is first macerated in dilute hydrochloric acid, and then rendered antiseptic by maceration in an antiseptic solution. The piece of sponge, of a suitable size, is applied to the granulating sore in such a position that the granulations will quickly grow into the meshes of the sponge and completely fill every space.

Sponge Tent. A tent made of prepared sponge.

Spon′gia. Sponge; an organized porous marine substance, found under water or attached to rocks about the shore at ebb tide. Sponge is assigned by most naturalists to the great class of Zoophytes. It has a reticulated fibrous structure, and in its recent state is covered with a soft gelatinous substance. As found in commerce, it appears to be composed of numerous small capillary tubes, capable of imbibing water and of becoming distended, a property which, together with its softness, renders it valuable to surgeons in dressing wounds and ulcers, and for distending fistulas and sinuses.

Spongia Officina′lis. Common sponge.

Spongia Præpara′ta. Prepared sponge. Sponge dipped in hot melted wax, or, as some direct, in emplastrum ceræ compositum, and pressed until cold between two iron plates. It is afterwards cut into such shape as may be required.

Spongia Usta. Burnt sponge; a remedial agent of considerable value in cases of goitre, glandular swelling of a scrofulous character, and in some cutaneous affections. It is given mixed with syrup or honey.

Spong′iform. *Spongifor′mis;* spongoid; which see.

Spongio′sa Ossa. *Ossa turbina′ta inferiora.* The inferior turbinated bones, situated in the under part of the side of the nose.

Spon′giose. Full of pores, like a sponge.

Spongio′sum Os. The ethmoid bone.

Spongoid′. *Spongoi′des; σπογγια*, sponge, and *ειδος*, resemblance. Spongy; resembling or of the nature of sponge.

Spongoid Inflamma′tion. Fungus hæmatodes; a morbid growth frequently developed in the gums.

Spongos. The tonsil.

Spon′gy. *Spongio′sus.* Soft and full of cavities; applied in *Anatomy* and *Pathology* to textures resembling sponge.

Sponta′neous. From *sponte*, voluntary. That which occurs of itself, or without apparent external agency or cause.

Sporad′ic. *Sporad′icus;* from *σπειρω*, to sow. A term applied to diseases which occur in every season and locality, from accidental causes.

Spore. A fructifying particle of fungi, like a bud or germ-cell.

Spor′ule. A small spore.

Spot′ted Fever. Typhus gravior, in which purple or black petechiæ occur.

Sprain. Subluxation; an excessive strain or rupture of the muscles or ligaments of a joint without dislocation.

Spray. A liquid dispersed by air-force into minute drops.

Spray Appara′tus. Consists of a bottle to contain the ether or the fluid to be used as a local anæsthetic, with a double tube passing through a perforated cork, one extremity of the inner part of the tube going to the bottom of the bottle; above the cork a tube, connected with a hand-bellows, pierces the outer part of the double tube, and communicates by a small aperture at the inner end of the cork, with the interior of the bottle. The inner tube, for the delivery of the ether, runs upward to the extremity of the outer tube. When the bellows are worked, a double current of air is produced —one current, descending and pressing upon the ether, forces it along the inner tube; and the other, ascending through the outer tube, plays upon the column of ether as it passes from the inner tube. The bellows consist of two bulbs of rubber attached to rubber tubing, the extreme bulb being grasped in the hand and rapidly used as a hand-bellows; the other bulb, acting as a reservoir, keeps up a steady pressure upon the ether and produces a continuous jet. Small wires, called stylets, are inverted into the tube to graduate the spray. No more spray should be thrown on the part to be frozen than will evaporate instantly. See LOCAL ANÆSTHETICS; also, RICHARDSON'S SPRAY APPARATUS.

Spu′ma. Froth; foam; scum.

Spuma Argen′ti. Semivitrified oxide of lead.

Spuma Cerevis′iæ. Yeast.

Spumo′sus. Frothy.

Spunk. The agaric of the oak touchwood. A preparation of it is used in Dentistry for drying cavities.

Spu′ta. *Sputo′rum;* from *sputo*, to spit.

The secretions ejected from the mouth by the act of spitting, but more particularly the expectorated matter which comes from the chest.

Squa′ma. A scale.

Squa′mæ. Scaly diseases. See Lepra Psoriasis, Pityriasis, and Ichthyosis.

Squamose′, or **Squa′mous.** *Squamo′sus;* from *squama,* a scale. Scaly; covered with scales, as the *Squamous* cones of the pines.

Squamous Suture. The suture which unites the squamous portion of the temporal bone with the parietal.

Squar′rose. *Squar′rous.* Rough, scaly.

Squeam′ishness. The common designation of *Fastidium cibi.* Vicious delicacy of taste.

Squill. *Squilla.* A plant of the genus *Scilla.*

Squills, Vinegar of. *Acetum scillæ.* A pharmaceutical preparation of squills, vinegar, and alcohol, used as an expectorant.

Squint′ing. Strabismus; seeing with non-coincident axis of the eyes.

Sr. Symbol for Strontium.

Stac′te. A species of liquid myrrh.

Stadium Ac′mes. In *Pathology,* the period of the height of a disease, or of the paroxysms of a disease.

Stadium Augmen′ti. The stage or period of the increase of a disease.

Stadium Decremen′ti. The period of the decrease of a disease, or the subsidence of a paroxysm.

Stadium Frig′oris. The cold stage.

Staff. In *Surgery,* a grooved instrument employed in the operation of lithotomy to guide the knife.

Stage. *Stad′ium.* In *Pathology* the period or degree of a disease, as the cold, hot and sweating stages of an intermittent.

Stag′ma. From *σταζω,* to distil. Any distilled liquor.

Stagna′tion. *Stagna′tio;* from *stagnare,* to form a pond. In *Pathology,* a congestion or retardation of the fluids in any part of the body. A cessation of motion.

Stalac′tic. Flowing or oozing by drops; also relating to stalactite.

Stalag′mus. Distillation.

Stam′ina. A term applied in *Physiology* to the degree of constitutional strength and vigor.

Stam′mering. *Balbuties.* Stuttering; impediment of speech; hesitation in the utterance of words.

Stand′ard. A criterion for comparison. A well established rule or model.

Stan′gos. Tin.

Stan′ni Mu′rias. Muriate of tin.

Stanni Pul′vis. Tin finely divided or granulated.

Stan′nic. Pertaining to stannum or tin.

Stan′nic Acid. Peroxide of tin.

Stanni′olum. Tinfoil.

Stan′num. Tin. Powder or filings of tin.

Stannum Folia′tum. Tinfoil.

Stape′dius. A muscle of the internal ear.

Sta′pes. A stirrup; applied in *Anatomy* to a bone of the internal ear.

Staphylæmato′ma. From *σταφυλη,* the uvula, and *hæmatoma,* a bloody tumor. A tumor of the uvula formed by an effusion of blood.

Staphyla′gra. *Σταφυλαγρα.* From *σταφυλη,* the uvula, and *αγρευω,* to catch. Forceps for taking hold of the uvula; uvula forceps.

Staphyle. The uvula.

Staphylepar′tes. Name given by Paulus to an instrument for grasping and removing the uvula.

Staphyli′nus. An epithet applied in *Anatomy* to parts connected with the uvula.

Staphylinus Exter′nus. The circumflexus, a muscle of the soft palate.

Staphyli′tis. From *σταφυλη,* the uvula, and *itis,* inflammation. Inflammation of the uvula.

Staphylœde′ma. Relaxation of the uvula, either from inflammation or infiltration.

Staphylo′ma. *Staphylo′sis;* from *σταφυλη,* a grape. A generic designation of various tumors developed on the anterior surface of the ball of the eye. The three following species of staphyloma are recognized by French pathologists:

Staphyloma of the Cornea. *Staphyloma conicum.* A disease characterized by opacity and projection of the cornea.

Staphyloma of the Iris. *Prociden′tia iridis.* Hernia of the iris.

Staphyloma Sclerot′icæ. A projection of the eye on the sclerotic coat.

Staphylon′cus. *Staphylon′ica;* from *σταφυλη,* the uvula, and *ογκος,* swelling. Tumefaction of the uvula.

Staphylo-Pharynge′us. The palato-pharyngeus muscle.

Staphyloplas′ty. From στάφυλη, the uvula, and πλασσω, to form. An operation for replacing the soft palate, or any portion of it, when wanting. When there only exists an opening in the palate or velum, this operation may often be performed with complete success, but when the loss of substance is very considerable, the result will be more doubtful.

Staphylopto′sis. *Staphyle*, uvula, and *ptosis*, a falling. A falling down or elongation of the uvula.

Staphylor′raphy. *Velosynth′esis;* from σταφυλη, the uvula, and ραφη, a suture. The operation for uniting a cleft palate, which consists in paring the edges, passing ligatures, or sutures through, dividing the muscles, and closing the gap by tying the sutures.

The idea of this operation was first conceived by an ingenious French dentist, by the name of Le Monnier, who attempted, and with success, to perform it, as early as the year 1764. But for more than half a century afterwards, it does not seem to have attracted any attention, or to have been generally known to the medical profession. In 1819, however, M. Roux, a celebrated French surgeon, and author of an able memoir upon the subject, published in 1825, performed the operation upon Dr. Stephens, a young American physician. In 1820 it was performed for the first time in the United States, by Dr. J. C. Warren, of Boston, and in 1822 in England, by Mr. Alcock.* Now it is classed among the regular operations of surgery.

Staphylococ′cus. A class of microbes of the genus *Micrococcus*, and peculiar to pus.

Staphylo′sis. Staphyloma.

Staphylot′omy. *Staphylotom′ia;* from σταφυλη, the uvula, and τομη, incision. Excision of the uvula.

Star-Like. Stellate.

Starch. *Amylum.* A proximate principle of vegetables, characterized by its insipidity, and by insolubility in cold water, in alcohol, and in ether. In boiling water it forms a very nearly transparent jelly. It constitutes the largest portion of all farinaceous substances, and is the principal ingredient in bread.

Starch, Iodide of. An ounce of starch mixed with twenty-four grains of iodine, previously triturated in a little water. The iodide is dried by a gentle heat, and kept in a well-stopped bottle for use. In this way iodine may be given in very large doses without irritating the stomach.

Starch, Potato. The fecula of *Solanum tuberosum.*

Sta′sis. From σταω, to stop. In *Pathology*, a stagnant condition of the fluids, which condition indicates an early stage of inflammation.

Stat′ic. In *Physics*, pertaining to, or the state of, a body at rest, or in equilibrium.

Stat′ics. That part of physical science which treats of the forces that keep bodies at rest, or in equilibrium. It is the converse of *dynamics*, which treats of bodies in motion.

Sta′tion. *Sta′tio;* from *stare*, to stand. In *Physiólogy*, the act of standing. In *Zoology* and *Botany*, the habitation of animals and plants.

Sta′tionary. *Stationa′rius;* from *stare*, to stand. A name given by Sydenham to certain diseases which prevail in a place for a number of years.

Statis′tics, Med′ical. *Vital statistics.* The detail of facts connected with the deaths, births, salubrity, &c., of different places.

Stat′ure. *Statura;* from *sto*, *statum*, to stand. The natural height of an animal body, but usually applied to that of man.

Sta′tus. A state or condition; applied synonymously, in *Physiology*, with *temperament* and *diathesis*, and in *Pathology*, with *acme.*

Status Nervo′sus. Nervous diathesis.

Stau′rolite. From σταυρος, a cross, and λιϑος, a stone. Cross-stone; harmotome; a silicate of baryta and alumina with traces of lime and potash. It occurs in small quadrangular prisms crossing each other.

Stau′rotide. From σταυρος, a cross, and ειδος, form. Prismatic garnet, or *grenatite.* It forms four- or six-sided prisms, which sometimes cross each other at right angles.

Steam. The vapor of water at a high temperature. A cubic inch of water forms about seventeen hundred cubic inches of steam. When generated under the common atmospheric pressure, its elasticity is equivalent to the pressure of the atmosphere, and it is designated *low steam;* but when heated in a confined state, its elastic force is rapidly augmented, and it is then known as *high steam.* On the application of cold, steam instantly returns to the state of water, a sudden vacuum being formed.

Steam, Elastic Force of. As the dental vulcanizer is subject to the same laws and conditions as a steam-boiler, the following table from French Academy experiment, will show the elastic force of steam:

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* *Vide* Dr. Reese's Appendix to Cooper's Surgical Dictionary.

Degrees of Temperature.	Elastic Force in lbs. per sq. inch.
212.	14.7
250.52	29.4
300.28	66.12
314.24	80.85
320.36	88.2
341.78	117.6
350.78	132.3
380.66	191.1
403.82	249.0
418.46	294.

Ste′ar. Sevum; fat.

Stear′ic Acid. An acid obtained from animal and vegetable fats.

Ste′arine. The solid component of fats. See Elaine.

Stearocono′tom. Στεαρ, fat, and κονις, dust, or powder. A peculiar yellow fat found in the brain mass, and said to contain phosphorus and sulphur.

Stearop′tene. A crystalline substance contained in many volatile oils.

Ste′atine. Same as stearine. Also, consisting of fat.

Ste′atite. From στεαρ, fat. A soft mineral of an unctuous feel, called *Soapstone.* Powdered soapstone, in the dry form, is employed for vulcanizing rubber dentures without using wax plates or flasks; the plate when ready for vulcanizing being placed in a tin box filled with the soapstone powder, which is pressed in lightly until the box is quite full, and covered with a lid secured by wire, when the case is vulcanized.

Steatoce′le. From στεαρ, fat, and κηλη, a tumor. A fatty tumor of the scrotum.

Steatocono′tum. See Stearoconotum.

Steato′des. Fatty, or full of fat.

Steato′ma. *Steato′sis;* from στεαρ, fat. An encysted tumor, the contents of which are of a fatty nature.

Steatom′atous. *Steatomato′des.* Of the nature of or resembling steatoma.

Steato′sis. Steatoma.

Steatosis Cordis. Fatty heart; a preternatural deposition of the fat on the heart, or fatty degeneration of this organ.

Steel. *Chalybs.* Iron combined with carbon. Carburetted iron, or iron chemically combined with carbon to a certain proportion. The best, finest, and closest-grained forged iron, combined with carbon by a particular process. It is less malleable than iron, but harder and more elastic. The best steel is fine-grained, elastic and tough.

Steel Mix′ture. Same as the Mistura Ferri Composita.

Stegno′sis. From στεγνοω, to constrict. In *Pathology,* constriction; constipation; suppression of the natural evacuations.

Stegnot′ica. Στεγνωτικος. *Stegnot′ics.* Astringents.

Steiro′sis. From στειρος, barren. Barrenness; sterility.

Stelen′gis. Stridor dentium.

Stel′late or **Stel′lated.** Star-shaped.

Stellulæ Verhey′nii. A term applied to the stellated plexuses of veins, on the surface of the kidney.

Stel′ochite. Osteocolla.

Ste′ma. The penis.

Stenag′mus. Sighing; groaning; often a consequence of disease.

Stenocar′dia. From στενος, strait, and καρδια, the heart. Angina pectoris.

Stenocar′pin. Formula: $C_{20}H_{21}NO_3$. Obtained from the leaves of the tear blanket tree. Used in dental practice as a local anæsthetic and obtundent of sensitive dentine, and hypodermically for the extraction of teeth.

Steno′carpine or **Gleditschine.** An alkaloid from the tree *Gleditschine triacanthus.* A local anæsthetic. See *Gorgas' Dental Medicine.*

Stenocho′ria. Narrowness of space, but employed by some modern pathologists to designate contraction of the vagina.

Sten′odon. Στενος, narrow. Having narrow teeth.

Steno's or **Stenon's Duct.** The duct of the parotid gland.

Steno′sis. Στενοω, to contract. A contracted condition of a viscus or vessel.

Stenosteno′sis. Contraction of the parotid duct.

Stenostom′ia. From στενος, narrow, and στομα, mouth. Contraction of the mouth.

Stenotho′rax. From στενος, narrow, and θωραξ, the chest. One with a narrow chest.

Stentoropho′nus. One who has a strong voice.

Stent's Composi′tion. An English

preparation for taking impressions of the mouth. It is harder than wax at the temperature of the body, and not so flexible as gutta percha.

Stephane. The crown.

Ste′ra. The uterus.

Stercora′ceous. *Stercora′rius;* from *stercus*, dung. Of the nature of or relating to excrement.

Ster′cus. Excrement.

Stereom′eter. An instrument for determining the specific gravity of solid and porous bodies and of powders; also, sometimes of liquids.

Ste′reoplasm. A solid, insoluble constituent of protoplasm.

Stereot′ica. From *στερεος*, hard. Lesions or deformities of the hard parts.

Ster′ile. Barren.

Steril′itas. Sterility. Not fertile.

Steril′ity. *Steril′itas;* from *sterilis*, barren. The condition of an animal or plant not capable of procreating its species or producing fruit.

Steriliza′tion. Infectile, not capable of reproducing. In *Bacteriology*, the destruction of the spores or mature forms of bacilli, micrococci and other micro-organisms. *Sterilizator* is an instrument for sterilizing.

Ster′ling. This term, as applied to silver and gold, is a degree of fineness established by England. Sterling silver is $\frac{925}{1000}$ fine, or 92½ per cent. pure silver, and 7½ per cent. pure copper. Sterling silver, therefore, means an alloy of silver and copper in parts of 92½ per cent. pure silver and 7½ per cent. pure copper. The U. S. Mint does not receive coin silver in any form until it has passed through the assay office.

Ster′nal. *Sterna′lis.* Pertaining to the sternum.

Sternal Aspect. Aspect towards the sternum.

Sternal′gia. From *στερνον*, the sternum, and *αλγος*, pain. Pain in the region of the sternum; angina pectoris.

Sterno-Clavic′ular. *Sternoclavicula′ris.* Relating to the sternum and clavicle.

Sterno-Clavicular Articula′tion. The articulation of the sternum with the clavicle.

Sterno-Cleido-Brachia′lis. The pectoralis major muscle.

Sterno-Cleido-Mastoide′us. A muscle situated on the anterior and lateral part of the neck.

Sterno-Costales. From three to six muscles situated at each side of the lower surface of the sternum.

Sterno-Humera′lis. Name given by Chaussier to the Pectoralis major.

Sterno-Hyoide′us. A long, flat muscle, situated at the anterior part of the neck, between the sternum and os hyoides.

Sterno-Thyroide′us. A long, broad and flat muscle, situated at the anterior part of the neck, between the sternum and thyroid cartilage.

Sternodyn′ia. From *στερνον*, the sternum, and *οδυνη*, pain. Sternalgia.

Sternodynia Syncopia′lis. Angina pectoris.

Ster′num. *Ster′non;* from *στερεος*, solid. Breast bone. An oblong, flat bone, situated at and constituting the paries of the fore part of the thoracic cavity. It is articulated with the clavicle and seven superior ribs.

Sternumen′tum or **Sternutamen′tum.** Sneezing. Also, a snuff or a sternutatory medicine.

Sternuta′tion. Act of sneezing.

Sternuta′tory. *Sternutato′rius;* from *sternutare*, to sneeze. A substance which provokes sneezing.

Ster′tor. From *stertere*, to snore. Snoring; the noise caused by the passage of the air through the larynx, fauces and nasal fossæ in respiration, during the invasion of certain diseases, particularly apoplexy.

Stert′orous. Respiration of the character of stertor.

Stethæ′mia. *Στηθος*, breast, and *αιμα*, blood. Accumulation of blood in the vessels of the lungs.

Stethoch′ysis. Same as Hydrothorax; which see.

Stethom′eter. From *στηϑος*, the chest, and *μετρον*, a measure. An instrument for ascertaining the extent of the movement of the parietes of the chest, used in thoracic diseases as a means of diagnosis. It was invented by Mr. Richard Quain.

Steth′oscope. *Stethoscop′ium;* from *στηϑος*, the chest, and *σκοπεω*, to examine. A hollow cylinder, commonly made of fine-grained wood, as cedar or maple, invented by Laennec, to assist in auscultation. It is used in diseases of the thoracic organs as a means of diagnosis. Double stethoscopes have been invented to enable both ears to be used at the same time.

Stheni′a. From *σϑενος*, strength; power. Excess of rigidity of the animal tissues; excess of vital action, or undue exaltation of the phenomena of life.

Sthen′ic. Σϑενος, strength. Strong; active; robust.

Sthenic Diseases. *Sthen′icus.* A term applied in *Pathology* to diseases which are produced by preternatural excitability, as a *sthenic* or inflammatory fever.

Sthenop′yra. *Synocha; dynam′ic fever.* From σϑενος, strength, and πυρ, fire. A term sometimes applied in *Pathology* to inflammatory fever.

Stibi. See STIBIUM.

Stib′ial or **Stibia′lis.** Pertaining to antimony; antimonial.

Stib′ii Essen′tia. Antimonial wine.

Stib′ious Acid. The white oxide of antimony.

Stib′ium. Old name for antimony.

Stictac′ne. A variety of acne, in which the pimples are tipped with a black dot.

Stiff-Joint. Anchylosis.

Stiff-Neck. Wry neck; which see.

Stig′ma. From στιζω, to prick or brand. In *Pathology*, a small red speck on the skin. Also, nævus maternus. In *Botany*, the female organ, situated at the summit of the ovary, or of the style where it exists.

Stilbo′ma. A cosmetic.

Stilette. A small, sharp-pointed instrument, inclosed in a canula or sheath. Also, a wire in a flexible catheter to give it firmness and a proper curvature.

Still. A vessel or boiler employed in the distillation of liquors.

Stillicid′ium. From *stillare*, to drop. Literally, a dropping; applied in *Pathology* to strangury, or the discharge of urine drop by drop.

Stimato′sis. Stymatosis; which see.

Stim′mi. *Stibium.* An ore or sulphuret of antimony.

Stim′ulant. *Stimu′lans;* from *stimulare*, to goad. A medicine which is capable of exciting the organic action of the different systems of the economy. Stimulants may be *general* or *local; diffusible* or *permanent.* When *general*, they affect the whole system; when *local*, only a particular part; *diffusible* are those which act promptly, but temporarily; the *permanent* act more slowly, and their effects continue much longer.

Stimulant Excitomo′tor. A substance which possesses the power of exciting, through the spinal marrow and motor nerves, contraction of the muscles of the body.

Stim′ulus. Plural *Stimuli.* Anything which excites the animal economy generally, or the action of a part. See STIMULANT.

Stiro′sis. Sterility.

Stitch. In *Pathology*, a sharp, spasmodic pain in the side.

Stoichiom′etry. Στοιχειον, an element, and μετρεω, to measure. The doctrine of chemical equivalents.

Sto′ma. Plural, *stomata.* The mouth.

Stomac′ace. From στομα, the mouth, and κακος, evil. *Cancrum oris.* Canker of the mouth. Fetor of the mouth with ulcerated gums. See CANCRUM ORIS and GANGRÆNA ORIS.

Stom′ach. *Stoma′chus;* from στομα, the mouth, and χεω, to pour. A musculo-membranous receptacle, continuous with the œsophagus, and situated in the epigastric region beneath the diaphragm, between the liver and spleen.

Stomach Disease. Limosis; which see.

Stomach Pump. An instrument for conveying water and bland nutritious fluids to the stomach in cases of impeded deglutition, and for removing poisonous fluids from it.

Stomach, Second. Proventriculus; which see.

Stomach Tube. An instrument for introducing aliment when deglutition is lost.

Stom′achal. Stomachic.

Stomachal′gia. From στομαχος, the stomach, and αλγος, pain. Pain in the stomach.

Stomach′ic. *Stom′achal.* *Stomach′icus.* That which strengthens or gives tone to the stomach; a cordial.

Stom′achus. The stomach.

Stomal′gia. From στομα, mouth, and αλγος, pain. Pain in the mouth.

Stom′ata. The pores on the under surfaces of the leaves of plants.

Stomat′ic. *Stomat′icus.* A medicine used in diseases of the mouth, as a dentifrice or masticatory.

Stomati′tis. From στομα, the mouth, and *itis*, a suffix denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the mouth.

Stomatitis, Aphthous. Follicular inflammation of the mouth; aphtha, as it occurs in the adult, is usually accompanied by more or less gastric disturbance.

Stomatitis, Erythemat′ous. Simple stomatitis.

Stomatitis, Gan′grenous. Gangrenous inflammation of the mouth; sloughing phagedæna. See GANGRÆNA ORIS, or CANCRUM ORIS.

Stomatitis, Mercu'rial. *Stomati'tis Mercuria'lis.* Inflammation of the mouth produced by the use of mercury.

Stomatitis of Nursing Women. A variety of aphthous inflammation of the mouth which sometimes occurs in debilitated females during lactation.

Stomatitis, Pseudo-mem'branous. Inflammation of the mouth accompanied by the formation of adventitious or false membranes, a symptom of disease of unfavorable import.

Stomatitis, Syphilitic. Inflammation of the mouth resulting from syphilis. In the form of ulcers of the tongue and mucous membrane of the mouth, it is due to the constitutional form of syphilis. It causes the teeth to have a dirty or dull brownish appearance and to decay readily.

Stomatitis, Ul'cerous. Aphthous inflammation of the mouth.

Stomatoc'ace. Stomacace.

Stomatodyso'dia. From *στομα*, and *δυσωδια*, exhalation. The odor of the breath as it leaves the mouth.

Stomatodyn'ia. Stomatalgia.

Stomato-Gastric. From *στομα*, a mouth, and *γαστηρ*, a stomach. A term applied to the system of nerves principally distributed upon the stomach and intestines.

Stomatog'raphy. *Stomatograph'ia*; from *στομα*, the mouth, and *γραφω*, to describe. An anatomical description of the mouth or buccal cavity.

Stomatol'ogy. *Stomatolog'ia*; from *στομα*, the mouth, and *λογος*, a discourse. A treatise on the mouth.

Stomatonecro'sis. *Necrosis infantilis.* Gangræna Oris; which see.

Stomatopa'nus. From *στομα*, the mouth, and *πανος*, a glandular tumor. Tumefaction of the glands of the mouth.

Stomatopathy. From *στομα*, and *παθος*, disease. Diseases of the mouth.

Stomatophy'ma. From *στομα*, the mouth, and *φυμα*, a swelling. A swelling in the mouth.

Stomatoplas'tic. From *στομα*, the mouth, and *πλασσω*, to form. The operation of forming a mouth, as in cases where the aperture is closed or contracted.

Stomat'oplasty. From *στομα*, and *πλασσω*, to form. Plastic operations upon or about the mouth.

Stomatorrhag'ia. From *στομα*, the mouth, and *ρηγνυμι*, to break out. Hemorrhage from the mouth.

Stom'atoscope. From *στομα*, the mouth, and *σκοπεω*, to view. A speculum oris; an instrument for keeping the mouth open so as to permit an examination of the parts within.

Stomato'sis. Stomatorrhagia.

Stomodæ'um. The mouth of the embryo formed by a pushing in of the epiblast.

Stone in the Bladder. Urinary calculi.

Stool. *Dejectio alvi.* The evacuation or discharge from the bowels.

Stopping Process. A term applied to filling carious cavities in teeth, after proper preparation.

Sto'rax. Styrax. A fragrant resin which exudes from the *Styrax officinalis* in the form of small globules of a reddish color, but usually imported in large reddish-brown flat masses. Stimulant and expectorant. Dose, gr. x to ʒ ss.

Storax Liq'uida. Liquid storax; a fragrant, bitterish resin, of about the consistence of turpentine. It exudes from the *Liquidambar styraciflua* and some other species.

Stout. A cant name sometimes given to strong beer.

Stove. In *Pharmacy*, a chamber or confined place raised to a certain temperature by artificial means, for the desiccation of vegetable substances; in *Hygiene*, for the immersion of the animal body in hot air or vapor. In the former case it is called the dry stove, in the latter the humid.

Strabis'mus. *Strubis'mos*; from *στραβιζω*, to squint. Squinting. An affection of the eyes characterized by a defect of parallelism in the axis of vision, occasioned by a shortness of one of the muscles of the eyeball.

Strabos'itas. Strabismus.

Strabot'omy. *Strabotom'ia*; from *στραβος*, one who squints, and *τομη*, incision. The operation of dividing the muscle or muscles that distort the eye, for the removal of strabismus.

Strain. In *Pharmacy*, to pass a decoction or infusion forcibly through linen, flannel, or some porous substance, for the purpose of separating the liquid from extraneous matters. Also, to exert with great effort, to stretch violently; to put forth the utmost strength. In *Pathology*, injury from excessive exertion, drawing, or stretching. A sprain.

Strain'ing. *Nisus.* Making a great

effort by voluntary retention of the breath, so as to force down the diaphragm and cause a forcible contraction of the abdominal muscles, with a view to compress the contents of the abdomen and effect an evacuation of fæces or urine.

Straits of the Pelvis. The upper opening of the pelvis, extending to the horizontal circle, and separating the internal surface into two parts, is called the *Superior* or *Abdominal* strait. The inferior opening, formed by the coccyx, the edges of the sacro-sciatic ligaments, the tuberosities of the ischium, and the ischio-pubal rami, is called the *Inferior*, *Lesser*, or *Perineal* strait.

Stramo′nii Fo′lium. The leaves of the *Datu′ra stramo′nium.* Dose of powdered leaves, gr. ij.

Stramonii Semen. The seeds of the Datura stramonium. Dose, gr. j.

Stramoni′na. An alkaloid of stramonium.

Stramo′nium. Thorn-apple; the officinal name of *Datura stramonium.* See STRAMONII FOLIUM and SEMEN.

Stranga′lis. A hard tumor in the breast, arising from obstruction of the flow of milk.

Strangulat′ed Hernia. See HERNIA.

Strangula′tion. *Strangula′tio.* Constriction; obstruction of the air-passages; suffocation. Also, contraction of an opening which has given passage to a portion of intestine, so as to prevent its return.

Strangulation, Uterine. Hysteria.

Stran′gury. *Strangu′ria;* from *στραγξ*, a drop, and *ουρον*, urine. Difficulty, accompanied by heat and pain, in passing the urine, which escapes drop by drop.

Stra′tum. A layer, or lamina.

Strem′ma. From *στρεφω*, to turn. A sprain; a luxation.

Strength. Vigor; a tonic state of the tissues of the body.

Strepitus Au′rium. Tinnitus Aurium; which see.

Stretch′ing. Pandiculation; which see.

Stri′a, Plural Stri′æ. A streak or line.

Stri′ate. *Striatus.* In *Natural History,* scored; grooved; marked with long parallel lines.

Stri′ated. Striate.

Strictu′ra. Stricture.

Stric′ture. *Strictu′ra;* from *stringere, strictum,* to tie hard. A contracted state of some tube or duct of the body, as the urethra, æsophagus, or intestines.

Stric′tus. Stiff and straight.

Stridor Den′tium. *Grincement des dents; brygmus.* Grinding of the teeth; a common symptom of children affected with worms or gastric derangement. It occurs during sleep. It is also a symptom of some cerebral affections.

Strid′ulous. *Strideo,* to crack. Creaking; crashing.

Strig′il. *Strig′ilis.* A flesh-brush.

Stroke, Apoplec′tic. A seizure of apoplexy.

Stroke, Paralyt′ic. A sudden attack of cerebro-spinal paralysis.

Stro′ma. In *Physiology,* the foundation texture of an organ. In *Pathology,* the bed or base of a morbid deposit.

Stron′gylus. In *Helminthology,* a genus of *Entozoa,* or intestinal worms, belonging to the order *Nematoidea* of Rudolphi.

Strongylus Gi′gas. A long worm with a flat, obtuse head, sometimes found in the human kidney.

Stron′tia. An earth composed of oxygen and a base called *strontium.* When dry it is white and resembles baryta in many of its properties.

Stron′tianite. Native carbonate of strontia.

Stron′tium. The metallic base of strontia. It is very similar to barium.

Strophos. Tormina.

Stroph′ulus. *Red gum* or *red gown; white gum; tooth-rash.* A disease peculiar to infants, characterized by a cutaneous eruption of red, and sometimes whitish pimples, occurring, most commonly, about the face, neck, and arms. It is distinguished by Dr. Willan into five species. 1. *Strophulus intertinctus,* red gum or red gown; 2. *Strophulus albidus,* or white gum; 3. *Strophulus confertus,* denominated *tooth-rash,* or rank red gum; 4. *Strophulus volaticus,* characterized by clusters of papulæ appearing successively on different parts of the body, and of a deep red color; 5. *Strophulus candidus,* consisting of large, shining papulæ, which appear whiter than the adjacent cuticle.

Structu′ra. Structure.

Struc′tural. Pertaining to structure.

Struc′ture. *Structu′ra.* From *struere,* or *structum,* to build. The arrangement of the organic elements of animals and plants. The molecular arrangement of the materials that compose tissue. Also, a texture, organ, or part.

Stru′ma. In *Pathology*, a term generally applied to scrofula. Also, to bronchocele.

Struma Adipo′sa. Prominence of the neck from an accumulation of adipose matter.

Struma Tyrolen′sium. Cretinism; which see.

Stru′mous. Scrofulous.

Strych′nate. *Strych′nas.* A combination of strychnic acid with a base.

Strych′nia. Strychnine.

Strych′nine. *Strychni′na.* An inodorous, bitter solid, crystalline alkaloid, obtained from *Strychnos nux vomica*, *St. Ignatius' bean*, and from the poison called *Upas tieuté*. Formula, $C_{44}H_{23}N_2O_8$. Strychnine and its salts are active poisons. The eighth of a grain given to a dog has been known to cause the death of the animal. It has been found useful in paralysis, given in very small doses, and it has been highly recommended in some nervous diseases. It acts as a tonic, and increases the secretion of urine, and sometimes it produces a diaphoretic effect. Applied internally it acts as an irritant, and has been used in this way with advantage in amaurosis. The usual dose is one-twenty-fourth part of a grain, to one-twelfth or one-sixth in acid solution.

Strychnine combines with various acids, forming salts; the most important of which are, the *hydrochlorate*, the *nitrate*, and the *sulphate*. These are given in the same cases as strychnia.

Strychnoma′nia. From *στρυχνος*, night-shade, and *μανια*, madness. Madness produced by eating *Atropa belladonna*.

Strych′nos. A genus of plants of the order *Loganiaceæ*.

Strychnos Columbri′na. A tree of the East Indies. It yields the *Lignum columbrinum*, which contains strychnia.

Strychnos Nux Vom′ica. Rats-bane. The tree which yields the poison nut called *nux vomica*. The bark is known under the name of *false angustura*. The seeds are the officinal part, which, as well as their alkaloids, are powerful poisons. It is tonic and stimulant; when taken in large doses it causes tetanic spasms. Dose, gr. j to v.

Strychnos Sanc′ti Igna′tii. Ignatia amara; bean of St. Ignatius. The seeds contain *strychnia*, and are employed in the cases in which nux vomica is required. Dose of Fluid Extract, gtt. v to x.

Stryph′nos. *Στρυφνος.* Astringent.

Stu′ma. *Στυμα.* Priapism; which see.

Stun′ned. The state of an individual who, from a fall or blow, has suffered concussion of the brain.

Stupe. Stuppa.

Stupefa′cient. *Stupefa′ciens.* From *stupefacio*, to stupefy. That which stupefies; a narcotic.

Stu′por. From *stupeo*, to be senseless. Diminished sensibility to external impressions, often amounting to lethargy.

Stup′pa, or **Stupa.** A stupe; a piece of cloth, or tow, soaked in a warm liquid and applied to a part of the body; a fomentation.

Stu′prum. Rape.

Stut′tering. Defective speech; a high degree of stammering.

Stye. *Horde′olum.* A small inflammatory tumor on the eyelid.

Stylet′. In *Surgery*, a probe, a small silver or steel instrument used in the examination of wounds, ulcers, and fistulas.

Sty′liform. *Stylifor′mis.* Style or rod-shaped. A term applied in *Anatomy* to processes of bone.

Stylis′cus. *Stylus*, a style. A tent in form of a bodkin.

Sty′lo. Names compounded of this word belonging to muscles attached to the styloid process of the temporal bone.

Stylo-Cera′to-Hyoide′us. The Stylo-hyoideus.

Stylo-Chon′-dro-Hyoideus. Stylo-hyoideus.

Stylo-Glos′sus. A muscle situated between the lower jaw and the os hyoides, at the anterior and upper part of the neck. Its use is to raise the tongue and draw it backward.

Stylo-Hyoide′us. A muscle situated at the anterior, lateral, and superior part of the neck. Its use is to raise the os hyoides and carry it backward and to one side.

Stylo-Mastoid For′amen. A foramen between the styloid and mastoid processes of the temporal bone. It gives passage to the portio dura of the auditory nerve, and to the stylo-mastoid artery.

Stylo-Maxil′lary Lig′ament. A ligament extending from the styloid process of the temporal bone to the angle of the lower jaw.

Stylo-Pharyn′geus. A muscle situated at the anterior and lateral part of the neck. Its use is to dilate and raise the pharynx, and carry it backward.

Sty′loid. *Sty′liform; styloi′des.* From *στυλος*, a peg, shaft, or column, and *ειδος*, shape. Shaped like a peg, shaft, or column.

Styloid Proc′ess. A long, slender process of the temporal bone, which gives attachment to the stylo-glossus, stylo-pharyngeus, and stylo-hyoideus muscles.

Sty′lus. A stylet; which see.

Stym′ma. The chief ingredient of unguent or ointment.

Styp′sis. Constriction; constipation.

Stypte′ria. Alum.

Styp′tic. *Styp′ticus.* From *στυφω*, to constringe. A remedy which possesses the property of constringing the animal tissues and of arresting hemorrhage; hæmostatic.

Styptic Colloid, Richardson's. *Xylostyptic Æther.* "A new styptic and adhesive fluid for instant and ready use in the dressing of wounded surfaces; a compound which is at one and the same time a styptic, an antiseptic, and protective." It is composed of xyloidine, a substance resembling gun cotton, and of tannin, formed into a solution with ether. It can be applied directly with a brush, or, mixed with equal quantities of ether, it can be applied in the form of spray by means of the spray apparatus. It has been successfully used in severe cases of hemorrhage after tooth extraction, &c.

Sty′role. The essential oil of storax.

Sty′rone. A derivation of Styrax. Chemically it is an amyl alcohol, and highly antiseptic.

Sub-. A Latin preposition, used as a prefix, signifying under, beneath.

Subace′tas Cupri. Subacetate of copper.

Subacute. From *sub*, under, and *acute.* Applied to inflammation, fever, &c., which is of but moderate activity.

Subaltoi′deus. A name given by Chaussier to the second pair of cervical nerves.

Subarachnoide′an Fluid. The serous fluid between the arachnoid membrane and pia mater.

Subaxoide′us. A name given by Chaussier to the third pair of cervical nerves.

Sub′boras Natricum. Borax.

Subcar′bonas Potassæ. Carbonate of potash.

Subcar′bonate. *Subcarbonas.* A carbonate capable of neutralizing more acid, or one in which the base predominates.

Subcarbonate of Ammo′nia or *Carbonate of Ammonia.* A white translucent salt, with a pungent odor, sometimes called smelling salts, or salts of hartshorn.

Subchlor′ide of Mercury. Calomel.

Subcla′vian. *Subclavic′ulus;* from *sub*, under, and *clavicula*, the clavicle. That which is under the clavicle.

Subclavian Arteries. The arteries which pass under the clavicle to the axilla. There is one on each side. The right arises from the arteria innominata, and the left, from the arch of the aorta.

Subclavian Veins. These veins are two in number, one on each side; they are continuations of the axillary, and terminate in the vena cava superior.

Subclavicula′ris. Subclavian.

Subclav′ius. A muscle on the anterior part of the thorax. See Muscles.

Subcruen′tus. From *sub*, and *cruentus*, bloody. Having somewhat the appearance of blood. A term applied to certain excretions which are mixed with or have the appearance of blood.

Subcruræ′i. Two small muscular slips sometimes found under the cruræus.

Subcuta′neous. From *sub*, under, and *cutis*, the skin. That which is situated immediately under the skin.

Subcutaneous Glands. *Glandulæ subcutaneæ.* The sebaceous and sudoriparous glands, the excretory ducts of which perforate the skin.

Subcutaneous Injection. See Hypodermic.

Subdiaphragmat′ic Plex′us. A plexus formed by the solar plexus; it distributes its branches to the diaphragm.

Suber′ic Pivot. A pivot or tenor furnished with cork, for attaching an artificial crown to the root of a natural tooth, recommended by M. Ricci.

Subinflamma′tion. A very mild degree of inflammation, or slight arterial excitation. Broussais defines it to be an augmentation of the vital phenomenon of the lymphatic system.

Subintran′tes Febres. From *sub*, under, and *intrare*, to enter. Intermittents, the paroxysms of which are so near together, that one begins before that which has preceded it has completed its stages.

Subliga′men. *Subligo*, to underbind. That applied to overcome a hernia; a kind of truss.

Sub′limate. The product of sublimation.

Sublimate, Corrosive. Bichloride of mercury.

Sublima′tion. *Sublima′tio;* from *sublimo,* to raise up. The operation by which solid matters are volatilized by heat, and again condensed into a solid form.

Subli′mis. A name given to certain muscles, from their being more superficially situated than their kindred muscles.

Sublin′gual. *Sublingua′lis;* from *sub,* under, and *lingua,* the tongue. Applied to parts situated under the tongue.

Sublin′gual Artery. An artery, a branch of the lingual, traversing the anterior border of the hyo-glossus muscle, to be distributed to the sublingual gland and to the muscles of the tongue. It also sends a branch to the frænum linguæ.

Sublingual Glands. These are the smallest of the salivary glands; they are situated beneath the anterior and lateral parts of the tongue, resting on the mylo-hyoid muscle, and covered by the mucous membrane. They consist of a granular structure, with excretory ducts, which enter the cavity of the mouth, through the mucous membrane between the tongue and inferior cuspid and bicuspid teeth, by several openings.

Subluxa′tion. *Subluxa′tio.* A sprain; injury to the ligaments of a joint without actual luxation or displacement of the articular surfaces or extremities of the bones.

Submas′toid. A branch of the seventh pair of nerves at the stylo-mastoid foramen.

Submax′illary. *Submaxilla′ris;* from *sub,* under, and *maxilla,* the jaw. Situated beneath the jaw.

Submaxillary Gan′glion. A small nervous ganglion formed of the Vidian nerve, and situated at the posterior part of the submaxillary gland.

Submaxillary Gland. The salivary gland which is situated on the inner side of the ramus of the lower jaw.

Submen′tal. *Submenta′lis;* from *sub,* under, and *mentum,* the chin. A term designative of an artery and vein situated under the chin.

Submental Artery. A small artery, given off by the facial, near the base of the jaw. It divides near the median line, and is distributed to the muscles of the chin.

Submental Vein. The vein which accompanies the submental artery.

Submer′sion. *Submer′sio;* from *sub,* under, and *mergere, mersum,* to plunge. The act of plunging under water; drowning.

Submu′cous. A term designative in *Anatomy* of parts situated under the mucous membrane, as the submucous *areolar* tissue.

Submucous Tissue. The periosteal tissue found under mucous membranes.

Submu′rias. A submuriate; a chloride.

Submurias Hydrargyri. Hydrargyri chloridum mite. Calomel.

Submu′riate. A combination of muriatic acid with a base, having a deficiency of the acid.

Submus′cular. *Submuscula′ris.* A term applied to parts situated beneath the muscles.

Suboccip′ital. Situated beneath the occiput, as the *suboccipital* nerve.

Subor′bitar. *Infra-orbitar.* From *sub,* under, and *orbita,* the orbit. That which is situated beneath the orbit of the eye.

Suborbitar Artery. The infra orbitar artery.

Suborbitar Foramen. The infra-orbitar foramen.

Suborbitar Nerve. The infra-orbitar nerve; a branch of the fifth pair.

Subru′brine. Modified hæmatine.

Sub′salt. A salt in which there is less than one atom of acid to each atom of base.

Subscap′ular. *Subscapula′ris;* from *sub,* under, and *scapula,* the shoulder-blade. That which is situated beneath the scapula.

Subscapular Muscle. A muscle situated under the scapula.

Subserous Tissue. The periosteal tissue found under serous membranes.

Subsiden′tia. Sediment.

Sub′stance. The principal basis or substratum of a tissue or organ.

Substan′tia. A substance.

Substantia Adamanti′na Den′tium. The enamel of the teeth.

Substantia Filamento′sa Dentium. A name given by Malpighi to the enamel of the teeth.

Substantia Ossea Den′tium. A name given by Malpighi to dentine.

Substantia Ostoi′dea. A name given by Purkinje and Fränkel to the crusta petrosa, or cementum of the teeth.

Substantia Vit′rea Dentium. The enamel of the teeth.

Substan′tive. *Substanti′vus.* A term applied in *Materia Medica,* by Dr. Paris, to remedial agents which possess an inherent and independent activity, in contradistinction to *adjective* agents, which, in themselves, are inert, but are capable, when combined with the former, of imparting to them increased energy of action.

Subsul′phate of Iron Powder. See Iron.

Subsul′tus. In *Pathology*, convulsive motions or twitchings.

Subsultus Ten′dinum. Slight convulsive motions or twitchings of the tendons. It occurs in extreme debility at an advanced stage of nervous and typhus fevers, and is generally indicative of a fatal termination.

Subsur′ditas. Deafness.

Subtense′. A right line connecting the extremities of an arc; a chord of an arc.

Subtep′id. Lukewarm.

Succa′go. From *succus*, juice. The inspissated juice of fruits.

Succeda′neum. From *succedere*, to go under, to come in the place of another. That which is used for something else; a substitute. Applied to medicines, &c.

Succedaneum, Royal Mineral. The name given by the Crawcours to amalgam, the use of which, for filling teeth, they introduced into the United States about the year 1833.

Succenturia′tus. From *succenturiare*, to fill up or supply. An epithet sometimes applied in *Anatomy* to the renal capsules, *Succenturiati renes*, regarding them as supplementary kidneys.

Succidan′eum. Succedaneum.

Succin′ic. *Succin′icus*; from *succinum*, amber. Of or belonging to amber.

Succinic Acid. *Acidum succinicum.* An acid which exists in amber, and is obtained from it by distillation. It is also produced by the action of nitric acid on margaric acid.

Suc′cinite. Amber-colored garnet.

Suc′cinum. Amber; a hard, brittle, resinous, tasteless substance, sometimes transparent, but oftener semi-transparent or opaque of a pale, golden yellow, found principally in Prussia. It has a shining lustre, and, when rubbed, becomes electric. Use: to afford its essential oil and acid.

Succinum Cinere′um. Ambergris.

Succinum Grise′um. Ambergris.

Suc′culent. *Succulens.* Juicy; full of juice.

Suc′cus. Juice. The fluid obtained from plants by pressing them. The term is also applied to animal fluids.

Succus Gas′tricus. The gastric juice.

Succus′sion. A mode of exploring the chest for the purpose of ascertaining if there be a collection of water in it. It consists in shaking the body of the patient, and listening to the sounds thus produced.

Suck′ing. Drawing with the mouth or with an instrument.

Sucking-Bottle. A bottle so contrived that, when filled with milk, an infant may suck from it instead of the breast.

Suck′le. To give suck to; to nurse at the breast.

Suck′ling. Lactation; nursing at the breast.

Suc′tion Power. In *Physiology*, the force supposed to be exerted on the veins by the dilation of the heart.

Suc′tus. Sucking.

Sudam′ina. From *sudor*, sweat. The small vesicles, resembling millet seed, which appear on the skin, especially in the summer, after profuse sweating.

Suda′tio. From *sudor*, sweat. Sweating.

Sudato′rium. A sweating-room.

Su′dor. Sweat. A fluid resulting from visible cutaneous transpiration. See Perspiration.

Sudor An′glicus. Sweating sickness.

Sudor Cruen′tus. *Sudor sanguin′eus.* Bloody sweat; perspiration intermixed with blood.

Sudorif′erous. From *sudor*, sweat, and *fero*, to carry. A term applied in *Anatomy* to the ducts which carry sweat.

Sudorif′ic. From *sudor*, sweat, and *facio*, to make. A diaphoretic; a medicine which provokes sweating.

Sudorip′arous Fol′licles. The follicles which secrete the perspirable fluid.

Suet. Sevum; which see.

Suffiment′um. A perfume; a fumigation.

Suf′fitus. A fumigation.

Suffla′tio. Puffiness.

Suffoca′tio. Suffocation.

Suffocatio Strid′ula. Cynache trachealis.

Suffoca′tion. *Suffoca′tio*; the state of an animal in which respiration is arrested or impeded, from whatever cause produced.

Suffocation, Hyster′ical. Globus hystericus; which see.

Suffumiga′tion. From *sub*, under, and *fumigo*, to smoke. The burning of odorous substances.

Suffu′sio. An overspreading; a suffusion; which see.

Suffusio Aurigino′sa. Jaundice.

Suffusio Ni′gra. Amaurosis.

Suffusio Visus. False vision.

Suffu′sion. The act or state of being overspread, as with a fluid. In *Pathology*, an extravasation of some humor, as the blood. The term is sometimes applied to *cataract*, and to *amaurosis*.

Su′gar. *Sac′charum.* The sweet constituent of vegetable and animal products, obtained by inspissating the juice of the plants from which it is usually obtained, as that of the *cane*, the *maple*, the *beet*, &c., and allowing the sugar to crystallize.

Sugar of Lead. Plumbi acetas.

Sugar of Milk. Lactin.

Sugilla′tion. *Sugilla′tio*; from *sugillo*, to bruise. A bruise; an ecchymosis. Also, a spot made by a leech-bite or a cupping-glass.

Su′icide. *Suici′dium*; from *suicœdes*, murder of one's self. Self-murder.

Sul′cate or Sul′cated. *Sulcatus.* Grooved; furrowed.

Sul′cus. A furrow; a groove.

Sulph′amid. A compound of sulphurous acid and amidogen.

Sul′phas. A salt formed by the union of sulphuric acid with a salifiable base.

Sulphas Antimo′nii. Sulphate of antimony.

Sulphas Atrop′iœ. See Atropia.

Sulphas Cal′cis. Sulphate of lime, gypsum, or plaster of Paris.

Sulphas Cupri. Sulphate of copper, or blue vitriol.

Sulphas Ferri. Sulphate of iron or copperas. See Iron.

Sulphas Magne′siœ. Sulphate of magnesia or Epsom salt.

Sulphas Natricus. Sulphate of soda.

Sulphas Quinœ. Sulphate of quinine.

Sulphas Sodœ. Sulphate of soda, or Glauber's salt.

Sulphas Zinci. Sulphate of zinc, or white vitriol.

Sul′phate. Sulphas.

Sulphate of Copper. Sulphas Cupri. Sulphate of copper or blue vitriol. In small doses it has been used for diarrhœa; but it is chiefly employed as an external application for foul ulcers, and as a styptic. It is tonic, emetic, astringent, and escharotic. Dose, as a tonic, gr. ¼ to gr. ij in pill; as an emetic gr. ij to gr. x in water. A weak solution is used in ophthalmia and gleet. In dental practice sulphate of copper is employed for fungous growths of gum and dental pulp, aphthous ulcerations, ulcerous stomatitis, cancrum oris, etc.

Sulphate of Lime. Gypsum.

Sulphate of Magnesia. *Magnesii sulphas.* Formula: $Mg\ SO_4+7\ H_2O$. It occurs in small colorless prisms, very soluble in water, and of a bitter saline taste. It is the most powerful of the saline cathartics. It is frequently combined with a few drops of aromatic or dilute sulphuric acid. In dental practice Epsom salts is employed in acute inflammation of the peridental membrane, and in pulpitis. Dose, ℥ ij to viij.

Sulphate of Nick′el. *Nic′coli Sulphas.* A salt in the form of emerald-green crystals, recommended as a tonic in obstinate periodic headache.

Sulphate of Quinine. Quinine.

Sul′phated. Converted into salts by combination with sulphuric acid.

Sul′phide. Sulphuret. A combination of sulphur with a metal or other body.

Sul′phis. *Sul′phite.* A salt formed by the union of sulphurous acid with a salifiable base.

Sulphite of Aluminium. *Aluminii Sulphis.* A sulphurous salt of aluminum. An antiseptic.

Sulphite of Soda. *Sodœ. Sulphis.* Is an effective antiseptic. Together with the Hyposulphite and the Bisulphite, these preparations of soda are very efficacious in destroying the germs of organic poisons or ferments. The Sulphite is the most active of them, and has the least taste. Dose of the Sulphite in powder is gr. viij to xxx. The Sulphites of soda are employed in *Dental Practice*, for aphthous sore mouth, diphtheritic conditions of mouth and fauces, in the form of a gargle. The hypophosphite has been used as a solvent for calculi.

Sulpho-. A prefix, denoting the presence of sulphur or sulphuric acid.

Sulpho-Carbolic Acid. A mixture of twenty-five per cent. of crude carbolic acid with an equal quantity of concentrated crude sulphuric acid. An effective and cheap disinfectant.

Sulpho-Cyanide. A compound of sulphocyanogen.

Sulpho-Cyan′ogen. Bisulphuret of cyanogen.

Sulpho-Gly′ceric Acid. A compound of glycerine with sulphuric acid.

Sulpho-Methyl′ic Acid. Bisulphate of oxide of methyle.

Sulpho-Naphthal′ic Acid. An acid obtained by dissolving naphthaline in sulphuric acid.

Sulpho-Prote′ic Acid. A compound of sulphuric acid and protein.

Sulpho-Salt. A salt, the two ingredients of which are sulphurets.

Sulpho-Vi′nic Acid. Bisulphate of ethyle.

Sulphole′ic Acid. An acid obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on oleine.

Sulphonal. Formula: $(CH_3)_2 = C = (C_2H_5SO_2)_2$. A prompt and reliable hypnotic, without narcotic effects or unfavorable results. Sparingly soluble in cold water, but soluble in hot water and alcohol. Dose, gr. v-xxx. It is a complex organic compound, with the structure diethyl sulphon-dimethyl-methane.

Sul′phur. *Brim′stone.* A combustible, brittle body, of a pale yellow color and unpleasant odor when rubbed or heated. It is rendered electric by friction, volatilizes when heated, and condenses unchanged. It occurs as a mineral production in a massive state, particularly near volcanoes, and it exists in combination with several of the metals, such as copper, silver, mercury, antimony, zinc, lead and iron. It sometimes occurs in a crystallized form. Native sulphur is obtained in great abundance from Solfatara in the kingdom of Naples.

Sulphur possesses laxative, diaphoretic, and resolvent properties. It is employed both externally and internally in cutaneous affections, and is sometimes applied in cases of chronic rheumatism as a hot-air bath.

Sulphur, Alcohol of. Old name of bisulphuret of carbon.

Sulphur Antimonia′tum Fuscum. *Antimo′nii Sulphuret′um Præcipita′tum.* Precipitated sulphuret of antimony; oxysulphuret of antimony.

Sulphur Aura′tum Antimo′nii. Golden sulphuret of antimony.

Sul′phur, Chlor′ide of. Protochloride of sulphur, obtained by passing chlorine gas over washed dried sublimed sulphur until it is nearly all dissolved, and distilling the decanted fluid from the excess of dissolved sulphur.

Sulphur, Crude. *Sulphur crudum.* The sulphur obtained by the distillation of native sulphur.

Sulphur, Flow′ers of. *Sulphur sublima′tum.* Sublimed sulphur. It occurs in the form of an impalpable crystalline powder of a pale yellow color. The sulphur of commerce.

Sulphur, Iodide of. *Sulphuris iodidum.* A crystalline substance of a grayish-black color, directed by the Pharmacopœia to be made by rubbing together four ounces of iodine and one of sulphur in a marble mortar until thoroughly mixed. The mixture is then placed in a matrass, the orifice loosely closed, and sufficient heat applied to darken but not to melt the mass; when it has become uniformly dark throughout, the heat is increased so as to melt the iodide; the matrass is then inclined in different directions to return into the mass any portion of iodine which may have condensed on the inner surface of the vessel. The matrass, after being allowed to cool, is broken, and the iodide put into bottles, which must be well corked.

Sulphur Lotum. Washed sulphur; sublimated sulphur freed from acid by washing in boiling water.

Sulphur, Milk of. *Lac sulphu′ris.* Sulphur præcipitatum.

Sulphur, Native. Sulphur as it occurs in nature, before being freed from impurities.

Sulphur Præcipita′tum. Milk of sulphur; precipitated sulphur.

Sulphur, Roll. *Sulphur rotun′dum*; *Cane brim′stone.* Refined sulphur cast into cylindrical wooden moulds.

Sulphur Sublima′tum. Sublimed sulphur. Flowers of sulphur.

Sulphur Vi′vum. The dregs which remain after the purification of sulphur.

Sulphur, Washed. Sulphur lotum.

Sulphur Waters. Mineral springs, impregnated with sulphurated hydrogen.

Sul′phurated. Combined or impregnated with sulphur.

Sulphurated Oil. *Oleum sulphura′tum.* Balsam of sulphur; sublimed sulphur dissolved in boiling olive-oil; an exceedingly fetid, acrid, viscid, reddish-brown liquid, formerly supposed to be useful in bronchial and pulmonary affections, and as a stimulating application in foul ulcers,

Sulphu′reous. *Sulphuro′sus.* Of or belonging to sulphur.

Sul′phuret. A compound of sulphur, with metal or earth, &c.

Sulphuret of Antimony. *Antimo′nii Sulphure′tum.* Native sesquisulphuret of antimony, purified by fusion.

Sulphuret of Carbon. Bisulphuret of carbon.

Sul′phuretted. Having sulphur in combination; possessing the properties of or containing sulphur.

Sulphuretted Hydrogen. A compound of sulphur and hydrogen, an extremely fetid and inflammable gas.

Sulphure′tum. A sulphuret. A compound formed by the union of sulphur with an alkali, earth, or metal.

Sulphuretum Ammo′niæ. Sulphuret of ammonia.

Sulphuretum Cal′cii. Sulphuret of calcium.

Sulphuretum Hydrar′gyri Ni′grum. Black sulphuret of mercury.

Sulphuretum So′dii. Sulphuret of sodium.

Sulphuretum Sti′bii Nati′vum. Native sulphuret of antimony.

Sulphu′ric. *Sulphu′ricus* Belonging to sulphur.

Sulphuric Acid. *Acidum sulphu′ricum. Acidum vitriol′icum.* A dense, oily, liquid, colorless acid, of a very caustic nature, consisting of one equivalent of sulphur with three of oxygen. Specific gravity, 1.845. It possesses tonic, refrigerant, and antiseptic properties, but is never administered except in a very dilute state. It is used more extensively in the arts than as a medical agent. Dose, gtt. x to gtt. xxx, diluted. See SULPHURIC ACID, DILUTED, which is the preparation for internal use.

Sulphuric Acid, Aromat′ic. *Ac′idum Sulphu′ricum aromat′icum.* Aromatic sulphuric acid; elixir of vitriol; a valuable medicinal preparation possessing tonic and astringent properties. It is composed of sulphuric acid, ginger, cinnamon, and alcohol. Dose, gtt. x to gtt. xxx. *Dental Practice*, a diluted form is used as a gargle in mercurial stomatitis, ulcers of mouth, necrosis and caries of the maxillary bones, cancrum oris, pyorrhœa alveolaris, and as an injection in chronic alveolar abscess. The teeth should be protected by alkaline washes. For dental uses see *Gorgas' Dental Medicine.*

Sulphuric Acid, Diluted. *Ac′idum sulphu′ricum dilutum.* One fluid ounce of sulphuric acid mixed with thirteen fluid ounces of distilled water. It is used as a refrigerant, tonic and astringent.

Sulphuric Ether. See ETHER SULPHURIC.

Sulph′uris Flores. Flowers of sulphur; which see.

Sulphuris Io′didum. Iodide of sulphur.

Sulphuris Lac. Sulphur præcipitatum.

Sulphuro′sa. A class of resolvent spanæmics, including sulphur, the alkaline sulphurets, &c.

Sulphu′rous. From *sulphur.* A technical name applied to acids and anhydride derived from sulphur dioxide, SO_2.

Sulphurous Acid. A pungent gaseous acid, obtained by burning sulphur in air.

Sulphyd′ric Acid. Sulphurated hydrogen.

Sumac. A plant or shrub of the genus *Rhus*, of many species. Both the leaves and berries have been used as astringents and tonics. An infusion of the inner bark of the root is useful in mercurial stomatitis, and the powder for ulceration of the gums.

Sum′mer Complaint. The popular designation of diarrhœa, occurring in the summer; also, of cholera infantum.

Summer Rash. Lichen Tropicus.

Sun′burn. Ephelis; which see.

Sun-Stroke. Coup de soleil; which see.

Super-. A common prefix signifying above, over, excess; a prefix.

Superarse′nias Potas′sæ. Superarseniate of potash; Macquer's arsenical salt.

Super′bus. The rectus superior oculi muscle.

Supercil′iary. *Supercilia′ris;* from *super*, above, and *cilium*, the edge of the eyelid. Belonging or relating to the eyebrows, as the superciliary arches.

Superciliary Arches. The prominences on the os frontis above the orbits covered by the eye-brows.

Superciliary Ridges. The superciliary arches.

Supercil′ium. From *super*, above, and *cilium*, the eye-lid. The eye-brow; the projecting arch of integument covered with short hairs, forming the upper boundary of the orbit.

Superficia′lis. *Superfic′ial;* from *super*, upon, and *facies*, the face or outer surface. Being on the surface, not deep.

Superficialis Volæ. A name sometimes given to a branch of the radial artery distributed to the integuments and muscles of the palm or *vola.*

Superfic′ies. The surface; the exterior part of a thing.

Superficies Planta′ris Pedis. The sole or under part of the foot.

Superfœta′tion. *Superfœta′tio;* from *super*, upon, and *fœtare*, to bring forth young. The impregnation of a woman already pregnant.

Supergenua′lis. The patella.

Supergermina′lis. The epididymis.

Superimpregna′tion. *Superimpregna′tio.* Superfœtation.

Supe′rior. Upper; higher. A term applied in *Anatomy* to certain parts from their relative situation, and in *Botany* to the fruit when it has no cohesion with the calyx, the latter being then termed the *inferior.* When the calyx coheres, it is termed *superior*, and the invested fruit, *inferior.*

Superior Auris. The attollens aurem, a muscle of the external ear.

Superior Stone. A fine stone resembling Arkansas stone, and used by dentists to smooth the surfaces of metallic fillings, plates, &c.

Superla′bia. The clitoris.

Superlig′ula. The epiglottis.

Superna′tant. *Super*, above, and *nato*, to swim. Floating above, or on the surface.

Superpurga′tion. *Superpurga′tio.* Excessive evacuation by stool.

Supersalt. A salt containing more atoms of acid than of base.

Superscapula′ris. The *supra-spinatus* and *infra-spinatus* muscles are so called.

Su′perus. Above.

Supina′tion. *Supina′tio;* from *supinas*, lying on the back. Turning the palm of the hand upward by rotating the forearm.

Supina′tor. A term applied to muscles which turn the hand upward.

Supinator Brevis. Supinator Radii Brevis.

Supinator Longus. Supinator Radii Longus.

Supinator Radii Brevis. A small tendinous muscle situated at the upper part of the forearm.

Supinator Radii Longus. A long muscle, enveloped in a tendinous fascia, situated along the outer surface of the radius, immediately under the integuments.

Support′er, Abdom′inal. A belly-band. A broad belt, capable of being so applied as to support and exert methodical pressure upon the abdomen.

Supports. Appliances, made of compressed carbon or charcoal or clay, for holding the work during the process of soldering. Clay supports are also used in the burning of porcelain teeth, composed of kaolin, 1 part; pulverized quartz, 2 parts; mixed with sufficient water to form a mass plastic enough to mould into shapes. See Soldering Support.

Supposito′rium. Suppository; which see.

Suppositorium Uterinum. A pessary.

Suppos′itory. *Suppositorium;* from *sub*, under, and *ponere*, to put. A solid medicine intended to be introduced into the rectum, either for the purpose of favoring an intestinal evacuation, or to act as an anodyne.

Suppres′sion. From *supprimo*, to withhold. In *Pathology*, the stoppage of a natural, continued, periodic or critical evacuation, as a suppression of urine, &c.

Suppression of the Menses. Amenorrhœa.

Sup′purans. Suppurative.

Suppura′tion. *Suppura′tio;* from *suppuro*, to suppurate. The formation or secretion of pus, a frequent termination of inflammation. The separation from the organism of the products of inflammation.

Suppura′tive. *Suppu′rans.* That which promotes suppuration.

Supra-. A common prefix, signifying above.

Supra-Costa′les. The intercostal muscles.

Supra-Or′bitar. *Supra-orbita′ris.* That which is situated above the orbit.

Supra-Pu′bian. *Supra-pubia′nus.* A name given by Chaussier to parts situated above the pubis; as the *supra-pubian* artery and *supra-pubian* nerve.

Supra-Pubio Femora′lis. A name given by Chaussier to the pectineus muscle.

Supra-Spina′tus. *Supra-scapula′ris.* A muscle of the arm.

Supra-Tar′sal. A name given by Chaussier to a ramification of the tibial artery on the dorsal region of the foot.

Su′ra. The calf of the leg. Also, the fibula.

Sur′dent. From *supra*, above, and *dens*, a tooth. A temporary tooth forced to one side by the eruption of the tooth of replacement.

Surd′itas. Deafness.

Sur′dus. Wholly or in part deaf.

Sur′feit. A sense of fulness, oppression, nausea and sickness, occasioned by eating to excess.

Sur′geon. *Chirur′geon.* From *χειρ*, the hand, and *εργον*, work. One who practices surgery.

Surgeon-Apothecary. One who unites the practice of surgery with that of an apothecary.

Surgeon-Dentist. Dental surgeon; which see.

Surgeon's Case. An apparatus devised by Johnston & Bros. for the administration of Liquid Nitrous Oxide Gas. It comprises an iron cylinder 12½ × 3 inches, containing one hundred gallons of gas, a morocco-covered case provided with an iron ring and set screw to hold the cylinder in place during use, and a delicate valve at one extremity of the cylinder; also a rubber bag, with rubber tube at one end for the admission of gas, and an inhaling tube at the other end, to which is attached a metallic inhaler having two spring valves, which are affected by the slightest breath either of inspiration or exhalation. This inhaler has also a two-way stop-cock or ground-valve so arranged that, the gas being shut off, the patient may be allowed to breathe air until all alarm is dissipated, and then, by an imperceptible movement of the fingers, and without previous notice, the air may be excluded, and the gas admitted. This entire case and contents weighs about fifteen pounds, rendering it very portable and convenient. See GASOMETER FOR LIQUID NITROUS OXIDE.

Sur′gery. *Chirur′gia.* That part of the curative art which has for its object the treatment of external diseases, injuries and malformations.

Surgery, Dental. See DENTAL SURGERY.

Sur′gical. *Chirurgicus.* Belonging or relating to surgery.

Surgical Anat′omy. That branch of surgery which treats of the relative situation of parts or organs.

Susceptibil′ity. Impressibility; capability of receiving impressions; great sensibility.

Suspend′ed Anima′tion. Asphyxia.

Suspen′sion. Hanging. Also, temporary cessation. Also, the state of a solid body, the particles of which remain undissolved in water and may be separated by filtration. The solid in this case is said to be suspended in the liquid.

Suspenso′rium. From *suspendo*, to hang. A suspensory; that which sustains or suspends any part, as a bag or bandage.

Suspensorium Hep′atis. The broad ligament, a process of the peritoneum which connects the liver with the diaphragm.

Suspenso′rius Tes′tis. The cremaster muscle.

Suspen′sory. Suspensorium.

Suspensory Bandage. *Suspensorium.* A bandage for supporting the scrotum, used in cases of scrotal hernia and diseases of the testicles.

Suspensory Ligament of the Liver. Suspensorium Hepatis; which see.

Suspen′sory Ligament of the Penis. A fibro-cellular band which extends from the symphysis pubis to the corpus cavernosum of the penis.

Suspir′ium. From *sus*, under, and *spiro*, to breathe. Short breathing. A sigh.

Sustenta′tor Clitori′dis. The erector clitoris.

Sustentator Penis. The erector penis.

Susur′rus. From *susurro*, to murmur. The low buzzing noise frequently heard by those under the influence of disease. See BOURDONNEMENT.

Susurrus Au′rium. Tinnitus aurium; which see.

Sutu′ra. *Suo*, *sutum*, to sew together. A suture, or seam. In *Anatomy*, the junction of the bones of the cranium by a serrated line the stitches of a seam.

Sutura Corona′lis. The suture passing transversely over the skull. See CORONAL SUTURE.

Sutura Denta′ta. *Dentate suture.* With long and tooth-like processes.

Sutura Fronta′lis. *Frontal suture.* The sagittal suture when it is continued down the frontal bone to the nose; the extension takes the name of the Frontal Suture.

Sutura Lambdoida′lis. *Lambdoidal suture.* The suture which begins at the termination of the sagittal suture and extends on each side to the base of the cranium. Named from the Greek letter Λ (*lambda*).

Sutura Limbo′sa. *Bordered suture.* Where, besides the dentated margins, there is a degree of beveling of one, so that one bone rests on the other.

Sutura Saggitta′lis. *Sagittal suture.* The suture which passes from the middle of the superior margin of the frontal bone to the angle of the occipital bone, and so called from its straight course.

Sutura Serra′ta. Processes small and fine, like the teeth of a saw.

Sutura Squamo′sa. *Squamous suture.* The suture which joins the squamous portion of the temporal bone to the parietal.

Sutu′ral. *Sutura′lis.* Pertaining to a suture or seam.

Su′ture. *Sutu′ra;* from *suo*, to join together. A union. In *Anatomy*, the union of bones by means of serrated or dentated edges.

In *Entomology*, the straight line which divides the elytra of Coleopterous insects. In *Surgery*, the stitching of the lips of a wound for the purpose of procuring their union. Several kinds of sutures have been recommended by surgeons, but the four principal are the *interrupted*, the *continued*, the *quilled*, and the *twisted*. The *interrupted suture* consists in passing a needle, armed with a ligature, through the lips of a wound, previously brought together, and then tying the extremities. The *continued suture* consists in passing the needle, as in the interrupted suture, diagonally, and leaving the thread uninterrupted; it is used in wounds of the intestines. The *quilled suture* consists in passing the double ligature through the lips of the wound, as in the interrupted suture, but at greater distances, and the ends are tied over quills or pieces of bougie. It is used to close deep wounds. The *twisted suture* consists in passing a needle or pin through the lips of the wound, so as to keep them accurately in contact, and then passing a waxed ligature around it, from one side to the other, in the form of a figure 8. This latter suture is chiefly employed in the operation for hare-lip, and to unite wounds in the face. *Glover's suture* consists in the introduction of a needle and thread into one lip of the wound from within outwards; then into the other in the same way. *Hare-lip suture* or *Figure of* 8, a suture about a pin thrust through the pared edges of the cleft in the lip. Gely's suture is so applied as to invest the edges of the wound.

Swab. A term applied in *Medicine* to a piece of rag or sponge made fast to the end of a rod of wood or whalebone, used for cleansing the mouth of the sick, or for the application of remedial agents to deep-seated parts.

Swage. In *Mechanical Dentistry*, the male model or casting used as a die for striking a metallic base for artificial teeth; also to strike upon a base.

Sweat. *Sudor.* Sensible moisture upon the skin, excreted from it. Sensible perspiration.

Sweat, Bloody. Sudor cruentus; which see.

Sweat'ing. Excretion of moisture from the skin.

Sweating-Bath. *Sudato'rium.* A bath for producing sensible sweat, a hot-air room; a steam-bath. See Stove.

Sweating Sickness. *Sudor an'glicus.* An epidemic which prevailed in England and some other countries in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, characterized by profuse sweating, great prostration of strength, palpitation of the heart and variable pulse. The disease usually runs its course, terminating favorably or in the death of the patient, in the course of a few hours.

Sweet-Bread. A name for the pancreas.

Sweet Spirit of Nitre. *Spiritus Ætheris Nitrici;* which see.

Swell'ing. A morbid increase of the bulk of the whole or any part of the body.

Swelling, White. See Hydrarthrus.

Swoon. Syncope; which see.

Syaladeni'tis. Properly, *sialadenitis.* From σιαλον, saliva, αδην, a gland, and *itis*, inflammation. Inflammation of the salivary glands.

Syco'ma. Warty excrescences on the tongue, eyelids, genitals, or other soft tissues of the body.

Syco'sis. *Syco'ma.* A tumor resembling in shape a fig. Also, a fungous ulcer. Dr. Bateman describes it to be an eruption of inflamed, but not very hard tubercles, occurring on the bearded portion of the face and on the scalp, in adults, in irregular patches or clusters. The tubercles are red and nearly the size of a pea.

Symbleph'arum. *Symblepharo'sis;* from συν, with, and βλεφαρον, the eyelid. Adhesion of the eyelids occasioned by concretion-ulcers of the cornea, scarification, and burns.

Sym'bol. A sign or representation of something else. For symbols used in medical prescriptions, see Abbreviation.

Symbols, Chemical. See Equivalents, Table of.

Symbolo'gica. Symptomatology.

Symmet'rical. *Symmetri'cus;* from συν, with, and μετρον, a measure. In *Anatomy*, constructed with symmetry; susceptible of being divided into two equal and perfectly similar parts,

Sym'metry. *Symmet'ria;* from συν, with, and μετρον, a measure. Regularity of figure; correspondence in size and shape of the several parts of the body to each other.

Sympathet'ic. *Sympatheticus;* from συν, with, and παϑος, suffering. Depending on, or relating to, sympathy; associated in function, action, or condition.

Sympathetic Action. See Reflex Action.

Sympathetic Bu'bo. Inflammation of a gland from mere irritation, not from venereal disease.

Sympathet'ic Nerve. The trisplanchnic nerve; which see.

Sympathet'icus. Sympathetic; which see.

Sympatheticus Minor. The facial nerve.

Sym'pathy. *Sympathi'a;* from συν, with, and παθος, affection. The relation that exists between two or more organs or parts, contiguously or remotely situated, whereby an action or affection in one is participated in by the others.

Symphore'ma. Congestion.

Symphore'sis. Συν, together, and φορεω, to carry. Synonymous with congestion.

Symphyocepha'lus. *Metop'ages;* from συμφυης, united together, and κεφαλη, the head. A monstrosity, consisting of twins united by the head.

Symphyseot'omy. *Symphysot'omy. Symphysiotomi'a;* from συμφυσις, natural union, and τεμνω, to cut. The operation of section of the symphysis pubis, called the Sigaultian operation. It is performed with a view of increasing the diameter of the pelvis, to facilitate parturition.

Symphys'ia. A species of malformation occasioned by the union of parts naturally divided.

Sym'physis. From συμφυω, to grow together. The connection of bones by means of intervening cartilages or other texture; the vertical ridge in the median line of inferior maxillary bone.

Symphysis of the Pu'bes. The pubic articulation, or union of the pubic bones.

Sympi'esis. Συν, together, and πιεσις, a pressing. A pressing or squeezing together; compression.

Symp'tom. *Sympto'ma.* From συμπτωμα, a coincidence. A sign of disease; a perceptible change or alteration in the appearance or functions of one or more of the organs of the body, during the progress of disease.

Symptomat'ic. *Symptomat'icus.* That which is a symptom of some other affection.

Symptomatol'ogist. A physician who treats the symptoms of disease instead of investigating their cause.

Symptomatol'ogy. *Symptomatolog'ia.* From συμπτωμα, a symptom, and λογος, a discourse. That part of pathology which treats of the symptoms of disease.

Sympto'sis. Emaciation; atrophy.

Syn-. A prefix signifying union, similarity, &c.

Synæsthe'sia. From σύν, together, and αισθησις, sensation. A sensation of a part resulting from irritation in a distant part.

Syn'aptase. Amygdalin.

Synarthro'dia. Same as synarthrosis; which see.

Synarthro'sis. From συναρθροω, to articulate. That mode of articulation which does not admit of motion. There are three species, namely, *suture*, *harmony*, and *gomphosis.*

Syncan'thus. From συν, with, and κανθος, the cornea of the eye. Morbid adhesion between the globe of the eye and the orbit.

Synchondro'sis. From συν, with, and χονδρος, a cartilage. The union of bones by means of an intervening cartilage.

Synchondrot'omy. *Synchondrotom'ia.* Symphyseotomy.

Syn'chronous. From συν, with, and χρονος, time. Occurring at the same time.

Synchy'sis. From συγχυω, to confound or dissolve. A term applied in *Pathology* to confusion of the humors of the eye, from injury or other cause, or to the conversion of the vitreous humor into a fluid state.

Syncli'nal. Συν, and *clino*, to bend. Inclining or bending together.

Syn'clonus. From συν, with, and κλονος, agitation. A genus of disease in Dr. Good's Nosology, comprehending those affections characterized by tremulous and clonic agitation of the muscles, particularly when excited by the will.

Synclonus Ballis'mus. Shaking palsy.

Syncomis'tu. From συν, together, and κομιζω, to carry or bring. Bread of unbolted meal. Also, a cataplasm made of such meal.

Synco'pal. *Syncopa'lis.* A term applied to a variety of intermittent fever, characterized by frequent attacks of syncope.

Syn'cope. From συγκοπτω, to fall down; fainting; swooning. A partial or complete temporary suspension of the functions of respiration and circulation.

Syncope Angino'sa. Angina pectoris.

Syndesmi'tis. Συνδεσμος, a ligament. Inflammation of the ligaments.

Syndesmol'ogy. *Syndesmolog'ia.* From συνδεσμοσ, a ligament, and λογος, a discourse. That part of *Anatomy* which treats of the ligaments.

Syndes'mo-Pharynge'us. The constrictor pharyngis medius.

Syndesmos. A ligament.

Syndesmo′sis. From συνδεσμος, a ligament. The union of bones by a ligament.

Syndesmot′omy. *Syndesmotom′ia.* From συνδεσμος, ligament, and τεμνω, to cut. Dissection of the ligaments.

Syndes′mus. A ligament.

Synechi′a. From συν, with, and εχειν, to have, or to hold. Adhesion of the iris with the cornea, or with the capsule of the crystalline lens.

Syne′ma or **Synne′ma.** Συν, together, and νημα, thread. A column of filaments.

Syn′ergy. Συν, and εργον, work. The combined action of several organs, directed to one end, as in digestion.

Synezi′zis. *Synize′sis.* From συν, with, and ζευγνυειν, to join. Closure or obliteration of the pupil of the eye. It may be *congenital* or *accidental*, *simple*, or *complicated*, according to the time of its occurrence, or the nature of the affection.

Syngene′sia. From συν, together, and γενεσις, generation, growth. A term applied in *Botany* to a class in the sexual system of *Linnæus*, comprehending plants in which the stamens are united by anthers.

Synneuro′sis. A synonym of syndesmosis.

Syn′ocha. From συνεχω, to continue. Inflammatory fever.

Syn′ochal. *Synocha′lis.* Pertaining to, or having the characters of, synocha.

Syn′ochus. From συνεχω, to continue. Continued fever, or a fever which is inflammatory at first, but which ultimately becomes typhoid.

Synochus Pu′tris. Typhus gravior.

Syn′onyme, or **Synonym.** One of two words in the same language which have the same or a similar signification. An equivalent or superseded name.

Synop′sis. A collection of matter so arranged as to present the principal parts in a general view.

Synosteog′raphy. *Synostegra′phia.* From συν, with, οστεον, a bone, and γραφω, to describe. An anatomical description of the articulation of bones.

Synosteol′ogy. *Synosteolog′ia.* From συν, with, οστεον, a bone, and λογος, a discourse. That part of *Anatomy* which treats of the joints.

Synosteo′sis. Union by means of bones or ossific deposit.

Synosteot′omy. *Synosteotom′ia.* From συν, with, οστεον, a bone, and τεμνειν, to cut. The dissection of the joints.

Synosto′sis. From συν, and οστεον, bone. The union of fractured bones by osseous material.

Syno′via. The unctuous and serous fluid exhaled by the synovial membranes of the movable articulations to lubricate the joints.

Syno′vial. *Synovia′lis.* Belonging or relating to the synovia.

Synovial Glands. The fatty fimbriæ found within the synovial capsules of some joints.

Synovial Membrane. The membrane surrounding the movable articulations, which secretes the synovia.

Synovi′tis. A term sometimes applied to inflammation of a synovial membrane.

Synta′sis. Tension of parts.

Syntax′is. Articulation.

Synteno′sis. From συν, with, and τενων, a tendon. The articulation of bones by tendons.

Syntex′is. Marasmus; consumption.

Synther′mal. *Synther′malum.* Συν, together, and θερμη, heat. Of equal heat, or temperature.

Syn′thesis. From συντιθημι, to compose. In *Chemistry*, the combination of several bodies for the formation of a new compound, or the reunion of the elements of a compound previously separated by analysis. In *Surgery*, the reunion of parts which have been divided.

Synthet′ic. Relating to *Synthesis.* Synthetic operations in *Chemistry* are those in which compounds are formed by the union of elements, or component substances.

Synthetis′mus. From συν, together, and τιθημι, to place. In *Surgery*, the reduction of a fracture.

Syn′tonin, or **Syn′tonine.** A peculiar substance obtained from muscular fibre by the action of dilute muriatic acid.

Synulot′ica. Remedies which promote the healing of a wound.

Synyme′nesis. *Synime′nesis.* From συν, with, and υμην, a membrane. The connection of bones by a membrane.

Syphil′ides. From *syphilis.* Skin diseases arising from syphilis.

Syphilion′thus. Copper-colored scaly eruptions, or patches from syphilis.

Syph′ilis. The origin of this word is obscure. Some derive it from σιφλος, filthy. A constitutional contagious, infectious and inoculable venereal disease, which consists of certain morbid phenomena produced in various textures of the body by the action of a specific poison, commencing by chancre, and followed by bubo, ulcers in the throat, copper-colored blotches on the skin, pains in the bones, nodes, &c. *Congenital* or *hereditary* is derived from one or both parents during fœtal life. *Primary* is the stage of the chancre and bubo. *Secondary* is the stage of secondary affections, and of organs not directly inoculated. *Tertiary*, is the reappearance of syphilitic lesions after the secondary symptoms have subsided.

Syphilis Ind′ica. See Frambœsia.

Syphilis, Sec′ondary. The form of syphilis after the morbific matter has been absorbed and diffused through the system. The symptoms, called secondary symptoms, are ulcers in the throat, blotches on the skin, pain in the bones, &c.

Syphilis′mus. Syphilis.

Syphilit′ic. Pertaining to syphilis.

Syphilitic Teeth. Teeth presenting the malformation diagnostic of the disease, such as dwarfing and notching of the upper centrals of the permanent set; also typical narrow, in the centre of cutting edge a deep vertical groove or notch, prolonged upward by a shallow groove in the middle of the labial surface; lower front teeth, especially the centrals, narrow, peg-like, and notched. Cases of epilepsy are reported with a syphilitic history and characteristic teeth.

Syphiliza′tion. Inoculation with the pus of a chancre. Also, immunity against fresh inoculations of syphilis.

Syph′iloid. *Syphiloi′des;* from *syphilis*, and *ειδος*, resemblance. *Syphilis; pseudo-Syphilis.* A term applied to ulcers and other affections which resemble syphilis.

Syrigmopho′nia. From *συριγμος*, whistling, and *φωνη*, voice. A shrill whistling voice.

Syrig′mus. Tinnitus aurium.

Syrin′ga. A syringe, tube, or fistula.

Syr′inge. An instrument into which any liquid may be drawn, and afterwards ejected with violence. Used for cleansing cavities.

Syringe, Air, or ***Chip-blower.*** A syringe used to clean out cuttings from the cavity of a tooth during its preparation for filling.

Syringe, Hot Air. An instrument for introducing hot air into cavities of teeth. Employed in the treatment of pulpless teeth, hyper-sensitive dentine, and for drying cavities in the operation of filling them.

Syringe, Hot Air, Improved. An instrument for drying cavities, consisting of a rubber bulb with a metal guard and a metal turret with valve, this latter being heated over a spirit-lamp to such a degree as to warm the air injected through it by means of the rubber bulb.

Syringe, Hypodermic. An instrument employed for hypodermic injection, with a graduated piston-rod and jam-nut to set for the exact quantity of fluid to be discharged.

Syringe, Tooth. See Tooth-Syringe.

Syrin′gotome. A knife used in the operation for *fistula in ano.*

Syringot′omy. *Syringotom′ia.* From *συριγξ*, a pipe, and *τεμνο*, to cut. The operation of cutting for fistula in ano.

Syr′inx. A fistula. A syringe. A pipe.

Syrinx Hiera. The spinal column.

Syrmais′mos. A gentle evacuation by vomiting or stool.

Syr′up. *Si′rup.* Syrupus.

Syr′upus. A term employed in *Pharmacy* to designate a liquid conserve made by dissolving sugar with some plant, or in water, either with or without medicinal impregnation.

Syspa′sia. From *συσπαω*, to contract. A genus of disease comprehending convulsions, epilepsy, and hysteria.

Syssarco′sis. From *συν*, with, and *σαρξ*, flesh. The union of bones by means of muscles, as the os hyoides with the sternum and other parts.

Systal′sis. Systole; which see.

Systal′tic. Capable of contracting. A term applied to the movement of parts, as the heart and arteries, which alternately contract and dilate.

Systat′ica. From *συνιστημι*, to associate. Nervous diseases which affect several or all the sensorial powers at the same time. The fourth order in the class *Neurotica* of Dr. Good.

Sys′tem. *Syste′ma;* from *συν*, with, and *ιστημι*, to place. In *Anatomy*, an association of organs which, as the bones, arteries, veins, or nerves, are destined to execute analogous functions, and hence the osseous, arterial, venous, and nervous systems. In *Physics*, the arrangement of bodies, as of the planets, around a common centre, exhibited in the system of the universe. In *Natural History*, the methodical arrangement of beings, with a view of facilitating their study.

System, Animal. The general system.

Sys′tematism. In *Medicine*, the collection of all the facts pertaining to an opinion, whether correct or erroneous.

Systematol′ogy. *Systematolog′ia;* from *συστημα*, a system, and *λογος*, a discourse. A treatise or discourse on systems.

System′ic. Pertaining to the general system, or whole organism.

Systemic Circula′tion. The circulation throughout the whole system, as distinguished from that through the lungs, which is called the *pulmonic* or *pulmonary circulation.*

Sys′tole. From *συστελλω*, to contract. The contraction of the heart, to give impulse to the blood, and carry on the circulation. See Diastole.

Systol′ic. Pertaining to systole. Drawing together or contacting.

Systrem′ma. *Συστρεφω*, to twist or roll together. Cramp in the muscles or calf of the leg. Same as Coxarius Morbus.

T.

T. Abbreviation of *Tension.*

T-Bandage. A bandage so named from its being shaped like the letter T. It is used for supporting dressings after the operation for fistula in ano, and in diseases of the perinæum, anus, &c. There is also a double T-bandage, consisting of a transverse piece with two perpendicular pieces sewed to it.

Ta. The symbol of columbium.

Tab′aci Folia. *Taba′cum.* The dried leaves of *Nicotiana tabacum.*

Tab′acum. *Nicotia′na tabacum.* Tobacco.

Tabed. Emaciated.

Tabel′la. Diminutive of *tabula*, a table. A *tablette.* A lozenge or troche, consisting of one or more medicinal agents incorporated with sugar and mucilage, usually of a flattened oval shape. See Trochiscus.

Ta′bes. *Maras′mus tabes;* from *tabere*, to consume. Wasting of the whole body, attended by languor and fever.

Tabes Cox′aria. A wasting of the thigh and leg from abscess in the hip.

Tabes Dorsa′lis. Locomotor Ataxy. A disease characterized by great prostration of strength, dyspeptic symptoms, pain and weakness in the back and loins, gleet and impotence, hectic fever, and general emaciation; due to atrophy and degeneration of the nerve-fibres with hypertrophy of the connective tissue.

Tabes Glandula′ris. Tabes mesenterica.

Tabes Mesenter′ica. *Tabes Scrofulo′sa; tabes glandularis.* Engorgement and tubercular degeneration of the mesenteric glands, attended with irritability and derangement of the nutritive functions. It begins with loss of appetite, languor, and pain in the back, followed by tenderness of the abdomen, and chalky appearance of the alvine evacuations, which are sometimes mixed with blood and mucus.

Tabes Pulmona′lis. Phthisis pulmonalis.

Tabes Saturni′na. Wasting from lead poison.

Tabes Urina′lis. Diabetes.

Tabes′cent. *Tabesco*, to waste away. Wasting or shriveling.

Ta′bid. *Tabidus.* Consumptive; emaciated; waste by disease.

Tab′idness. State of being wasted by disease.

Tab′itude. The state of one effected with tabes.

Ta′ble. *Tab′ula.* An extended surface; applied in *Anatomy* to the plates or layers forming the bones of the cranium, of which there are two; one external and one internal, called the *tab′ula vitrea.*

Tab′let. A lozenge or troche.

Tab′ula. A table.

Tabula Vi′trea. The glassy table; a term applied in *Anatomy* to the internal table of the skull, on account of its brittleness.

Tacitur′nity. *Tacitur′nitas;* from *tacere*, to be silent. The condition of a person who does not speak. It is often a symptom of nervous affections, particularly of melancholy.

Tact. *Tactus;* from *tango*, to touch. Passive sensation, or the faculty by which the cutaneous membrane is made sensible of the presence of a body without being able to see it.

Tac′tile. *Tac′tilis;* from *tango*, to touch. Susceptible to touch; that which may be felt; tangible.

Tac′tion. *Tac′tio;* from *tango*, to touch. The act of touching.

Tac′tus. Tact. Sense of touch.

Tæ′nia. Tape worm.

Tænia Hippocam′pi. *Corpora fimbriata.* The plaited edges of the processes of the fornix, which pass into the inferior cornu of the ventricles of the brain.

Tænia La′ta. The broad tape-worm, *Bothriocephalus latus.*

Tænia Semiricircula′ris. A grayish semi-transparent layer running in the groove that separates the thalamus opticus from the corpus striatum in the lateral ventricle of the brain.

Tænia So′lium. The long tape-worm, varying from three or four to thirty or forty feet in length, and it is said to have been met with six hundred feet long.

Tænia Tari′ni. A band of a yellowish color passing over the vena corpora striata of the brain.

Tæ′nioid. From ταινια, a ribbon, and ειδος, likeness. Ribbon-shaped like the *tænia*, or tape-worm.

Talc. A silicate of magnesium. A white unctuous powder, used in dental practice for hastening the setting of plastic fillings of zinc materials, and also used in sand-moulding.

Talc Earth. Magnesia.

Taliaco′tian Operation. An operation to restore lost or defective parts, so called because first introduced by Caspar Taliacotius. This operation is called *rhinoplastic*, *cheiloplastic*, &c., according to the part restored.

Tal′ipes. From *talus*, the ankle, and *pes*, foot. Club-foot.

Talipes Equinus, or ***Horse-Foot.*** Club-foot from simple retraction of the heel.

Talipes Vulgus. Club-foot with distortion outwards, or eversion.

Talipes Va′rus. Club-foot with distortion inwards.

Tal′low. *Se′vum.* A fat obtained from the suet of the ox and sheep.

Tal′pa. *Talpa′ria.* A mole. A wen. The term has also been applied to a kind of tumor situated on the head, from its seeming to burrow, like a mole under the scalp.

Ta′lus. From *taxillus*, a small die. The astragalus, a bone of the ankle.

Tam′arac. The bark of *Larix Americana.* Tonic, and mildly astringent. Used on mucous membranes.

Tam′pon. A French word, meaning plug. A portion of rag, or sponge, used in plugging. See Plugging.

Tam′ponnement. Plugging.

Tangē. Ταγγη. Rancidity. In *Pathology*, a kind of putrid tumor or abscess.

Tan′gent. From *tango*, to touch. Touching.

Tan′nate. Combination of tannic acid with a base.

Tan′nic Acid. *Acidum Tannicum.* Tannin; a vegetable acid found in most astringent barks, especially in the gallnuts, sumach, kino, and catechu. It occurs in pale yellow scales of a strongly astringent taste and an acid reaction. It is soluble in water, alcohol, and glycerine. Formula: $C_{14}H_{10}O_9$. It is a powerful astringent, and in *Dental Practice* it has been employed for allaying the sensibility of sensitive teeth preparatory to their preparation for filling, and, also, for reducing inflammation of an exposed dental pulp, for alveolar hemorrhage, diseases of mucous membrane, such as mercurial stomatitis, recession of gums, ulceration and hypertrophy of gums, fungous growth of gums and of pulp, relief of odontalgia, sensitiveness of teeth following the removal of salivary calculus, etc. For internal use the dose is gr. ij to gr. iv.

Tan′nicum Purum. Tannin.

Tan′nin. Tannic acid.

Tannin, Artificial. A dark substance produced by the action of nitric acid on charcoal, or any substance containing charcoal.

Tanno-Gel′atin. A yellow, flocculent precipitate, caused by a mixture of tannic acid with a solution of gelatin. It is the basis of leather.

Tan′talum. Columbium. Symbol, Ta. Atomic weight, 182. It is in the form of a black powder which assumes a gray metallic lustre under the burnisher.

Tape-Car′rier. A dental instrument intended to facilitate the use of corundum tape, and made upon the principle of a file-carrier.

Tape of Gold Foil. See Ribbon of Gold Foil.

Ta′pering. Acuminate; attenuate; becoming gradually smaller in diameter towards one end.

Tape′tum. A shining spot in the eye of certain animals, which is said to add to the intensity of the vision.

Tapetum Alve′oli. *Membra′na externa den′tium.* The peridental membrane, or inner lamina of the peridental membrane.

Tape′-Worm. The popular name of two species of intestinal worms, *Tænia lata*, or *Bothriocephalus latus*, called the *broad tape-worm*, and *Tænia solium*, or *long tape-worm.*

Tapio′ca. The popular name of a fecula obtained from the root of the *Jatropha manihot.* There are two kinds of tapioca. One is in the form of irregular, hard, white grains. This is called *granular tapioca.* The other is *tapioca meal,* sometimes called *Brazilian arrow-root.* A food for invalids.

Tap′ping. In *Surgery,* Paracentesis; which see.

Tar. The impure turpentine procured, by burning, from the wood of *Pinus palustris* and other species of *Pinus.*

Tar, Barbadoes. Petroleum.

Tar Water. Water impregnated with tar.

Tar′ache. Ταραχη. *Tarex′is.* A disordered state of the bowels; diarrhœa.

Tarax′is. *Tarache.* Bowel complaint; diarrhœa. Also, slight inflammation of the eyes, or disordered sight.

Tari. Palm or cocoa wine, formerly used as a tonic.

Tari′ni, Pons. See Pons Tarini.

Tar′sal. *Tar′seus.* Relating to the tarsus.

Tarsal Articula′tions. The union of the tarsal bones.

Tarsal Car′tilages. The thin elastic plates which give shape to the eyelids.

Tar′sea Lata. Name given by Winslow to what he conceived to be three ligaments extending from the edge of the orbit to the tarsi, forming, as he supposed, a complete layer of the eyelid, but said by other anatomists to be areolar substance.

Tar′seus. Tarsal.

Tar′si Exten′sor Mi′nor. The plantaris muscle.

Tarso-Metatar′sal. An epithet designative, in *Anatomy,* of the articulations which connect the second row of the bones of the tarsus and the metatarsal bones; also, the ligaments, distinguished into the dorsal and plantar by which these articulations are secured.

Tarsorphy′ma. From *tarseus,* and φυμα, a tumor. Tumefaction of the tarsus.

Tarsor′raphy. From *tarsus,* the tarsal cartilage, and ραφη, suture. In *Surgery,* an operation for diminishing the opening between the eyelids when enlarged by surrounding cicatrices.

Tarsot′omy. From *tarsus,* the tarsal cartilages, and τομη, incision. In *Surgery,* an operation for the removal of the tarsal cartilages.

Tar′sus. In *Anatomy,* the instep, which, in man, is composed of seven bones, viz., the *astragalus, os calcis, os naviculare,* and three *ossa cuneiformia.* Also, two thin cartilaginous layers situated in the substance of the edge of each eyelid.

Tar′tar. *Tar′tarum.* The deposit attached to the inside of wine casks. Also, the popular name for the calcareous deposit which forms on the teeth. See Salivary Calculus.

Tartar, Cream of. Supertartrate of potash.

Tartar Emet′ic. *Antimonii et Potassæ Tartras. Antimonium tartarizatum.* Tartrate of antimony and potassa. It is, according to the dose, an alterative, diaphoretic, diuretic, expectorant, purgative, and emetic. Externally it is used as a counter-irritant. Dose, as an alterative, from the thirtieth to the twelfth of a grain. As an emetic, the dose is from two to three grains. See Vinum Antimonii.

Tartar, Green. A green or brown stain is so called which is common to the teeth of young persons, and due to an acid condition of the mucus.

Tartar, Salt of. Carbonate of potash.

Tartar, Sol′uble. Tartrate of potash.

Tartar, Vitriola′ted. Sulphate of potassa.

Tartar′ic Acid. *Ac′idum tartar′icum.* Formula: $H_2C_4H_4O_6$. The vegetable acid existing in cream of tartar, which, after being extracted, is a white crystallized solid, in the form of irregular six-sided prisms, having a strong acid taste, refrigerant and antiseptic. Dose, gr. x to ʒss; found in grapes and other fruit. In *Dental Practice,* it is employed, in combination with an equal quantity of chloride of lime, to bleach discolored teeth. It has also been employed in inflammation of the gums, from scurvy, in cancrum oris, and fungous growths of gum and the dental pulp.

Tar′tarum. Tartar.

Tartarum Emet′icum. Tartar emetic.

Tartarum Regenera′tum. Acetate of potassa.

Tar′tarus Ammo′niæ. Tartras ammoniæ; which see.

Tartarus Den′tium. Tartar of the teeth.

Tar′tras. Tartrate. A salt formed by the union of tartaric acid with a salifiable base.

Tartras Ammon′iæ. Tartrate of ammonia.

Tartras Potas′sæ. Tartrate of potassa.

Tartras Potassæ Acid′ulus. Bitartrate of potassa.

Tartras So′dæ. Potassio-tartrate of soda.

Ta′sis. Extension; tension.

Taste. *Gustus.* That sense by which the flavor of sapid bodies is perceived. The tongue is the principal organ of taste.

Taste-bulbs or Taste-buds. The end organs of the gustatory nerves.

Taste′less Salt. Phosphate of soda.

Tauroch′lic Acid. Choleic acid, occurring in bile; which see.

Taurocol′la. From ταυρος, a bull, and κολλα, glue. Glue made from the genitals and ears of the bull.

Tax′is. From ταссω, to order, to arrange. The replacement of parts which have left their natural situation, as in the reduction of hernia, with the hand, without the aid of instruments.

Te. Symbol of Tellurium.

Tea. The dried leaves of *Thea*, a genus of plants of the order *Ternstromiaceæ*, of which there are several kinds. See THEA. Also, a refreshing beverage, consisting of a decoction, in boiling water, of tea leaves. The term is applied, too, to any decoction or infusion of vegetables, and sometimes of animal substances, as *sage tea*, *chamomile tea*, *beef tea*, &c.

Tear. *Lach′ryma.* The limpid, saline, inodorous and colorless humor secreted by the lachrymal glands, and poured out between the eyelids and globe of the eye.

Teat. The nipple, or projecting part of the female breast.

Te′cedon. Phthisis.

Tech′nical. *Technic; technicus;* from τεχνη, art. Pertaining to art; an epithet designative of words and phrases belonging exclusively to an art, or to a particulur profession.

Technocau′sis. Τεχνη, art, and καυσις, a burning. Irritation by means of the application of hot iron, &c.

Technol′ogy. *Technolog′ia;* from τεχνη, art, and λογος, a discourse. A description of or treatise on the arts. Also, an explanation of the terms and phrases belonging to the arts.

Tecnocton′ia. Infanticide.

Teeth. *Den′tes.* In man, the small bones which occupy the alveolar cavities of the upper and lower jaws. They are the hardest portions of the body and the principal organs of mastication. They are distinguished into *milk*, *temporary* or *deciduous* teeth, and *permanent* or *adult* teeth. The first division consists of three classes, namely: 1. Incisors; 2. Cuspidati; 3. Molars. The second division consists of four classes, namely: 1. Incisors; 2. Cuspidati; 3. Bicuspids; 4. Molars.

The temporary teeth are twenty in number, ten in each jaw, namely; four incisors, two cuspidati, and four molars. There are thirty-two in the permanent set, sixteen to each jaw, which are designated as follows: incisors, four; cuspidati, two; bicuspids, four; molars, six. The third or last molar is sometimes called the dens sapientiæ or wisdom tooth. For a description of the classes belonging to each division, see the articles respectively relating to them.

In speaking of the teeth in general, Mr. Alexander Nasmyth says, they "may be regarded in the first place as the armory of the mouth; and in the second, as the instruments by which the process of assimilation is commenced. They assist in seizing, dividing, tearing, and masticating the substances which the diversified surface of the earth, the fathomless depths of the ocean, and the boundless expanse of atmosphere afford, in infinite variety, as materials for building up the physical framework of animated existence. They present themselves as appendages of the skin, to the products of which, in some of their modifications, they bear a great resemblance, whilst in others they resemble true bone. The varieties which they present, throughout the range of the animal kingdom, correspond to the infinite diversities in the functions they are required to perform; and wonderful are the minute and perfect adaptations which they present in various animals to the wants and instincts of the latter. Indeed, from their peculiar conformation, they indicate so exactly the type of animal to which they belong, that they are found to furnish the best characteristic marks by which to classify the members of the animal kingdom. Their importance, therefore, in a scientific point of view, is very great, the aid which they afford to the naturalist being precise and definite; they have held a prominent place in all classifications of animals, and Brisson adopted them exclusively as his guide in this department of his labors. Such is the beautiful harmony of nature, that the information acquired by means of these organs, puts us at once in possession of a knowledge of many of the peculiarities and distinguishing habits of the animals to which they respectively belong. Moreover, the enduring nature of the materials which enter into their structure cannot but give them additional value in the eyes of the geologist.

"Cuvier, whose scientific research was at once remarkable for its elevation, and the grandeur and breadth of contemplation which it displayed, has widened, by his profound labors, the field of physical philosophy; he has lit torches in the abyss of time, to guide us in our inquiries into the past, which were they zealously prosecuted, 'man, to whom only a temporary sojourn on earth has been accorded, would have the glory of unfolding the history of the thousands of centuries which have preceded his existence, and of the millions of beings who were not his contemporaries.' "*

Teeth, Abra'sion of. See ABRASION OF THE TEETH.

Teeth, Articula'tion of. The teeth are united to the maxillary bones by a species of articulation called *gomphosis;* which see. Those having but one root depend greatly upon their nice adaptation to the alveoli for the strength of their union. Those having three or four often receive support from their divergence. But the peridental membrane lining the alveolar cavities and investing the roots, forms another bond of union, as do also the vessels entering the extremities of the roots, as well as the gums around their necks.

Teeth, Artific'ial. See ARTIFICIAL TEETH, and PORCELAIN TEETH.

Teeth, At'rophy of. See EROSION OF THE TEETH.

Teeth, Block. See BLOCK TEETH.

Teeth, Caries of. See CARIES OF THE TEETH.

Teeth, Characteris'tics of. The teeth present marked and striking differences in their appearance. They vary in volume, color, length, and arrangement, and all of these are indicative of the differences that exist in the susceptibility of these organs to disease.

Apart from the anatomical divisions into which these organs have been arranged, there are five principal classes or descriptions of teeth, each differing, in some respects, from the others. There are also a vast number of intermediary classes, the peculiarities of all of which it is impossible to describe.

Class First.—The teeth belonging to this class are of a medium size, and those of each class of uniform dimensions. They are of a dull white color, faintly tinged with yellow near the gum, which becomes more and more apparent as the subject advances in age, the enamel presenting a firm, glossy appearance. Teeth of this description are rarely affected with caries, and are most frequently met with in persons of a sanguineous temperament, or at least in those in whom this predominates. They are indicative of a good innate constitution, and of the most perfect health during the time they were undergoing ossification.

Such teeth are occasionally possessed by persons of all nations and classes, but far more generally by laboring people in healthy northern latitudes. Among the inhabitants of England, Ireland and Scotland, and more especially the middle and poorer classes, they are very common. They are also frequently met with in the northern part of the United States, the Canadas, the mountainous districts of Mexico, and, so far as the author has had opportunity of informing himself, in France, Russia, Germany, and Switzerland. Those who have them generally enjoy excellent health, and are seldom troubled with dyspepsia or any of its concomitants.

Class Second.—The teeth of this class, though often very white, usually have a faint azure appearance near the coronal extremity. They are rather long than short; the incisors are generally thin and narrow; the cuspidati very pointed, and the bicuspids and molars small in circumference, with prominent cusps and protuberances upon their grinding surfaces. The lateral incisors are sometimes very small and slightly pointed.

Teeth of this description are generally very sensitive, and easily acted on by corrosive agents.

They are also frequently affected with erosion, or have upon their surfaces white, brown, or opaque spots, varying in size and number. Several are sometimes found upon a single tooth, and in some instances every tooth in the mouth is more or less marked with them.

Teeth possessing these characteristics are indicative of a weakly innate constitution and of blood too serous to furnish the materials necessary for teeth of the best quality.

They are more common to females than males, though many of the latter have them. They are met with among people of all countries, but far more frequently among those who reside in sickly, southern latitudes, or whose systems have become enervated by luxurious modes of living. Among the inhabitants of Great Britain they are more rare than among those of the United States, and those who have them seldom attain to a great age.

Class Third.—The teeth belonging to this class, though differing in many respects from those last noticed, are, nevertheless, not unlike them in their texture and in their susceptibility to the action of deleterious agents. The crowns of such teeth are much larger than those of the first class, their surfaces are rough and irregular, with protuberances rising, not only from the grinding surfaces of the bicuspids and molars, but also not unfrequently from their sides, with correspondingly deep indentations. They usually have a dull white color. The crowns of the incisors are broad, long and thick.

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* Cuvier sur les Ossemens Fossiles. Discours. Prelim. p. clx.

This description of teeth decay readily, and in some instances appear to set at defiance the resources of the dentist. They are liable to be attacked at almost every point, but more particularly in their indentations and on their approximal surfaces.

Class Fourth.—The teeth of this class generally have a white, chalky appearance, are unequally developed, and have a very soft texture. They are easily acted upon by corrosive agents, and like the teeth last noticed, when attacked by caries, usually fall speedy victims to the ravages of the disease.

The teeth belonging to classes three and four are usually met with among persons of lymphatico-serous constitutions.

Class Fifth.—The enamel of the teeth belonging to this class usually has a white, pearly gloss. The crowns are long, generally rather small in circumference, though often well developed. Teeth of this description are generally regarded by medical writers as indicative of a tendency to phthisis pulmonalis, and they are supposed by some to be very durable. But this opinion is not well founded. The occurrence of febrile or other forms of constitutional disease, which cause an alteration of the fluids of the body, is usually followed by rapid decay of the teeth. The author has been led to believe, from the frequent observance of this fact, that the buccal fluids in strumous and consumptive individuals are less prejudicial to the teeth than in other constitutions, and that it is chiefly owing to this that the kind of teeth under consideration are so seldom attacked by caries.

There are many other characteristics which the teeth present in shape, size, density and color, from which valuable inductions might be made, both with regard to the innate constitution and the means necessary to their preservation; but as the limits we have prescribed to this article will not admit of their consideration, we shall conclude by observing that the appearances of these organs vary almost to infinity. Each is indicative of the state of the general health at the time of their formation, and of their own physical condition and susceptibility to injury.

Teeth, Denud′ing of. See DENUDING OF THE TEETH.

Teeth, Devel′opment of. In the development of the dental follicles of the human teeth is exhibited one of the most curious and interesting operations of the animal economy. From small mucous papillæ, observable at a very early period of intra-uterine existence, they, in obedience to certain developmental laws, gradually increase until they attain the size of the crowns of the teeth they are respectively destined to form. They then begin to calcify, and this process, commencing on the cutting edges of the incisors, the points of the cusps of the cuspidati, bicuspids and eminences of the molars, extends over the whole surface of their crowns, until they are invested in a complete layer of bone, and so layer after layer is formed, one within the other, until nothing remains but a small cavity in each tooth, which contains the residuum of the pulp. In the meantime the enamel and roots of the teeth begin to form.

In the earliest stages of development, a slight longitudinal depression is seen in the epithelium covering the borders of the jaws, which is increased in depth by the addition of a ridge on either side of it. At the bottom of this groove the deepest layer of the epithelium (malpighian) dips down into the corium as a continuous fold or lamina, with a downward and slightly inward course. The continuity of the fold is then broken up, and the enamel organ appears as a process of the epithelium of a club-shape. The outer layer of the enamel organ is composed of cells, columnar in shape, which yet maintain their connection with the malpighian layer of the epithelium above, and from which they originate, while the interior of the organ, the most expanded portion, is made up of polygonal cells. The edges of the enlarged extremity of the enamel organ develop more rapidly than the centre, which gives to it a hood- or bell-shape with the concavity downward.

At the same time, or in accordance with this development of the enamel organ, a papilla arises from the corium beneath, and is closely invested by the enamel organ, and this appearance of the papilla denotes the earliest stage of development of the dentine. The surface of this papilla is then covered by a layer of cells known as odontoblasts, which change into a gelatinous matrix, and they are next calcified from the outer surface inward in the form of a cap of dentine over the entire bulb of the papilla. The central portions of the odontoblasts, which remain uncalcified, form the dentinal fibrils, while the lateral processes produce the numerous anastomoses of the dentinal tubuli and fibrils of the adult tooth.

During this evolution of the dentinal papilla, the enamel organ, which at the last stage noticed, consisted of an outer layer of columnar epithelium, covering the convex portion, and connected to the malpighian layer above by a slender cord, and was also made up of an internal portion consisting of polygonal cells, has developed (coincidently with the change of the dentinal papilla into a club- or bell-shape, and the formation of the odontoblasts) a peripheral layer of cells in juxtaposition with the dentinal papilla, which cells undergo great elongation and enlargement, forming regular six-sided prismatic enamel cells. In the interior of the enamel organ, coincident with this formation of enamel cells, the polygonal cells are transformed into stellate cells, which compose a *stellate reticulum*, these stellate cells having elongated processes, which pass through a series of unchanged cells, known as the *stratum intermedium*, into the enamel cells. Before the enamel is fully formed, the external epithelium, the stellate reticulum, and the stratum intermedium atrophy and completely disappear. Before this disappearance, the epithelial cords of the enamel organs of the deciduous teeth give origin to the germs of the permanent teeth which have deciduous predecessors, and which are developed in the same manner as the germs of the deciduous teeth. Each *dental follicle* consists of the enamel organ and dentinal papilla enclosed by a sac wall—*dental sacculus*, the latter arising from the corium at the base of the dentinal papilla, in the form of processes which grow upward on the outside of both the dentinal papilla and enamel organ, so as to enclose them in a shut sac, known as the "dental sacculus."

The permanent teeth, having no deciduous predecessors, are developed directly from the epithelium and corium, in the same manner as the deciduous teeth.

The cementum of the tooth is developed from the fully formed dental sacculus, which consists of an outer and inner wall, both highly vascular, the inner wall containing osteoblasts which calcify into cementum in the same manner as ordinary bone, while the outer wall becomes the peridental membrane which invests the root. The close application of the inner wall of the dental sacculus to the surface of the enamel, and its partial or incomplete calcification, give origin to the membrane of Nasmyth.

The last molar follicle is completed during the thirteenth week, and the different papillæ, instead of remaining simple rounded masses of granular matter, assume the shape of the future teeth they are respectively destined to form. During this period the papillæ grow faster than the follicles, and, consequently, protrude from them. In the meantime the sides of the follicles are becoming more developed, "so as to form opercula, which correspond in some measure with the shape of the crowns of the future teeth." The incisor follicles have two, one anterior and one posterior, the first larger than the latter; the cuspidati follicles have three, one external and two internal; the molar follicles, as many as there are protuberances upon their grinding surface.

By the fourteenth week, the lips of the follicle have increased so much as to meet or apply themselves together in a "valvular manner," giving to the papillæ the appearance of having receded back into their follicles, so that they are almost completely hid by their opercula. The development of the germs and follicles of the teeth of the lower jaw is almost precisely similar to those of the upper, though rather more tardy in making their appearance.

At the last-mentioned period, "*the dental groove*" occupies a higher level than it did at first, and it is at this time that provision is made for the production of the ten anterior permanent teeth. It consists in the appearance of crescent-shaped depressions behind the inner opercula of the follicles; first, of the central incisors, then of the laterals, next of the cuspidati, and, lastly, of the first and second temporary molars. This occurs about the fourteenth or fifteenth week, and about the same time the edges or margins of the follicle approach each other, and close the mouths of the follicles, beginning with the central incisors, next with the lateral, the cuspidati, and ending with the second molars. Commencing from behind and proceeding forward, the lips and walls of the secondary follicles now begin to adhere; the follicles have become closed sacs. From the time the follicles of the temporary teeth close, they "become gradually moulded into their peculiar human shape. The molar pulps begin to be perforated by three canals, which, proceeding from the surface to the centre, gradually divide their primary base into three secondary bases, which become developed into the roots of the future teeth." The sacs in the meantime, "grow more rapidly than the pulps," leaving an intervening space, "in which is deposited a gelatinous granular substance, at first in small quantity, and adherent only to the proximal surfaces of the sacs, but ultimately, about the fifth month," becomes "closely and intimately attached to the whole interior of these organs, except for a small space of equal breadth, all around the base of the pulp, which space retains the original gray color of the inner membrane of the follicle, and, as the primary base of the pulp becomes perforated by the canals formerly mentioned, the granular matter sends processes into them, which, adhering to the sac, reserve the narrow space, described above, between themselves and the secondary base. These processes of granular matter do not meet across the canals, but disappear near their point of junction. The granular matter is closely applied, but does not adhere to the surface of the pulp," but is exactly moulded to all of its eminences and depressions.

At the fundus of the sac each branch of the dental artery sends off small branches to the outer membrane of the sac, and the "true" or inner membrane is supplied from arteries from the gums, after having inosculated with the twigs sent off by the dental artery, but none of these are sent to the granular substances. "The dental branch, after giving off these saccular twigs, divides into a number of contorted ramifications between the base of the pulp and the sac, from which smaller ramusculi are transmitted into the pulp itself. In the case of the molars, the main branches divide into three secondary branches, one for each of the secondary bases." From these the sacs and pulps are supplied with blood.

During these changes in the sacs of the temporary teeth, "the follicle of the first permanent molar closes, and granular matter is deposited in its sac." Below the sac of this tooth, or between it and the gum, there is a cavity of reserve "of delicate mucous membrane," formed by the union of the edges of the secondary groove, from which the materials for the formation of the second and third permanent molars are derived.

But, previous to this period, a "raised border and zone-like vascularity" has formed around the apices and eminences of the pulps of the temporary teeth, almost simultaneously with which the process of ossification commences. The inner surface of the granular matter is at the same time absorbed, and, ultimately, becomes so thin as to render the subjacent vascularity apparent. The absorption continues, and by the time the surface of the crown has become covered with a layer of bone, no remains of it are perceivable. As yet, little change has taken place in the cavities of reserve for the teeth of replacement, or those for the two posterior molars. The former, however, "have been gradually receding from the surface of the gum, so as to be posterior instead of inferior to the milk sacs. The two or four anterior, about the fifth month, begin to dilate at their distal extremities, across which a fold appears, which is the germ of the future pulp, lying in the direction of the cutting edge of the future tooth; and at the proximal or acute extremities of the cavities, two other folds, an anterior and a posterior, appear." These are analogous to the opercula of the follicles of the temporary teeth. The bulgings at the distal extremities of the cavities of reserve soon assume the appearance of dental pulps, and the mouths of the cavities are gradually closed.

"The cavities of reserve have now become tooth-sacs, and under this form they continue to recede from the surface of the gum, imbedding themselves in the sebaceous cellular tissue, which has all along constituted the external layer of the milk-sacs, and in which the larger saccular vessels ramify before arriving at the true mucous membrane of the sacs. This implantation of the permanent in the walls of the temporary tooth-sacs, gives the former the appearance of being produced by a *gemmiparous* process from the latter."

By the sixth month they have formed across the alveolar groove, and niches are now seen on the "posterior walls of the alveoli" for the sacs of the permanent teeth. Up to the eighth, and even to the ninth month, the sac of the first permanent molar is imbedded in the maxillary tuberosity. At or a little before birth the roots of the temporary incisors begin to be formed, and, "in the accomplishment of which," says Mr. Goodsir, "three contemporaneous actions are employed, viz., the lengthening of the pulp; the deposition of tooth-substance upon it; and the adhesion to the latter of that portion of the inner surface of the sac which is opposite to it." By the time the central incisors begin to appear through the gum, the jaw has lengthened sufficiently for the first permanent molar to assume its "proper position in the posterior part of the alveolar arch." During the advance of the temporary teeth, the sacs or follicles of the permanent continue to recede, and to "insinuate themselves between the sacs of the former."

About the seventh or eighth month after birth, the cavity of reserve behind the first permanent molar "begins to lengthen, to bulge out, and to curve backward and upward at its posterior extremity, under the form of a sac, into the mass of the maxillary tuberosity; a papilla soon appears in its fundus, a process of contraction separates it from the remainder of the cavity. This new follicle, which is that of the second permanent molar, now occupies the position in the maxillary tuberosity which the first permanent molar did before it." As the jaw lengthens, it leaves this position and drops downward and forward on a level with the other teeth. In the meantime the follicle of the third molar, or dens sapientiæ, is developing, and this, as the other molars had done, takes a position in the maxillary tuberosity, where it remains until the jaw lengthens sufficiently for it to take its place behind the second molar, which it does at from the seventeenth to the twentieth year.

The gelatinous granular substance described by Goodsir, situated between the sac and tooth-germ, investing the latter, at first loosely, but afterwards moulding itself accurately to it, is the enamel organ. It is said by Raschkow to form a "globular nucleus" between the follicle and dental germ at a very early period of the growth of the latter, presenting a parenchymatous appearance internally, but it gradually exhibits angular granulations, held together by "filaments of cellular tissue," resembling "a kind of actinenchyma, such as may be seen in plants." At first it has no connection with the germ of the tooth, and is surrounded by fluid resembling the liquor amnii, but it is gradually transformed into a membrane. When the pulp begins to ossify, it attaches itself to it and adheres with considerable tenacity. About this time a peculiar organ is seen on its inner surface, which the last-named author describes as "consisting of short, uniform fibres, placed perpendicularly to the cavity, and forming, as it were, a silky lining" to it, which, in a transverse section, may be "clearly seen, and can be accurately distinguished from the stellated parenchyma of the substance" which Raschkow designates the enamel-pulp. Each of these fibres he regards as an excretory duct or gland, whose peculiar function is to secrete the "enamel fibre corresponding to it." After the commencement of the calcification of the dental pulp, each one of these fibres, with its inner extremity placed on the now-forming subjacent dentine, begins to secrete the earthy salts of which this substance is chiefly composed. While this is going on, organic lymph, says the last-named writer, seems to be secreted from the parenchyma of the enamel membrane which penetrates between the individual fibres, rendering their whole substance soft, and this, by means of a sort of "chemico-organic process," afterwards combines with the earthy substance, forming the animal base of the enamel.

Teeth, Deviation in the Growth and Form of. There are no organs of the body which are subject to more remarkable deviations in their form and growth than the teeth. Albinus mentions a case where two teeth, one on the right and the other on the left side, were found "inclosed in the roots of the processes which extend from the maxillary bones to the eminences of the nose."

Mr. John Hunter mentions a case of a somewhat similar character.

Mr. G. Waite met with a case in which the crown of an upper cuspidatus was imbedded in the jaw, while the apex of the root protruded from it.

In the museums of the Colleges of Dental Surgery there are numbers of cuspid teeth, each having two well-developed roots.

In a collection in the Dental Department of the Univ. of Maryland there is a preparation in which are displayed two inverted supernumerary teeth, in the base of the maxillary bone, and several inverted teeth closely joined in the bifurcation to the roots of molars. Maury mentions a case in which the right central incisor pointed toward the wing of the nose. Fully developed teeth have also been found in the maxillary sinus. There is in the upper jaw of an adult skull in the Museum of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, between the central incisors in the substance of the bone, a supernumerary tooth, the crown of which points upward toward the crest of the nasal plates of the two bones. The whole tooth is about one inch in length, and the apex of the crown is nearly on a level with the floor of the nasal cavities.

Teeth sometimes deviate as much in form as in growth. Mr. Fox gives a drawing of a tooth shaped like a letter S, and there is a central incisor in the Museum of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, and also one in the Dental Department of the University of Maryland, which has its root bent up upon the labial surface of the crown; also, in the former college, two teeth in which the roots, while in the pulp state, were reflected upon the crowns, and in this state were ossified. The teeth were presented by the late Dr. John Harris, who extracted them from the right side of the upper jaw of a young man about twenty-five years of age.

The incisors and cuspidati sometimes, though very rarely, have two roots, the bicuspids three, and the molars four, five, and occasionally six.

Teeth, Differences in their Liability to Decay. See Caries of the Teeth.

Teeth, Diseases of. See Caries of the Teeth. Also, Erosion, Exostosis, Necrosis, Denudation of, &c.

Teeth, Displacement of, by a Deposit of Bone in their Sockets. *Hypertrophy of Cavities.* The teeth are sometimes forced from their sockets by a deposition of osseous matter in the alveolar cavities. This occurs more frequently with the incisors than with any of the other teeth, and it rarely happens that more than one is affected by it at the same time. Although the deposition generally commences at the bottom of the cavity, pushing the tooth from the socket, it sometimes takes place on one side, forcing the tooth against the opposite wall, which suffers a corresponding loss of substance. In this way, one and sometimes two or more teeth are forced asunder, and caused to take an improper position. Sometimes the central incisors are forced apart a quarter of an inch; at other times they are forced against each other, and caused to overlap.

The cause of this affection is supposed to be irritation of the peridental membrane, occasioned, most probably, in the majority of cases, by pressure against the tooth, and it is doubtless favored by some peculiar constitutional diathesis.

Teeth, Eruption of the. See Dentition.

Teeth, Exostosis of. See Exostosis of the Teeth.

Teeth, Extraction of. See Extraction of the Teeth.

Teeth, Eye. The cuspidati of the upper jaw.

Teeth, Filling of. See Filling Teeth.

Teeth, Formation of. See Teeth, Development of Pulps and Sacs of.

Teeth, Fractures of the. See Fractures of the Teeth.

Teeth, Irregularity of. See Irregularity of the Teeth.

Teeth, Malformation of. See Teeth, Deviation in the Growth and Form of.

Teeth, Milk. The temporary teeth.

Teeth, Molar. The last three teeth on each side, in each jaw.

Teeth, Morbid Effects of Diseased. The morbid phenomena resulting from the irritation of diseased teeth. See the various articles on the diseases of the teeth.

Teeth Moulds. Matrices in plaster of Paris, or metal, employed in moulding porcelain teeth. See Porcelain Teeth.

Teeth, Neck of the. Collum dentium.

Teeth, Necrosis of. See Necrosis of the Teeth.

Teeth, Osseous Union of. Examples of osseous union of two or more teeth, though rare, are nevertheless occasionally met with. In 1835, the author was consulted, while on a visit to Richmond, Va., by two gentlemen who furnished similar examples. The crowns of the central incisors of the upper jaw of one were perfectly united, the posterior surface presenting the appearance of one broad tooth, while the anterior had a vertical groove in the centre, indicating the crowns of two teeth. In the other case, the crowns of the right central and lateral incisors were united anteriorly, so as to exhibit the appearance of but one tooth, but when viewed from behind, a vertical groove was seen passing through the centre. There are, also, a number of examples of osseous union of the crowns of deciduous teeth in the Museums of the different Dental Colleges, besides a large number of a union of the roots. One of the latter consists in the union of the roots of two superior molars, by exostosis, and the other of the union of the three molars, also by exostosis. See Geminous Teeth. Connate Teeth. Concrescence of Teeth.

Teeth, Permanent. The adult teeth. The teeth of second dentition.

Teeth, Porcelain. See Porcelain Teeth.

Teeth, Premolar. The bicuspids, or, as they are called by some French writers, the small molars.

Teeth Set on Edge. *Agacement des Dents.* A peculiarly disagreeable sensation in the teeth resulting from the contact of acids. Teeth thus affected are sometimes so sensitive that the slightest touch is productive of pain, and they have, seemingly, a roughness on their cutting edges and grinding surfaces, which is not felt at any other time. Teeth which have suffered considerable loss of substance from mechanical abrasion are more subject to this affection than those which have a perfect coating of enamel. There is one thing connected with it which is not easy to explain. It is this: Persons who have lost all their natural teeth and wear artificial substitutes are sometimes troubled with it. Several examples of the kind have fallen under the observation of the author.

Teeth, Supernu′merary. Teeth exceeding the usual number, and not belonging properly to those of either dentition. They are rarely developed with the temporary teeth. When they do occur, it is almost always with the teeth of second dentition. They rarely resemble the teeth belonging to any of the classes. Their crowns are generally round, and of a conical shape, though examples are occasionally met with in which it is impossible to detect any difference between the supernumerary and the adjacent teeth. They are sometimes developed in one part of the alveolar border, and sometimes in another, but most frequently between or behind the central incisors of the upper jaw. Irregularity often results from their presence.

Teeth, Tartar of. See Salivary Calculus.

Teeth, Temporary. The teeth of first dentition; milk teeth; deciduous teeth.

Teeth, Temporary and Permanent, Differences Between. The temporary teeth differ from the permanent in many particulars. The former are smaller and of a less firm texture than the latter, "and their general characteristic forms and prominences," to use the language of Mr. Bell, "are much less strongly marked. The incisors and cuspidati of the lower jaw are of the same general form as the adult, though much smaller; the edges are more rounded, and they are not much more than half the length of the latter. The molars of the child, on the contrary, are considerably larger than the bicuspids which succeed them, and resemble, very nearly, the permanent molars.

"The roots of these teeth, the molars of the child, are similar in number to those of the adult molars; but they are flatter and thinner in proportion, more hollowed on their inner surfaces, and diverge from the neck at a more abrupt angle, forming a sort of arch."

Teeth, Temporary Shedding of. See Second Dentition.

Teeth, Third Set. See Dentition, Third.

Teeth, Transposi′tion of. It sometimes happens that a central incisor is situated between the lateral of the side to which it belongs and the cuspidatus, or that a right central is situated in the place of the left, and the left in the place of the right; or that a lateral incisor is situated between the cuspidatus and first bicuspid, and at other times a cuspidatus is found between the first and second bicuspids. This description of aberration in the position of the teeth is supposed by many to be the result of a transposition of the dental pulps.

Teeth, Villiform. See Villiform Teeth.

Teeth, Vitreous Substance of the. The enamel of the teeth.

Teeth′ing. Dentition.

Teething, Difficult. See Dentition, Morbid.

Teg′men. An integument.

Teg′umen. An integument.

Teg′ument. *Tegumen′tum.* From *tego*, to cover. A cover or covering; an integument. In *Anatomy*, by the term integuments, are comprehended the structures generally which cover and protect the animal body, as the cuticle, rete mucosum, skin and adipose membrane.

Tegument′ary. Pertaining to or consisting of teguments.

Tegumen′tum. Integuments.

Teines′mos. Tenesmus.

Te′la. From *texo*, to weave. Applied in *Anatomy* to the cellular membrane, from its resemblance to a web of cloth.

Tela Adipo′sa. The adipose tissue of animals.

Tela Aranea′rum. The spider's web, sometimes employed as a styptic.

Tela Cellulo′sa. The cellular tissue.

Tela Chloroi′dea. *Velum interpositum.* A membranous prolongation of the pia mater in the third ventricle.

Tela Muco′sa. The cellular tissue of organized bodies.

Telamo′nes. In *Surgery,* bandages; dressings for wounds.

Telangiec′tasis. From τελος, far, αγγειον, vessel, and εκτασις, dilatation. The dilatation of vessels, as in nævus maternus and aneurism, acquired, not congenital.

Telangio′sis. From πελος, end, and αγγειον, a blood-vessel. Disease of the capillaries.

Tel′lurated. Applied to a gas which holds tellurium in solution.

Tellu′ric Acid. The peroxide of tellurium.

Tellu′rium. A metal of a color between tin and silver, inclining to steel-gray. It is white, brilliant, brittle and easily fusible, with a specific gravity of 6.25. It is found in the mines of Transylvania, and is rare.

Tem′perament. *Temperamen′tum.* From *tempero,* to mix together. The constitution, as determined by the predominance of certain constituents of the body; constitutional peculiarity. Among the ancients it was supposed that the manifestations of the functions were *tempered,* or so determined by the predominance of any one of the four humors then recognized, namely,—*blood, lymph, bile* and *atrabilis,* or black bile, as to give rise to a *sanguine, phlegmatic* or *lymphatic, choleric* or *bilious,* and *atrabilious* or *melancholic* temperament. At present four temperaments are recognized as the basal temperaments, namely,—1. The *sanguine* or *sanguineous;* 2. The *bilious* or *choleric;* 3. The *phlegmatic* or *lymphatic;* and, 4. The *nervous* temperament.

The *Sanguineous* or *Sanguine Temperament* is characterized by a fair and ruddy complexion, yellow, red, or light auburn hair, a full muscular development, large, full veins, and active pulse, all indicating an abundant supply of blood.

The *Bilious Temperament* is characterized by a preponderance of bile, indicated by a dark or sallow complexion, black hair, and a slow or moderate circulation of the blood. The term *choleric* implies a certain combination of the bilious and sanguineous temperaments.

The *Lymphatic* or *Phlegmatic Temperament* is characterized, as it was thought by old physiologists, by a predominance of lymph or phlegm in the system, and persons possessing it have a fair but not ruddy complexion, light hair, and a general softness or laxity of the tissues.

The *Nervous Temperament* is characterized by the predominance of the nervous element, and by great activity or susceptibility of the great nervous centre, the brain. Persons possessing it are distinguished by their impressibility, susceptibility to intense feeling or intense excitement. A very small number of individuals can be regarded as possessing a purely sanguine, bilious, lymphatic, or nervous temperament, and the majority, therefore, exhibit the characteristics of two or more, all temperaments being in combination, the most frequent being the nervous and sanguine, the nervous and bilious, the lymphatic and sanguine, the lymphatic and bilious, bilious and sanguine, sanguine and nervous, and nervous and lymphatic. Some persons have also peculiarities pertaining to three of the temperaments—ternary combinations, although the binary are the most common.

Tem′perance. Habitual moderation in the indulgence of the natural appetites and passions.

Tem′perants. *Temperan′tia.* Sedatives.

Tem′perate. From *tempero,* to regulate. Moderate without excess.

Temperatu′ra. Temperature.

Tem′perature. *Temperatu′ra.* The degree of heat which exists in any given situation or body, as indicated by the thermometer.

Temper′ies. Temperament.

Tem′pering. An operation for rendering steel or iron more compact and hard, or soft and pliant, according to the purposes for which they are required. Surgical and dental instruments are required to be tempered in the most exact and best manner. If they are too hard or too soft, they will not answer the purpose for which they are designed. A certain amount of elasticity can be imparted to steel by the process of hammering, independent of the hardening method in water, but the highest degree of elasticity and toughness is obtained by suddenly chilling the metal from a highly heated state, which process also imparts the highest degree of hardness. The tempering process consists, however, in heating steel, thus hardened, to a proper point, and stopping the operation at the moment the desired temper is obtained, by suddenly chilling the metal in water. The following table from the *Am. System of Dentistry* shows the approximate temperatures corresponding to the various tints produced by heating the polished surface of a piece of steel after it has been heated to redness and chilled in water.

T'MPERAT'RE.	COLOR.	TEMPER.
430° to 450° F.	Very faint yellow to pale straw.	Lancets, razors, surgical instruments, enamel chisels.
470°	Full yellow.	Excavators, very small cold chisels.
490°	Brown.	Pluggers, scissors, pen-knives.
510°	Brown with purple spots.	Axes, plane-irons, saws, cold chisels, etc.
530°	Purple.	Table-knives, etc.
550°	Bright blue.	Watch-springs and swords.
560°	Full blue.	Fine saws, augers.
600°	Dark blue.	Hand and pit-saws.

Tem′ple. From *tempus*, time, because the hair first begins to turn gray here. In *Anatomy*, the lateral parts of the forehead covered by the temporal muscles.

Tem′pora. The temples.

Tem′poral. *Tempora′lis.* Belonging or relating to the temple.

Temporal Aponeuro′sis. A strong aponeurosis attached to the whole of the curved line of the temporal bone, and to the malar and zygomatic arch.

Temporal Ar′tery. *Arteria tempora′lis.* A branch of the external carotid which passes up on the temple.

Temporal Bone. *Os tem′poris.* A bone situated on the lateral and inferior part of the cranium, usually divided into three parts: 1. The *squamous;* 2. The *mastoid;* and 3. The *petrous portion.*

Temporal Fos′sa. An excavation on each side of the head in which the temporal muscle is situated.

Temporal Mus′cle. A muscle situated on the temple, arising from the semi-circular ridge, commencing at the external angular process of the os frontis, and extending along this and the parietal bones; also, from the surfaces below this ridge formed by the frontal and squamous portion of the temporal and sphenoid bones; likewise from the under surface of the temporal aponeurosis, and inserted, after converging and passing under the zygoma, into the coronoid process of the lower jaw, which surrounds it on every side by a dense, strong tendon. The office of this muscle is to draw the lower jaw upward, as in the cutting and rending of food.

Temporal Nerves. The nerves distributed to the temporal region, furnished by the inferior maxillary branch of the fifth pair. The name has also been given by Sömmering to the division of the seventh pair distributed to the temporal region.

Tempora′rii Dentes. The temporary or milk teeth.

Tem′porary Teeth. *Temporarii Dentes.* The teeth of first dentition. Deciduous Teeth.

Tem′poro-Fa′cial. *Temporo-facialis.* Belonging to the temple and the face.

Tem′poro-Facial Nerve. A branch of the facial nerve distributed to the face and temple.

Temporo-Maxil′lary. *Temporo-maxilla′ris.* That which belongs to the temporal bone and inferior maxillary bone as the *Temporo-Maxillar Articulation;* which see.

Temporo-Maxillary Articula′tion. The articulation of the lower jaw on each side to the glenoid cavity of the temporal bone. This cavity is situated at the base of the zygomatic process, is of an irregular oval shape, and divided into two portions, an anterior and a posterior. The anterior, which is the articular, is smooth, and in the living subject covered with cartilage, but the posterior does not enter into the formation of the joint. The two are separated by the fissure of Glasserius (*fissura Glasseri*), which gives passage to the chorda tympani nerve, the laxator tympani muscle, and the internal auditory vessels. The depth of this cavity is increased by the eminences which surround it. Its size is much greater than is necessary for the reception of the condyle of the lower jaw, but this disproportion only exists in man and ruminating animals. This cavity is placed nearly transversely; the outer extremity comes a little more forward than the internal. It is bounded on the inside by the spine of the sphenoid bone, posteriorly by the styloid and vaginal processes, and anteriorly by the *eminentia articularis*, situated immediately at the root of the zygomatic process, which contributes, in mastication, to modify the motions of the jaw.

For a description of the condyles of the lower jaw, see MAXILLA INFERIOR. They, however, as well as the glenoid cavities, are covered with a smooth layer of cartilage.

There is interposed between the condyle and the cavity an *interarticular cartilage*, sometimes perforated in the centre, and so moulded as to fit the articular surfaces. Except where it adheres to the external lateral ligament, and gives attachment to a few fibres of the external pterygoid muscle, the circumference of this cartilage is free, a circumstance which greatly facilitates the movements of the joint.

The union of this articulation is maintained, 1. By the *external lateral ligament*, which has a broad attachment to the tubercle situated at the junction of the roots of the zygomatic process, extending from thence to the neck of the condyle, covering the whole of the outside of the articulation. Externally it comes in contact with the skin, and internally with the interarticular cartilage and synovial capsules.

2. By the *internal lateral* or *sphenomaxillary ligament*, extending from the spinous process of the sphenoid bone to the spine on the inside of the orifice of the inferior dental canal, forming an aponeurotic band which protects the dental vessels and nerves from the pressure of the internal pterygoid muscle. This ligament cannot be regarded as contributing to the strength of the articulation.

3. By the *stylo-maxillary ligament*, which extends from the styloid process of the temporal bone to the inferior angle of the lower jaw, and to give attachment to the stylo-glossus muscle.

Belonging to this articulation are two synovial capsules, one on each side of the interarticular cartilage, which sometimes, by an opening in the cartilage, communicate with each other.

Temporo-Maxillary Nerves. The divisions of the facial nerve distributed to the temporal maxillary regions.

Temporo-Oric′ulaire. *Temporo-oricula′ris.* A name given by Chaussier to the superior auris muscle. Dumas calls it *Temporo-Conchinien.*

Tem′ulent. *Temulen′tus.* Intoxicated.

Temulen′tia. *Tem′ulence.* Drunkenness.

Tena′cious. From *tenax*, tough. Possessing the quality of toughness, or resistance to fracture or dissolution.

Tenac′ity. *Tenacitas;* from *teneo*, to hold. That property of bodies which prevents them from parting without considerable force. Cohesiveness.

Tenac′ula. In *Surgery*, bone-nippers; which see.

Tenac′ulum. From *teneo*, to hold. A firm sharp-pointed hook, attached to a handle, used to seize and draw out the mouths of wounded arteries.

Tenaculum, Assali′ni's. A pair of small forceps, invented by Assalini, furnished with fine bifurcated sharp points, received into each other when closed, and held together by a spring between the handles. It is used for seizing and holding small arteries while a ligature is being applied.

Ten′dency. The inclination towards a given state or condition.

Ten′derness. Abnormal sensitiveness to touch. Soreness.

Ten′dinous. A tendon. Pertaining to tendons, or like tendons.

Ten′do. A tendon.

Tendo Achil′lis. The strong tendon of the heel, formed by the junction of the gastrocnemius and soleus muscles.

Ten′don. *Tendo*, from τεινω, to stretch. A white fibrous chord, serving for the attachment of a muscle or muscles to bones. The tendons, with few exceptions, are composed of bundles of white fibrous connective tissue bound together by fasciculi from the deep fascia, which form their sheaths.

Ten′dons, Twitch′ing of the. Subsultus tendinum.

Teneoto′mia. Tenotomy,

Tenes′mus. From τεινω, to stretch. Frequent desire to go to stool without a discharge, accompanied by straining and pain.

Ten′nantite. A mineral compound of arsenical sulphuret of copper and iron, so named in honor of the late Mr. Tennant, the discoverer.

Ten′nysin. An alkaloid in brain-tissue.

Ten′on. From *teneo*, to hold. A term applied in *Dental Prosthesis* to what is commonly called the *pivot* in the crown of an artificial tooth, which is received into a hole corresponding in size to the one in the root of a natural tooth, and by means of which the two are held together.

Tenont′agra. From τενων, tendon, and αγρα, a seizure. Gouty or rheumatic pains in the tendons.

Tenot′omy. *Tenot′omia*, *Teneotomia;* from τενων, tendon, and τομη, incision. The operation of dividing a tendon, as in club foot.

Ten′sion. *Ten′sio;* from *tendere*, to stretch. The state of a part when extended or stretched.

Ten′sive. *Tendo*, to stretch. Tending to stretch or make tense; a feeling of tension.

Ten′sor. A term applied to muscles, the office of which is to extend the parts to which they are attached.

Tensor Pal′ati. The circumflexus palati muscle.

Tensor Tar′si. A small muscle situated at the inner commissure of the eyelids.

Tensor Tym′pani. A muscle of the internal ear.

Tensor Vagi′næ Fem′oris. The fascia lata muscle, situated on the outside of the thigh.

Tensu′ra. Tension.

Tent. In *Surgery*, a small roll of lint, or piece of sponge, used for dilating wounds, sinuses, &c., to prevent them from closing before they are filled up at the bottom; also introduced into fistulous passages to prevent adhesion.

Tentac′ulum. A feeler. A mobile appendage, belonging to many invertebratæ, and serving as an organ of touch, or as the means of attachment.

Tento′rium. The process of the dura mater which separates the cerebrum from the cerebellum.

Ten′uate. To make thin.

Tenu′ity. *Tenuitas.* Thinness; also, smallness of diameter.

Tep′id. From *tepidus*, lukewarm. Slightly warm. About blood-heat.

Tepida′rium. *Tepidus*, lukewarm. A warm or tepid bath.

Ter-. Thrice. A prefix to names of salts, denoting that three atoms of acid are combined with one of base.

Ter′binum. A metal discovered by M. Mosander.

Terchlo′ride of For′myle. Chloroform.

Terchloride of Gold. $AuCl_3$. Prepared by dissolving gold in *aqua regia*, hastening the solution by gentle heat and evaporating the solution to dryness, the result being ruby-red, prismatic crystals of the terchloride of gold. It is escharotic and disinfectant. The ethereal solution is employed, in *Dental Practice*, to obtund the sensibility of dentine.

Terebene. A colorless liquid obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on turpentine. It is analogous to turpentine in its physiological properties, but is less irritating. Dose, ♏v to xx.

Terebin′thina. From τερεβινϑος, the turpentine tree. A resinous substance of the consistence of honey, which flows from pine and fir trees. Turpentine.

Terebinthina America′na. An oleo-resin from the *Pinus palustris*, and *Pinus tæda.*

Terebinthina Canaden′sis. Canada balsam.

Terebinthina Commu′nis. Common turpentine.

Terebinthina Vene′ta. Venice turpentine.

Terebin′thinæ O′leum. Oil of turpentine.

Ter′ebra. Terebel′la. A trepan.

Te′res. Round; cylindrical; applied to muscles and ligaments, from their shape.

Teres Ligamen′tum. The round ligament attached to the head of the os femoris, and to the bottom of the cotyloid cavity of the os innominatum.

Teres Ma′jor. A muscle situated along the inferior and posterior part of the shoulder.

Teres Minor. A thin, fleshy muscle, situated at the posterior and inferior part of the shoulder, and partially covered by the back part of the deltoides.

Ter′gal. From *tergum*, the back. Belonging to the back.

Tergem′inus. A term applied in *Botany* to a leaf-stalk which has two leaflets at the end of each branch, and two at the division of the fork.

Ter′gum. The back. In *Entomology*, the upper surface of the abdomen.

Termina′lis. Terminal; forming the end or extremity.

Terminol′ogy. *Terminolog′ia;* from τερμων, a term, and λογος, a discourse. A treatise on terms. A catalogue or list of the more important and usual terms in a language, science, or art, with their definitions. A nomenclature.

Ter′nary. *Terna′rius.* Consisting of threes; pertaining to the number three. Applied by Dalton to any chemical compound formed by the union of three atoms.

Ter′ra. Earth.

Terra Absor′bens. An absorbent earth.

Terre-Verte. French name for a species of olive-green earth, used by painters, and said to be a hydrated silicate of oxide of iron and potash, with a little magnesia and alumina.

Ter′tian Ague. Tertian fever. An intermittent, whose paroxysms return every forty-eight hours, or every third day.

Tertian Fever. Tertian ague; which see.

Ter′tiary. From *tertius*, third. Third in order.

Tertiary Syphilis. The reappearance of lesions after the subsidence of the secondary symptoms of syphilis.

Tes′sera. A square; cuboid; sometimes applied in *Anatomy* to the *os cuboides*, a bone of the tarsus.

Test. In *Chemistry*, a substance employed to discover an unknown constituent of a compound, by causing it to exhibit some known property; a reagent. In *Metallurgy*, a cupel or vessel in which metals are melted for trial and refinement; refining gold or silver by means of lead, in a test, by the vitrification, scorification, &c., of all foreign matter.

Test, Lung. Docimasia pulmonum; which see.

Test Paper, or *Lit′mus Paper.* Paper stained with litmus, or any reagent. It is used as a test of the presence of free acids or alkalies.

Tes′ta. The shell of a molluscous animal. Also, the smooth and scaly covering which invests the exterior of seeds.

Testa Ovi. Shell of egg.

Testa′ceans. *Testaceæ;* from *testa*, a shell. Animals provided with a calcareous shell.

Testa′ceous. From *testa*, a shell. A powder made of burnt shells. Also, of the nature of or having a shell.

Testæ Prepara′tæ. Prepared oyster shells. Free oyster shells from extraneous matter, wash with boiling water, reduce to powder, then put into a vessel nearly filled with water; stir briskly, and after waiting a few minutes, pour the turbid liquid into another vessel; repeat the process with the powdered shells in the first vessel; again pour off the turbid liquor, and after the powder has subsided, pour off the water and dry it. This is given as an antacid in diarrhœa.

Tes′tes. *Tes′tis.* The testicles.

Testes Cer′ebri. The inferior tubercles of the tubercula quadrigemina.

Tes′ticle. From *testis*, a witness, because the testes are evidences of virility. The testicles are two oval, glandular organs, situated within the scrotum, covered by the *tunica albuginea.*

Testicle, Swelled. Orchitis; which see.

Testic′ular Cord. See Spermatic Cord.

Test′ing. In *Metallurgy*, the operation of refining gold and silver by means of lead upon a vessel called a *test* or cupel.

Testis Femin′eus, or *Testis Mulie′bris.* The ovary.

Testu′do. The turtle. Also, an encysted tumor of the scalp.

Testudo Cer′ebri. The fornix.

Tetan′ic. Relating to tetanus. Also, a medicine which increases the irritability of the muscular fibre, as *Nux vomica*, *Strychnia*, &c., and, when taken in large doses, produces convulsions.

Tetan′ica. See Tetanic.

Tet′anine. Strychnine.

Tetanoid. Resembling tetanus.

Tet′anus. From τεινω, to stretch. Spasms accompanied by rigidity. A disease characterized by general and permanent spasmodic rigidity of the muscles. There are four varieties: 1. *Trismus*, the lock-jaw. 2. *Opisthotonos*, in which the body is drawn back. 3. *Emprosthotonos*, in which it is drawn forward, and 4, *Pleurosthotonos*, where it is drawn to one side.

Tetanus Maxil′læ Inferio′ris. Trismus, or lock-jaw.

Tetanus Tris′mus. See Tetanus.

Tetartæ′us. A quartan ague.

Tetartophy′ia. From τεταρτος, the fourth, and φυω, to arise. A name given by Sauvages to quartan intermittent fever.

Tet′ra. A prefix denoting the number four.

Tetrachlor′ide of Carbon. *Bichloride of Carbon. Chlorocarbon.* Discovered by Regnault in 1839, but did not come into general use until 1865, when it was suggested as an anæsthetic by Prof. J. Y. Simpson. To prepare it, dry chlorine is first passed through a bottle containing sulphuret of carbon, and then through a porcelain tube filled with pieces of porcelain, and kept at a bright red heat. The vapors are condensed, in the form of a yellowish-red liquid, from which the chloride of sulphur is removed by an excess of lye of potash, or milk of lime. Tetrachloride of carbon is a transparent, colorless liquid of the sp. gr. 1.599, boiling at 172° F. with a vapor density of 5.33, and an agreeable aromatic flavor. Its effects are said to be nearer those of chloroform than any other similar agent, but it requires a longer time to produce the same degree of anæsthesia, and its depressing influence on the heart is far greater; hence its employment is more dangerous. Injected subcutaneously, in the dose of 10 to 20 drops, it relieves pains in the chest and abdomen, without subsequent nausea.

Tetradrach′mon. From *τετρα*, four, and *δραχμη*, a drachm. A weight of four drachms or half an ounce.

Tetrag′onus. Quadrangular; four-cornered. In *Anatomy*, the platysma myoides.

Tetrahe′dron. A solid figure bounded by four equilateral and equal triangles.

Tetraphar′macum. An ointment composed of wax, resin, lard, and pitch.

Tet′ter. Herpes; which see.

Tetter, Crusted. Impetigo.

Tetter, Milky. Porrigo larvalis.

Tetter, Scaly. Psoriasis.

Tex′ture. *Textu′ra;* from *texere*, to weave. The arrangement of the several parts of any body with each other. In *Anatomy*, the arrangement of the tissues of an organ. The textures of the body, according to Wilson, are:

1. Corpuscular tissue, found in the blood, lymph, and chyle.
2. Epidermoid tissue; example, epithelium, cuticle, hair, nails.
3. Pigmentary tissue, found in the choroid coat of the eye, lung, &c.
4. Adipose tissue, as fat.
5. Cellular tissue.
6. Fibrous tissue.
7. Elastic tissue, ligamenta flava, middle coat of the arteries.
8. Cartilaginous tissue, including fibrocartilage.
9. Osseous tissue.
10. Muscular tissue.
11. Nervous tissue.
12. Vascular tissue, arteries, veins, and lymphatics.
13. Serous tissue, including synovial.
14. Mucous tissue.
15. Dermoid tissue.
16. Glandular tissue.
17. Refracting tissue, lens of the eye, cornea.
18. Petrous tissue, enamel of the teeth.

Tex′tus. A tissue.

Th. Symbol for Thorium.

Thal′ami Nervo′rum Optico′rum. Two oblong bodies, having a thin coating of white substance on their surface, situated between the corpora striata, divided by a fissure, which constitutes the third ventricle of the brain. They form the principal origin of the optic nerve, a circumstance which gave rise to their name.

Thal′amus. A room or chamber. In *Anatomy*, the part of the brain from which the optic nerve derives one of its branches. In *Botany*, the part on which the ovary is situated; the receptacle of the fruit.

Thal′lin. *Thalline.* Formula: $C_{10}H_{14}O$. A synthetic chemical product in the form of large, colorless, bitter crystals. It is a powerful antipyretic. Dose, gr. iij. On account of its toxic properties, it is rarely employed.

Thanato′des. θανατος, death. Deadly; causing death.

Than′atoid. Resembling death; thanatoid.

Than′atos. Death.

The′a. The dried leaves of the tea-shrub. Also, a genus of plants of the order *Ternstromiaceæ;* but whether it contains more than one species, is a question which botanists have not, as yet, been able to decide. Linnæus, who established the genus, enumerates two species, the *Thea Bohea*, and the *Thea Viridis*, the black tea, and the green. Other species, as the *Thea Oleosa*, *Thea Cantoniensis*, and *Thea Cochinchinensis*, have been recognized, but it is believed by others that all of these are only varieties of one species, the *Thea Sinensis*, and any one of them will afford the black or green tea; the difference being solely attributable to the mode of preparation.

Thebai′na. An alkaloid in opium.

Thebe′sii Foram′ina. *Orifices of Thebesius.* Small orifices on the right auricle of the heart.

The′ca. θηκη. A case or sheath; fibrous membrane. See Sheath.

Theca Vertebra′lis. A prolongation of dura mater lining the canal of the vertebral column, and investing the spinal cord as far down as the third lumbar vertebra. It sends off a tubular process to each of the spinal nerves.

Theci′tis. *Theca*, a sheath. Inflammation of the sheath of a tendon.

The′in. *Thei′na.* The peculiar principle on which the properties of tea depend. It is identical with *Caffein.*

Thela′sis. Lactation.

The′le. The nipple; a papilla.

Theli′tis. From *ϑηλη*, the nipple, and *itis*, a terminal signifying inflammation. Inflammation of the nipples.

The′lium. From *θηλη*, a papilla. A papilla. Also, a layer of cells.

The′nal. θεναρ. Towards the palm of the hand.

The′nar. From *ϑενω*, to strike. The palm of the hand and sole of the foot. Also a muscle extending the thumb.

The′nar Em′inence. The projection on the superior and outer part of the hand.

Then′ardite. Anhydrous sulphate of soda.

Theobro′mine. A neutral crystalline principle analogous to *Thein* and *Caffein*, obtained from the cacao.

Theoret′ical. *Theoret′icus;* from ϑεωρεω, to contemplate. Pertaining to theory; depending on theory; not practical; speculative.

The′ory. *Theo′ria;* from ϑεωρεω, to contemplate. The speculative part of a science; inferences drawn from facts; an exposition of the principles of a science. Also, science distinguished from art, as the *theory* and practice of dental surgery, or general medicine. It differs from hypothesis in being founded on inferences drawn from established facts, while a *hypothesis* attempts to explain certain phenomena, by assuming propositions altogether speculative.

Theory of Medicine. A philosophical exposition of the phenomena of health and disease, embracing physiology, pathology, hygiene, and therapeutics.

Therapei′a. Therapeutics; the healing art.

Therapeu′tics. *Therapeu′tice;* from ϑεραπευω, to cure. That branch of medical science which considers the application of the remedies employed as a means of cure.

Ther′apy. See THERAPEUTICS.

Theriocatar′rhus. Θερος, summer, and *catarrhus*, a catarrh. Summer catarrh, or hay fever; hay asthma.

Therio′ma. *The′rion.* A malignant ulcer.

Ther′mæ. Θερμα. Heat; warm baths or springs.

Thermæsthe′sia. The sensation of heat or the temperature of bodies.

Ther′mal. Warm.

Ther′me. *Thermic.* Heat, especially feverish heat.

Ther′mo. A Greek word denoting relation to heat.

Thermo-Cautery. See CAUTERY.

Thermo-Chemistry. The branch of chemistry comprising the mutual relations of heat and atomic changes.

Thermo-Electric′ity. Electricity produced by heat. It is effected by heating the junction of two metals of different conducting powers, which have been soldered together. This at once sets in motion a current of electricity, which passes along the wires.

Thermogen′esis. The production of heat.

Thermom′eter. *Thermome′trum;* from ϑερμη, heat, and μετρον, a measure. An instrument for measuring the temperature of bodies, or the degrees of heat. The following are in use: Fahrenheit's Thermometer, the scale of which, between the freezing and boiling-points of water under a medium pressure of the atmosphere, is divided into one hundred and eighty parts or degrees, the freezing-point being marked 32°, and the boiling-point 212°. This scale is the one most used in this country and in England.

The Centigrade Thermometer has a scale in which there are just one hundred degrees between the freezing and boiling points of water, the former being marked 0°, or zero, and the latter 100°. This scale is used in France and other parts of the continent.

Reaumur's Thermometer has a scale on which the freezing-point is marked 0°, and the boiling-point 80°. In this, and also in the Centigrade, the degrees are continued of the same size below and above these points, those below being reckoned the negative. The scale of Centigrade is reduced to that of Fahrenheit by multiplying by nine and dividing by five; that of Reaumur to Fahrenheit by dividing by four instead of five; or that of Fahrenheit to either of these by reversing this process.

Thermometer, Differential. An instrument for measuring very small differences of temperature.

Ther′moscope. A modification of the air thermometer, which exhibits to the eye the changes of heat.

Ther′mostat. From ϑερμος, warm, and στατος, standing. A self-acting apparatus for regulating temperature by the unequal expansion of different metals.

The′sis. A position or proposition; a dissertation on any subject. In *Medical* and *Dental Colleges*, an essay composed by a student who is a candidate for graduation.

Thibaudia Que′reme. An aromatic tincture is made from the flowers of this species, which is used in Peru as a cure for toothache.

Thigh. *Femur.* That part of the lower limb situated between the pelvis and leg.

Thigh-bone. Os femoris.

Thionur′ic Acid. A bibasic crystallizable acid, a product of the decomposition of thionurate of lead with sulphuric acid.

Thirst. In *Physiology*, the sensation of a desire to drink, or to introduce liquids into the stomach.

Thirst, Excessive. A constant desire to drink, with a sense of dryness of the mouth and fauces. It is often a symptom of disease.

Thirst, Morbid. Excessive thirst.

Thirst′y. Having a painful sensation in the fauces for want of water.

Thla′sis. *Thlas′ma.* A contusion.

Thlaspi Campes′tre. Mithridate mustard. The seeds of this as well as the preceding species are similar in their properties to mustard.

Thoracente′sis. From ϑωραξ, the thorax, and κεντησις, perforation. Tapping the thorax.

Thorac′ic. *Thorac′icus.* Belonging to the thorax.

Thoracic Aor′ta. That portion of the aorta between the heart and diaphragm.

Thoracic Ar′tery, Infe′rior. The external mammary artery.

Thoracic Duct. *Ductus thorac′icus.* The trunk or duct of the absorbents, in which the lymphatics of the lower extremities, left side of the head, neck, and thorax terminate. It commences at the receptaculum chyli, is about the size of a goose-quill, passes up upon the dorsal vertebræ, between the aorta and vena azygos, sometimes dividing into two branches which afterwards unite and sometimes give off a number of branches that assume a plexiform arrangement, passes up through the diaphragm, and to the union of the left subclavian and jugular veins, into which it empties its contents.

Thoracic Re′gions. The different regions of the chest.

Thoracofa′cial. Name given by Chaussier to the Platysma myoides muscle.

Thoracothente′sis. From *thorax*, and κεντησις, a pricking. Piercing of the thorax.

Thoracys′tis. Encysted dropsy of the thorax.

Tho′rax. From ϑωραξ, a breastplate. The chest, or that portion of the body situated between the neck and abdomen. It is one of the splanchnic cavities, and contains the pleura, lungs, heart, œsophagus, thoracic duct, thymus gland, arch of the aorta, part of the vena cava, the vena azygos, the eighth pair of nerves, and part of the intercostal nerve. It is bounded anteriorly by the sternum, posteriorly by the vertebræ, laterally by the ribs and scapula, above by the clavicle, and below by the diaphragm.

Tho′ria. *Thori′na.* Oxide of thorium; an earthy substance discovered by Berzelius in *Thorite.*

Tho′rite. A massive and compact mineral found in Norway. It has a blackish color and the appearance of vitreous lava. It contains 58 per cent. of *Thoria.*

Tho′rium. *Thori′num.* The metallic base of Thoria. It is in the form of a gray powder.

Thread′worm. The *Oxyurus*, or *Ascaris Vermicularis.* A species of small worm about half an inch in length. It is usually found in the rectum, and causes an intolerable itching. Injections containing oil of turpentine prove serviceable.

Threp′sis. Θρεψις. Nutrition; assimilation.

Thrid′ace. Θριδαξ, the lettuce. A substance obtained from lettuce supposed to be identical with Lactucarium.

Thrix. A hair.

Throat. The anterior part of the neck; also the pharynx.

Throb. To beat, as the heart or pulse, with more than ordinary force and rapidity.

Throb′bing. Beating; pulsating, as of the heart or of an artery; palpitating.

Throe. Anguish; agony; extreme pain; applied particularly to the pain of parturition.

Throm′boid. From *thrombus*, a clot. Relating to or having the appearance or nature of a thrombus.

Thrombo′sis. The formation or progress of a thrombus; which see.

Throm′bus. From ϑρομβοω, to clot. A small tumor formed by an effusion of blood into the cellular substance in the vicinity of a vein which has been opened. A blood clot that forms in the vessels while the blood is actively circulating. The clot which closes the divided end of an artery; also, the clots which form after the ligation of an artery, are called "thrombi."

Throt′tle. The trachea.

Thrush. Aphthæ; which see.

Thryp′sis. Comminution.

Thu′lite. A mineral found in Norway, of a peach-blossom color, consisting of silica, alumina, and lime, with a small portion of soda, potash, and the oxide of iron and manganese.

Thumb. The first, or greatest, of the fingers.

Thumb-Sucking. A pernicious habit indulged in by some children, which causes certain forms of irregularity of the teeth and malformation of the jaws. The upper front teeth are pressed forward, and the lower teeth backward carrying with them the alveolus, and thus deforming the arch. It lengthens the upper and shortens the lower jaw.

Thyme. The common name of *Thymus.*

Thy'mic Acid. See THYMOL.

Thymio'sis. Frambœsia.

Thymi'tes. Wine impregnated with thyme.

Thymi'tis. Inflammation of the thymus gland.

Thym'ium. A small wart upon the skin, resembling thyme buds.

Thy'mol. *Thymic acid.* Is obtained by treating the oil of thyme with an aqueous solution of potassa and soda, which separate it from a principle called *thymene,* with which it is mixed in the oil, and is not affected by the alkalies. The thymate thus formed is decomposed by an acid, and the liberated *thymol* is purified by repeated washings and finally by distillation. In a concentrated state it has an acrid and caustic taste, but when very much diluted the taste is that of thyme. It is only slightly soluble in water, but very soluble in alcohol and ether. Like creasote it has the property of combining with animal tissues, thus preventing putrefaction, and is said to have the important properties of carbolic acid without a disagreeable smell, as that it is also efficient as an antiseptic. In *Dental Practice,* it is employed in diseases of the dental pulp. Combined with glycerine, the preparation being known as "Glycerole of Thymol," it is useful in cases of putrid pulps, acting as an antiseptic, also in chronic inflammation and abscess.

Thy'mos. Θυμος. The soul; life; anger. Also, thyme. In *Anatomy,* the name of a gland.

Thy'mus. A genus of plants of the order *Labiatæ.*

Thymus Citra'tus. *Thymus serpyllum.* Wild thyme; mother of thyme.

Thymus Gland. A conglomerate gland in the fœtus, composed of lobules and a central cavity, situated in a duplicature of the mediastinum under the upper part of the sternum.

Thymus Vulga'ris. Common thyme. This is said to be stomachic, tonic, and emmenagogue.

Thyremphrax'is. *Thyroce'le.* Swelling of the thyroid gland. Bronchocele.

Thy'reoid. Thyroid.

Thyreon'cus. Swelling or hernia-like protrusion of the mucous membrane of the larynx.

Thyro-, Thyreo-. A prefix, from ϑυρεος, a shield, denoting a connection with the thyroid, or shield-like cartilage of the larynx.

Thyro-Aryt'enoid. Relating to the thyroid and arytenoid cartilages.

Thyro-Arytenoid Lig'aments. The inferior ligaments of the larynx. The vocal chords.

Thyro-Arytenoid Mus'cle. *Thyro-arytænoide'us.* A thin muscle situated about the glottis. It arises from the lower part of the posterior surface of the thyroid cartilage, and is inserted into the outer part of the base of the arytenoid cartilage. Its use is to draw the arytenoid cartilage forward nearer to the thyroid, and as it does this, it relaxes the ligaments of the larynx.

Thyro-Epiglot'tic. *Thyro-epiglottideus.* A name given by Sabatier to the outer portion of the thyro-arytenoid muscle.

Thyro-Hyoide'us. *Thyro-hyoid.* A muscle arising from the thyroid cartilage, and inserted into the inferior border of the cornu of the os hyoides.

Thyro-Pharynge'us. The constrictor pharyngis inferior.

Thyro-Pharyngo-Staphyli'nus. The palatopharyngeus.

Thyro-Staphyli'nus. The palato-pharyngeus muscle.

Thyroce'le. Bronchocele.

Thy'roid. *Thy'reoid.* *Thyroi'des;* from ϑυρεος, a shield, and ειδος, resemblance. Resembling a shield.

Thyroid Car'tilage. *Cartila'go scutifor'mis.* The largest cartilage of the larynx. It is composed of two lateral alæ, which unite in front and form a projection called the *pomum Adami.* Each of these alæ, posteriorly, terminates above in the *superior cornu,* and below in the *inferior cornu.* An oblong ridge is observed on the side of each ala which gives attachment to the sterno-hyoid muscle, and origin to the thyro-hyoid and constrictor muscles. On the inner side, near the union of the alæ, the epiglottis, the chordæ vocales, the thyro-arytenoid, and the thyro-epiglottidean muscles are attached. This cartilage constitutes the anterior, superior, and largest part of the larynx.

Thyroid Gland. *Glan′dula thyroi′des.* A glandiform body consisting of two lobes, situated one on each side of the trachea, upon the cricoid cartilage and horns of the thyroid cartilage. Its functions are unknown.

Thyroid′eal. *Thyroi′deus.* Relating to the thyroid gland or cartilage.

Thyroideal Arteries. Two arteries, distinguished by the names of *superior* and *inferior.* The superior arises from the external carotid artery, and the inferior from the subclavian, and both, after giving off several branches, are distributed to the thyroid gland.

Thyroideal Veins. These veins are distinguished into, 1. A *superior* and several *middle* thyroideal veins, which open into the internal jugular vein; 2. Two *inferior*, a right and left, and sometimes more. The right opens into the right vena innominata, and the left into the left vena innominata.

Thyrophrax′ia. Bronchocele.

Ti. The symbol of Titanium.

Tib′ia. The large bone of the leg.

Tib′iad. Towards the tibial aspect.

Tib′ial. *Tibia′lis.* Pertaining to the tibia.

Tibial Aponeuro′sis. A continuation of the femoral aponeurosis over the leg.

Tibial Arteries. *Arteriæ tibiales.* The two principal branches of the popliteal artery. They are called the *anterior* and *posterior tibial arteries.*

Tibial Aspect. Name given by Barclay to the aspect towards the side on which the tibia is situated.

Tibial Nerves. Two nerves, an *anterior* and a *posterior.* The *anterior* commences at the bifurcation of the peroneal and descends with the tibial artery. The *posterior* is a continuation of the popliteal nerve, and passes down the posterior part of the leg to the back part of the inner ankle.

Tibial Veins. Two veins, an *anterior* and *posterior*, which have the same arrangement as the tibial arteries.

Tibia′lis. Tibial.

Tibialis Anti′cus. A muscle situated on the anterior part of the leg.

Tibialis Grac′ilis. The plantar muscle.

Tibialis Posti′cus. A muscle situated at the posterior part of the leg.

Tibio-Calca′nien. Name given by Chaussier to the soleus muscle.

Tibio-Tar′sal. Relating to the tibia and tarsus.

Tibio-Tarsal Articula′tion. The articulation of the foot with the leg.

Tic. In *Pathology*, the contraction of certain muscles, especially of some of those of the face, designated by some French authors *Tic convulsif*, in order to distinguish it from *Tic douloureux*, or neuralgia faciei. It appears to be a sort of local chorea.

Tic Douloureux. A French term signifying a painful spasm, usually applied to neuralgia of the face, the infra-orbitary branches of the fifth pair being the nerves usually affected.

Tick′ling. A peculiar sensation, resulting from excitation of the cutaneous nerves.

Tig′lia. *Tiglii grana.* The seeds of *Croton tiglium.*

Tig′lii Oleum. Croton oil.

Til′mos. From τιλλω, to pull. Evulsion; a pulling; teasing.

Til′mus. Picking of the bed-clothes.

Tim′idus. The rectus inferior oculi muscle.

Tin. *Stan′num.* Symbol, Sn. Atomic weight, 118. A whitish, brilliant metal, of an intermediate hardness between zinc and lead. It is very malleable and is readily beat into thin leaves or foil, in which state it is used for filling teeth, and is, perhaps, for this purpose, the best substitute for gold that has ever been employed. Its conductive property is not so great as that of gold. In certain conditions of the oral secretions, however, tin is rapidly acted upon, and on this account is less reliable as a filling. It enters largely into the most of the amalgams in common use as fillings. It possesses less tenacity and ductility than most of the other malleable metals. It is also used by dentists, both for dies and counter-dies, for which, in most cases, it answers an excellent purpose. It is extensively employed in the arts, and its filings are sometimes used as a mechanical vermifuge. The chloride or butter of tin is a violent cathartic.

Tin Foil. *Stannum folia′tum.* This was very generally used until about 1820, for filling teeth, and even at the present day is employed for this purpose by many dentists. See FILLING TEETH, in Harris's *Prin. and Pract. of Dentistry.*

Tin, Muriate of. Chloride of tin. Butter of tin.

Tin, Sul′phuret of, See Aurum Musivum.

Tinag′mus. Swinging; shaking.

Tinas′mus. Tenesmus.

Tin′cæ Os. The mouth of the uterus is so called from its resemblance to the mouth of the tench fish.

Tinc′al. The commercial name of crude borax; impure biborate of soda, consisting of crystals of a yellowish color and unctuous feel.

Tincto′rial. That which dyes; applied to matter used in dyeing; pertaining to colors or dyes.

Tinctu′ra. From *tingere*, *tinctum*, to dye. A tincture.

Tinctura Aconiti Rad′icis. Tincture of aconite root. Dose, ♏j to v, gradually increased. Combined with tincture of iodine, it is a useful application for periodontitis and the earlier stages of alveolar abscess, and alone for inflamed pulps, and to mitigate the pain following the extraction of teeth, neuralgia, &c. Combined with an equal quantity of chloroform it forms a useful local anæsthetic.

Tinctura Ammo′niæ Compos′ita. Ph. L. Compound tincture of ammonia.

Tinctura Ar′nicæ. Tincture of arnica. Applied to bruises with good effect. For internal use, dose, ♏ 8 to 30. See Arnica.

Tinctura Belladon′næ. U. S. Tincture of belladonna. Dose, ♏ 8 to 15.

Tinctura Benzo′ini Compos′ita. U. S. Compound tincture of benzoin. Dose, fʒss to fʒij.

Tinctu′ra Cam′phoræ. U. S. Tincture of camphor.

Tinctura Camphoræ Compos′ita. U. S. Camphorated tincture of opium. Paregoric elixir.

Tinctura Canthar′idis. U. S. Tincture of Spanish flies. Dose, ♏ 8 to 15.

Tinctura Cap′sici. U. S. Tincture of Cayenne pepper. Dose, ♏ 8 to 15, or more.

Tinctura Cat′echu. U. S. Tincture of catechu. Dose, fʒ½ to fʒij.

Tinctura Cincho′næ. U. S. Tincture of Peruvian bark. Dose, fʒj to fʒiij.

Tinctura Cinchonæ Compos′ita. U. S. Compound tincture of Peruvian bark. Dose, fʒj to fʒiij.

Tinctura Cinnamo′mi. U. S. Tincture of cinnamon. Dose, fʒj to fʒij.

Tinctura Cinnamomi Compos′ita. U. S. Compound tincture of cinnamon. Dose, fʒj to fʒij.

Tinctura Digita′lis. Ph. U. S. and L. Tincture of foxglove. Dose, ♏ vj to ♏ xv.

Tinctura Fer′ri Aceta′tis. Ph. D. Tincture of acetate of iron.

Tinctura Ferri Ammo′nio-Chlo′ridi. Ph. L. Tincture of ammonio-chloride of iron.

Tinctura Ferri Chloridi. U. S. Tincture of chloride of iron. Tincture of muriate of iron. See Tinctura Ferri Muriatis.

Tinctura Ferri Muriatis. Tincture of Muriate of Iron. Made of subcarbonate of iron, muriatic acid, and alcohol. Tonic and styptic. It is used in erysipelas and scarlatina in the dose of ten to twenty drops every two or three hours.

Tinctura Gal′læ. U. S. Tincture of galls. Dose, fʒj to fʒij.

Tinctura Gentia′næ Compos′ita. U. S. Compound tincture of gentian. Dose, fʒj to fʒij.

Tinctura Hu′muli. Tincture of hops. Dose, fʒj to fʒiij.

Tinctura Io′dini. U. S. Tincture of iodine. Take of iodine, f℥j; alcohol Oj; dissolve. It spoils by keeping, or at least deposits the iodine. Used in *Dentistry* as an application to sensitive dentine, as a gargle in mercurial stomatitis, as an injection in alveolar abscesses and generally combined with carbolic acid and glycerine; also as an external application for dental periodontitis when it is combined with an equal quantity of tincture of aconite root; also in dentigerous and other cysts of the jaws, putrescent pulps of teeth, and pulp-canals in a septic condition; also in pyorrhœa alveolaris and fungous growths of dental pulps and hypertrophy of gums. It has been much used in goitre, &c. Dose, ♏ v to xv three times a day.

Tinctura Iodin′ii Compos′ita. Compound Tincture of Iodine. Made of iodine, f℥ss; iodide of potassium, f℥¼; rectified spirit, Oj. Dose, ♏ v to xv. In *Dental Practice* it is used for the same purposes as the officinal tincture. An ethereal and a chloroform tincture of iodine have been used to affect the system with iodine by inhalation.

Tinctu′ra Iodinii Decol′orat. Colorless tincture of iodine. Designed only for local use, and possesses the properties of the officinal tincture, without leaving the usual unpleasant stain upon the surface. It is also useful for removing the stains of nitrate of silver.

Tinctura Krame′riæ. U. S. Tincture of rhatany.

Tinctura Myr′rhæ. U. S. Tincture of myrrh. It is tonic, deobstruent, antiseptic, and detergent. The tincture of myrrh is a very valuable application in the treatment of diseases of the mucous membrane of the mouth. Dose, fʒss to fʒj. See Myrrha.

Tinctura O′lei Men′thæ Piper′itæ. U. S. Tincture of peppermint. Essence of peppermint. Dose, gtt. x to xx.

Tinctura O′pii. U. S. Tincture of opium. Laudanum. Dose, ♏x to xxx. It has the same dental uses as Vinum Opii; which see.

Tinctura Opii Aceta′ta. U. S. Acetated tincture of opium. Dose, ♏x, = to one gr. opium.

Tinctura Opii Ammonia′ta. Ph. E. Ammoniated tincture of opium.

Tinctura Opii Camphora′ta. U. S. Camphorated tincture of opium. Paregoric elixir. Dose, fʒj to fʒiij.

Tinctura Rhei et Gentia′næ. U. S. Tincture of rhubarb and gentian. Dose fʒj to fʒij.

Tinctura Rhei et Sen′næ. U. S. Tincture of rhubarb and senna. Dose, f℥ss to f℥ij.

Tinctura Sanguina′riæ. U. S. Tincture of blood-root. Dose, ♏x to fʒss.

Tinctura Sapo′nis Camphorata. U. S. Camphorated tincture of soap.

Tinctura Scil′læ. U. S. Tincture of squill. Dose, ♏x to fʒj.

Tinctura Sennæ et Jala′pæ. U. S. Tincture of senna and jalap. Dose, fʒij to f℥j.

Tinctura Serpenta′riæ. U. S. Tincture of Virginia snake root. Dose, fʒss to fʒij.

Tinctura Stramo′nii. U. S. Tincture of stramonium. Dose, ♏x to ♏xx.

Tinctura Theba′ica. Laudanum.

Tinctura Toluta′ni. Tincture of tolu. Dose, fʒss to fʒj or more.

Tinctura Valeria′næ. U. S. Tincture of valerian. Dose, fʒss to fʒij.

Tinctura Valerianæ Ammonia′ta. U. S. Ammoniated tincture of valerian. Dose, fʒss to fʒij.

Tinctura Vera′tri Vir′idis. Tincture of American hellebore.

Tinctura Zingib′eris. U. S. Tincture of ginger. Dose, fʒj to fʒiij.

Tinc′ture. *Tinctu′ra.* A pharmaceutical preparation, consisting of an alcoholic solution of the active portions of any medicine. A tincture is called *simple* when it holds only one substance in solution, and *compound*, when two or more ingredients are submitted to the solvent. The strength of tinctures varies from $\frac{4}{10}$ per cent. to 65 per cent. of the active principles of the agent.

Tin′der. *Touch′wood; Punk.* The product of different species of *Boletus.* See Boletus Igniarius. Also, anything inflammable, used for kindling fire from a spark, as scorched linen, &c. It was formerly used by surgeons as a styptic.

Tin′ea. *Tinea capitis.* Scald head, Porrigo; which see.

Tin′gle. To have a thrilling, sharp, and slightly penetrating sensation, or to feel a sharp, thrilling pain.

Tinnimen′tum Metal′licum. *Tintement métallique.* Metallic respiration; metallic voice; metallic tinkling.

Tinni′tus Au′rium. Ringing in the ears.

Tir′toirs. A name applied by Laforgue to a kind of lever used for the extraction of teeth. It consists of a punch with a long hook attached to the upper surface. The principle upon which it operates is similar to that of the key of Garengeot. The instrument, we believe, was invented by Fouchard, but afterwards very greatly improved by Laforgue

Ti′sane. *Pti′sana.* A decoction of barley; a weak diet drink.

Tis′ic. Phthisic.

Tis′ical. Phthisical; consumptive.

Tis′sue. *Textus.* A French term, applied in *Anatomy* to the textures which form the different organs of the body. The organic elements of a part or organ. See Texture.

Tissue, Acciden′tal. An organized substance, foreign to the natural tissues of the body, developed in the interior or at the surface of organs, as the membrane of croup, fungous and cancerous tumors, tubercles, &c.

Tissue, Ad′ipose. See Adipose Tissue.

Tissue, Areo′lar. The cellular tissue; which see.

Tissue, Vascular. See Vascular Tissue.

Tita′nic Acid. *Acidum titani′cum.* Peroxide of titanium. It does not act on test paper, but combines with metallic oxides.

Ti′tanite. Native oxide of titanium.

Tita′nium. Symbol, Ti. Atomic weight, 48. A rare, very hard, copper-colored, and extremely infusible metal, obtained from *menachanite*, &c. The principal ores of titanium are *sphene*, common and foliated, *rutile*, *iserine*, *menachanite*, and *octahedrite*, pyramidal titanium ore. Titanium is a valuable coloring ingredient in porcelain teeth.

Tithon′ic. Pertaining to tithonicity.

Tithonic′ity. A term applied to a chemical effect produced by a property of light, supposed to be a distinct, independent, imponderable agent.

Tithonom′eter. An instrument for measuring the force of the chemical rays of light.

Titillamen′tum. A gargarism.

Titilla′tion. *Titilla′tio.* Tickling, or the state of being tickled.

Tit′the. Τιτϑη. The nipple.

Tituba′tion. *Tituba′tio;* from *titubare*, to stagger. Staggering; restlessness. The fidgets.

Tobac′co. The dried leaves of the *Nicotiana tabacum.* Tobacco, besides being a sedative narcotic, acts as an emetic and diuretic. In moderate doses it calms restlessness and produces general languor and repose to those accustomed to its use. In larger doses it causes vertigo, stupor, faintness, nausea, vomiting, and general debility of the nervous and circulatory functions. A fatal termination has followed its use in large quantities. Tobacco induces a vitiated condition of the constitution, a physical degeneracy which has a direct or indirect effect upon the teeth. Nicotine, the alkaloid of tobacco, causes derangement of various organs and alteration of tissues, and the transmitted vice is supposed to affect the dental tissues by retarding development and normal growth of the teeth, and causing congestion, recession and absorption of the gums and alveoli.

Tobacco, Indian. Lobelia inflata.

Tobacco, Virgin′ian. The Nicotiana tabacum.

Toce′tos. Parturition.

Tocol′ogy. From τοκος, parturition, and λογος, a discourse. A treatise on parturition; the science of obstetrics.

Tocos. Parturition.

Tola. The tonsil.

Toe. Digitus pedis.

Tokay. Wine made at Tokay, in Upper Hungary, of white grapes, having a rich aromatic flavor.

Tokol′ogy. Science of midwifery.

Tol′erance. *Tol′erant.* From *tolero*, to bear. In *Medicine*, ability to bear any medicine or agent.

Tolu Bal′sam. *Toluta′num.* The resinous juice of *Myroxylon toluiferum.*

Toluta′num. Balsam of tolu.

Tombac′. An alloy of copper and arsenic, called white copper.

Tomei′um. *Tome′ion.* A knife.

Tomentose′. Downy; woolly.

Tomen′tum. A flock of wool. In *Anatomy*, the small vessels on the surface of the brain are so called from their woolly appearance.

Tone. *Tonus;* from τεινω, to stretch. The tension proper to the healthy condition of each organic tissue. The normal activity, strength and excitability of the different organs and functions as displayed in a condition of health.

Tongue. *Lingua.* The essential organ of taste, situated in the mouth, and extending from the os hyoides and epiglottis to the incisor teeth. It also assists the performance of many other functions, as sucking, mastication, deglutition, speech, &c., and is composed of a great variety of parts. It is anatomically divided into its apex, body, and root. The apex is the free anterior portion; the body occupies the centre, and is thick and broad; the root is the posterior portion, and is attached to the os hyoides. The tongue is covered by a reflection of mucous membrane.

The upper surface of the tongue is rough and covered by numerous eminences, called the papillæ, which are distinguished into,—1. The *lenticular;* 2. The *fungiform;* 3. The *conical;* and, 4. The *filiform* papillæ.

The *lenticular*, which are the largest, are nine or more in number, and situated near the root of the tongue. They are of a spherical shape, arranged in the manner of the letter N, and consist of mucous follicles. Behind them is a depression called the foramen cœcum.

The *fungiform* papillæ are more numerous and situated near the borders of the tongue. These are smaller than the lenticular, and have a rounded head supported on a thin pedicle.

The *conical* are still more numerous and scattered over the whole surface of the tongue. They are smaller than the fungiform, and are of a conical shape.

The *filiform* are smaller than the last-named papillæ, and occupy the intervals between the others. All of these papillæ, except the lenticular, belong essentially to the function of taste.

The greater portion of the substance of the tongue is composed of the *stylo-glossus*, *hyo-*

glossus, *genio-hyo-glossus* and *lingualis* muscles. But, besides these, the *digastricus*, *mylo-hyoideus*, *genio-hyoideus*, act more or less indirectly upon this organ.

By the separate and combined action of these muscles, the tongue is made to assume almost every variety of position. They elevate and depress it, move it to one side, or protrude it from the mouth; draw it back to the pharynx, make its dorsum or upper surface concave or convex, and turn its apex or tip upward or downward, laterally or backward.

Tongue, Black. The popular designation of an epidemic erysipelas of the Western States, which commenced in the winter of 1842–43. It was of a typhoid character.

Tongue, Characteristics of the. The appearance of the tongue is supposed to indicate more accurately the state of the general health than any other part of the body, and hence, both in diagnosis and prognosis, it is always consulted. But whether it reports more correctly the state of the general health than other parts of the buccal cavity, is somewhat questionable. The quality of the blood and temperament of the individual are, certainly, as clearly indicated by the appearance of the lips and gums as that of this organ. The effects produced on the mucous membrane of the tongue by disease in other parts are said, by Professor Schill, to be analogous to those produced on the general integument, and so are the changes of its color, consistence, humidity and temperature similar to those of the skin. The changes of its coating are also said to agree with analogous changes of the perspiration, and that these phenomena are more decided in acute than in chronic affections. See *Harris's Prin. and Pract. of Dentistry.*

Tongue-Compres'sor. A dental instrument, invented by Dr. George E. Hawes, for clamping down the tongue to prevent its interfering with the filling of the inferior teeth.

Tongue-Holder. An instrument for confining the tongue to the floor of the mouth. It is sometimes used by the dentist while filling teeth in the lower jaw. A number of contrivances for this purpose have been invented.

Tongue, Inflammation of the. Glossitis.

Tongue-Scraper. *Cure-langue.* An instrument invented by Dr. L. S. Parmly, to remove clammy and hardened mucous secretions from the upper surface of the tongue. It consists of a thin piece of whalebone or steel, about six inches long and three-eighths of an inch in width. In using it, the two ends are brought together, and the curved part introduced into the back part of the mouth; then, by pressing the lower edge upon the top of the tongue and drawing it forward, the clammy mucus and fur are removed.

Tongue-Shaped. Lingulate.

Tongue-Tied. Ankyloglossum. A congenital shortening of the frænum of the tongue, which prevents free movement.

Ton'ic. *Ton'icus.* In *Pathology*, a continuous, spastic, muscular contraction, as in tetanus. Also, increasing the tone of muscular fibre; applied to certain medicines. See Tonics.

Tonic Power. Irritability.

Tonic Spasm. A rigid contraction of the muscles, lasting for some time without relaxation.

Tonic'ity. *Tonic'itas.* The faculty which determines the tone of the solids; the elasticity of living parts.

Ton'ics. From τονοω, to strengthen. A term applied to medicines which, when introduced into the system, impart tone and vigor to the whole animal economy. They are obtained both from the *mineral* and *vegetable* kingdoms.

To'nos. Tonic spasm.

Ton'sils. *Tonsil'la*, or *Amygdale.* Two ovoid, almond-shaped glands, each about three-fourths of an inch long, half an inch wide, and about the same in thickness, their extremities being rounded, and are situated on either side within the fauces, between the anterior and posterior pillars of the soft palate. They consist of an assemblage of mucous follicles, which open exteriorly. They vary greatly in size in different persons, and often in the same person. Twelve to twenty indentations on their free or proximal surface give small recesses or crypts within the gland, and produce a perforated appearance. The secretion from these mucous glands or tonsils is discharged into the crypts, and its retention causes a fœtid breath. Sometimes it is discharged in the form of small balls of yellowish-gray matter having a very offensive odor, and its retention causes the tonsils to become highly inflamed. The natural secretion of the tonsils lubricates the isthmus faucium, and facilitates the deglutition of alimentary substances.

Tonsil′læ Pestilen′tes. Cyanche Maligna; which see.

Tonsilla′rum Gangræ′na. See Cynanche Maligna.

Tonsillit′ic. *Tonsillit′icus.* Relating to, distributed upon, or implicating the tonsils, as the *tonsillitic* branches of the glosso-pharyngeal nerve; *tonsillitic* inflammation, &c.

Tonsilli′tis. Inflammation of the tonsils. Cynanche tonsillaris. Mr. Chas. Tomes ascribes a V-shaped arch and the consequent irregularity of the teeth to mouth-breathing from enlargement of the tonsils Caries of a peculiar form is also ascribed to constant exposure of the teeth to the atmosphere.

Tonsillitis Malig′na. *Cynanche Maligna.* Putrid or gangrenous sore throat.

Tonsillitis Phlegmonoi′des. *Cynanche tonsillaris.* Inflammation of the tonsils. Simple inflammatory sore throat.

Tonsillatome. An instrument for abscission of the tonsils.

To′nus. The tension or tonicity of an organ.

Tooth. Oδους. *Dens;* plural, *dentes.* A tooth is anatomically divided into three parts; namely, 1. The *crown* or *corona,* which is the part situated without the alveolus, and covered by a hard vitreous substance called the enamel. 2. The *cervix* or *neck,* which is situated between the crown and the alveolus, and surrounded by the gum. 3. The *root* or *fang,* which is the part situated within the alveolus. See Teeth.

A tooth is composed of four distinct parts; namely, 1. The *pulp.* 2. The *bone* or *dentine.* 3. The *enamel,* and 4. The *crusta petrosa,* or *cementum.* For a description of these tissues, see name of each. A tooth has also a central cavity, which incloses the pulp. See Dental Cavity.

Tooth-Bone. Dentine.

Tooth-Brush. An instrument composed of small bundles of prepared hog's bristles, secured to a long narrow piece of bone or ivory, by means of sealing-wax, or some other cement, or wire, and employed for cleaning the teeth. It is a valuable dental hygienic agent, and the toilet of no one can be regarded as complete without it.

Tooth-Edge. *Agacement des dents.* Teeth set on edge; which see.

Tooth-Paste. A dentifrice made in the form of a paste. See Dentifrice.

Tooth-Pick. A flexible and elastic sharp-pointed instrument, employed for the removal of extraneous matters from between the teeth. It is made of metal, whalebone, wood, or the quill of a goose or other fowl. A tooth-pick made from the quill of a goose is better than either a metallic or wood pick.

Tooth-Polisher, Argillaceous. An instrument invented by Dr. L. S. Parmly, for the removal of stains and discolorations from the teeth. It consists of a cylindrical piece of baked clay, about five inches long, and one-fourth in diameter, flattened, and bent at each end to an angle of nearly ninety degrees. In using it, one of the flattened extremities is first moistened in water, and then rubbed upon the tooth until the stain or discoloration is removed.

Tooth-Rash. Strophulus; which see.

Tooth-Shape. Dentate.

Tooth-Syringe. *Odonenchy′tes.* A small instrument, made of gold, silver, glass, or rubber, in the form of a pump, with a nozzle about an inch long, curved so as to form nearly a right angle, and used to draw in any fluid, which is done by means of a piston, and then to expel it into the cavity of a tooth. It is used principally for cleansing cavities in teeth, preparatory to filling; also, for injecting pulp-canals, &c.

Tooth′ache. Odontalgia; which see.

Toothache Tree. The popular name of the species of plants which form the genus *Xanthoxylum,* but applied more particularly to *Xanthoxylum fraxineum,* the bark and fruit of which have been used as a remedy for tooth-ache.

To′paz. A hard, crystallized, yellow mineral, composed of alumina, silica, and fluoric acid.

Topaz′olite. A sub-variety of garnet of a pale-yellow color.

Topha′ceous. Gritty; sandy; resembling a soft stone.

To′phus. A collection of calcareous matter in the joints. Also, gravel.

Top′ical. *Topi′cus;* from τοπος, a place. Limited; local. In *Therapeutics,* the application of a remedy to a particular part; hence topical remedies are those which act upon the part to which they are applied, and are divided into several classes: those which produce some local irritation or stimulation without absorption; those which act destructively or corrosively upon the tissues, and those which destroy parasitic or microscopic growths, to which class belongs what are known as germicides.

Top′icus. Local.

Tor′cular. From *torqueo*, to twist. A tourniquet. Also, a press.

Torcular Heroph′ili. The press of Herophilus; a smooth and polished cavity, of irregular shape, of the dura mater, called the fourth sinus.

Tor′culum. Tourniquet.

Tormen′tum. The ileac passion; intussusceptio.

Tor′mina. Severe colicky pains. Dysentery.

Tornac′ulum. A tourniquet.

Toros′itas. From *torosus*, full of muscle; brawny. Muscular strength.

Toro′sus. Full of muscle; muscular; brawny; fleshy.

Tor′pid. *Torpidus;* from *torpeo*, to be stiff; numb. Loss of the power of motion or exertion; loss of feeling; numb.

Tor′por. From *torpere*, to be numbed. Deficiency of sensation; numbness; inactivity; a sluggish condition of a part or of the whole body.

Torpor Intestino′rum. Constipation.

Torrefac′tion. *Torrefac′tio;* from *torridus*, dry, parched, and *facio*, to make. In *Pharmacy*, the drying of drugs on a metalline plate, placed over or before a fire. In *Metallurgy*, the operation of roasting ores.

Torricel′lion Vac′uum. The vacuum at the top of the column of mercury in a barometer, so called from Torricelli, the inventor of the instrument.

Tor′sion. *Tor′sio.* Twisting. The torsion of a divided artery is sometimes resorted to for the purpose of arresting hemorrhage.

Torsion of Teeth. The forcible turning of teeth in their cavities for the purpose of correcting irregularity in position. Some French writers have applied this term to a species of malformation of the jaws, in which the upper teeth on one side of the mouth from the median line, shut on the outside of the lower jaw on the same side, and on the other side they fall on the inside of the lower teeth.

Torticol′lis. From *torqueo*, to twist, and *collum*, the neck. Wry neck, which see.

Tor′tilis. Tortile; twisted.

Tor′tualis. *Tor′quero*, to twist. Tormented, suffering. Also, the countenance of the sick.

Tortuo′sus. Twisted; tortuous.

Tortu′ra Oris. *Risus sardonicus.* A wry mouth; convulsive grin.

Touch. *Tactus.* In *Physiology* the sense by which we are enabled to know the palpable qualities of bodies by feeling them; one of the five senses.

Touch′er. Act of touching, or examination by touch. Uterine examination with the fingers through the vagina.

Touch′stone. A compact variety of silicious schist used for the purpose of ascertaining the purity of gold and silver by the streak left on it.

Touch′wood. Common name of *Boletus igniarius*, the *agaric* of the oak. Also, decayed wood, used like a match for taking fire from a spark.

Tour′maline. A mineral of various colors, occuring in three, or six-sided prisms, terminated by three-sided pyramids. The finer varieties of schorl are known by this name.

Tourni′quet. From Fr. *tourner*, to turn. A surgical instrument, or bandage, tightened by a screw, employed to suspend the circulation of blood in a limb, by compressing the principal artery, during the performance of an operation involving the division of large arteries.

Toxæ′mia. From *τοξικον*, a poison, and *αιμα*, blood. A poisoning of the blood.

Toxanæ′mia. From *τοξικον*, and *anæmia*, want of blood. An anæmic abnormalism of the blood, caused by gases and mineral poisons.

Tox′ical. From *τοξικον*, poison. Poisonous.

Toxicohæ′mia. From *τοξικον*, a poison, and *αιμα*, blood. Poisoning of the blood.

Toxicol′ogy. *Toxicolog′ia*; from *τοξικον*, a poison, and *λογος*, a discourse. A treatise on poisons.

Toxico′ses. A generic term applied by Fuchs to diseases caused by the introduction of poison into the system.

Toxicoder′mia. Disease of the skin from poisonous substances.

Tox′icum. A poison.

Toxif′erous. From *toxicum*, poison and *fero*, to bear. Bearing or containing poison.

Tox′in. See Tetanus.

Trabec′ula. The thread-like processes of the dura mater, and the medullary fibres of the brain, constituting the commissures.

Tra′chea. From *τραχυς*, rough. The windpipe. A cylindrical, fibro-cartilaginous and membraneous tube, through which the air passes to the lungs. Commencing with the larnyx, it extends to the fourth or fifth dorsal vertebra, where it divides into the right and left bronchial tubes, one going to each lung. It is composed of cartilaginous rings, fibrous and mucous membrane, muscular fibres, vessels, and nerves.

Tra′cheal. *Trachea′lis.* Pertaining to the trachea.

Tracheal Glands. The small flattened ovoid bodies, which are mucous follicles, on the posterior surface of the trachea.

Trachea′lia. Croup.

Trachei′tis. *Trachitis.* Cynache trachealis. Inflammation of the trachea.

Trache′lagra. Rheumatism in the neck; wry-neck; stiff-neck.

Trache′lian. *Trachelia′nus.* Pertaining to the neck; cervical.

Trachelis′mus. A term applied by Dr. Marshall Hall to a supposed spasmodic contraction of the muscles of the neck, which, by compressing the veins, and impeding the return of the blood from the head, is, as he believed, the cause of many morbid phenomena.

Tra′chelocele. Bronchocele.

Trache′lo-Cer′vical. Name given by Chaussier to an artery of the neck, the *arteria cervicalis profunda.*

Trachelo-Diaphragma′tic Nerves. Name given by Chaussier to the fourth pair of cervical nerves.

Trachelo-Mastoide′us. A muscle of the neck.

Trache′los. Τραχηλος. The neck.

Tracheorrhag′ia. From τραχηλος, the neck, and ρηγνυμι, to burst forth. Hemorrhage from the trachea, or from the wound made in the operation of tracheotomy.

Trach′eotome. *Trachea,* windpipe, and τεμνω, to cut. An instrument for performing tracheotomy.

Tracheot′omy. *Tracheotom′ia*; from τραχεια, the trachea, and τεμνω, to cut. The operation of cutting into or opening the trachea. Bronchotomy. Performed for a mechanical obstruction to the passage of air through the larynx, or when a foreign body has entered the wind-pipe.

Trachi′tis. From τραχεια, the trachea, and *itis,* a terminal denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the trachea. Cynanche trachealis.

Tracho′ma. From τραχυς, rough. A variety of ophthalmia, characterized by roughness of the inner surface of the eyelid, and severe pain whenever it is moved.

Trachypho′nia. Τραχυς, rough, and φωνη, the voice. Roughness of the voice.

Trachys′ma. Same as Trachoma; which see.

Trachyt′ic. A group of plutonic earths having a rough appearance.

Tract. Tractus; which see.

Trac′tion. *Tractus;* from *traho,* to draw. The act of drawing, or the state of being drawn; as the force used in moving teeth.

Tract′us. From *traho,* to draw. A drawing in length; a region; a tract or space.

Tractus Moto′rius. The motor tract; a prolongation of the corpora pyramidalia through the pons Varolii into the crura cerebri.

Tractus Op′ticus. The optic tract. A soft white band which winds around the crura cerebri, and then converges to meet its fellow of the opposite side in the optic commissure in front of the sella turcica. It arises from the thalamus opticus.

Tractus Respirato′rius. The respiratory tract, a narrow, white band descending along the side of the medulla oblongata at the bottom of the lateral sulcus.

Tragacan′tha. Tragacanth; the concrete juice of the *Astragalus tragacantha.* A natural mixture of gum arabic and bassorin. A demulcent mainly employed as a vehicle for resins and insoluble powders. Powdered gum tragacantha when applied or sprinkled over the moistened surface of an artificial denture, will naturally assist the atmospheric power of retention.

Tragacan′thin. A substance composing the whole of gum tragacanth. Also called Adraganthin.

Trag′icus. A small flat muscle which nearly covers the outer surface of the tragus of the ear.

Trag′us. In *Anatomy,* a small, triangular eminence situated before the meatus auditorius externus.

Trail′ing. Procumbent.

Tra′mis. The perineum.

Train-Oil. The oil obtained from the blubber of whales, and from the fat of various other fishes, by boiling.

Trait. Any natural characteristic or feature that is peculiar to an organ or individual.

Trance. Catalepsy; a total suspension of mental power and voluntary motion, while breathing and pulsation continue, and the muscles remain flexible. Also ecstasy. See Ecstasis.

Trans-. From *trans,* across. A Latin preposition denoting across.

Transcendent′al Anat′omy. A branch which teaches the plan, mode, or model upon which the different organs are formed.

Transfer′ence. From *trans,* and *fero,* to bear. Supposed telepathic communication of thought or the clairvoyant vision of events occurring at a wide distance.

Transfora′tion. From *trans,* and *foro,* to pierce. Perforation.

Transforma′tion. In *Pathology,* the conversion of the texture of a part into one natural to some other part.

Transfu′sion. *Transfu′sio;* from *transfundere,* to pour from one vessel into another. The transmission of the blood of one animal into the veins of another.

Transla′tion. In *Pathology,* metastasis.

Translu′cent or **Translu′cid.** From *trans,* through, and *luceo,* to shine. Semitransparent, pellucid.

Transmigration. *Trans,* and *migro,* to wander. The passage of cells or particles through a membranous septum.

Transmuta′tion. *Transmuta′tio.* Transformation; the change of anything into another substance, or into something of a different nature.

Transpa′rent. From *trans,* through, and *pareo,* to appear. Admitting the passage of the rays of light; diaphanous.

Transpira′tio. Transpiration.

Transpira′tion. *Transpira′tio.* The act of passing off through the excretories of the skin; cutaneous exhalation; perspiration.

Transplanta′tio. Transplantation.

Transplantatio Dentis. See Transplantation.

Transplanta′tion. In *Therapeutics,* a pretended method of curing diseases by making them pass from one person to another. In *Dental Surgery,* the removal of a sound and healthy tooth from the mouth of one person and placing it into an alveolus from which a tooth has just been extracted, in the mouth of another.

Trans′port. In *Pathology,* delirium.

Transposi′tion. *Transposi′tio;* from *trans,* over, and *ponere,* to put. Change of situation; the state of being reciprocally changed in place. In *Anatomy,* a congenital vice of conformation, consisting in the development of one organ in the place of another, as the heart on the right side and the liver on the left.

Transposition of Teeth. See Teeth, Transposition of the.

Transuda′tion. *Transuda′tio;* from *trans,* through, and *sudare, sudatum,* to sweat. The passage of a fluid through the pores of anything, or the tissue of any organ.

Transversa′lis. A term applied in *Anatomy* to muscles, vessels, &c., which have a transverse direction.

Transversalis Abdom′inis. A muscle situated on the lateral and anterior parts of the abdomen.

Transversalis Anti′cus Pri′mus. The rectis capitis lateralis muscle.

Transversalis Cervi′cis. The transversalis colli, which appears to be a continuation of the *Longissimus dorsi.*

Transversalis Col′li. A muscle situated on the lateral and back part of the neck.

Transversalis Dor′si. The multifidus spinæ, consisting of numerous small fleshy and tendinous fasciculi, extending from the transverse to the spinous processes of the vertebræ the whole length of the spine.

Transversalis Na′si. The compressor naris.

Transversalis Pe′dis. A muscle of the foot. See Transversus Pedis.

Transversalis Perine′i. A muscle extending from the inner side of the tuberosity of the ischium transversely, to be inserted into the central point of the perineum.

Transverse′. *Transver′sus;* from *trans,* over, and *vertere,* to turn. Running across; having a cross direction. Applied in *Anatomy* to muscles, vessels, &c., which have a cross direction; and, in *Botany,* to the partition which crosses a pericarp at right angles.

Transverse Fa′cial Ar′tery. An artery of the face, sometimes given off from the external carotid and sometimes from the temporal.

Transverse Fis′sure. A broad fissure about two inches in length, crossing the umbilical fissure on the lower surface of the liver.

Transverse Perin′eal Ar′tery. A branch of the internal pudic artery distributed upon the perineal space and scrotum.

Transverse Su′ture. Sutu′ra transversa′lis.

The suture which crosses the face, uniting the bones of the skull to the bones of the face.

Transver′sus. Transverse.

Transversus Au′ris. A muscle of the external ear.

Transversus Pe′dis. Transverse muscle of the foot, arising from the metatarsal bone of the great toe, and inserted into that of the little toe.

Transversus Perinæ′i. Transversalis perinei; which see.

Transversus Perinæi Alter. A small muscle which sometimes accompanies the last.

Trape′zium, Os. The first bone of the second row of the carpus, so called from its shape.

Trape′zius. From τραπεζιον, a geometrical figure. A muscle situated at the posterior part of the neck and back.

Trapezoid′. A four-sided figure, of which two sides only are parallel to each other.

Trapezoi′des, Os. The second bone of the second row of the carpus.

Trap Rock. Certain volcanic rocks, which are composed of feldspar, augite, and hornblende.

Trau′ma. Τραυμα. A wound.

Traumat′ic. *Traumat′icus*; from τραυμα, a wound. Relating to, or caused by, a wound. Adapted to the cure of a wound.

Traumatic Fe′ver. Fever consecutive to a wound.

Traumatic Hem′orrhage. Hemorrhage from a wound.

Traumatic Pleu′risy. Inflammation of the pleura produced by a wound, such as a fractured rib, &c.

Traumat′ica. Detergents; which see.

Traumat′icine. A 10 per cent. solution of gutta percha in chloroform. Used for superficial wounds and skin affections.

Trau′matism. From τραυμα, a wound. The condition following an injury. The systemic condition resulting from a wound.

Traumatop′yra. From τραυμα, a wound, and πυρ, fire. Traumatic fever.

Traumoty′phus. From τραυμα, a wound, and typhus. Hospital gangrene.

Travail′. Parturition with pain.

Trea′cle. *Molas′ses.* The spume of sugar in the sugar refinery; the uncrystallized part of common sugar.

Trem′bles. Mercurial tremor; also milk sickness.

Trem′bling. Tremor.

Tre′mor. From *tremere*, to tremble. Trembling; involuntary agitation of the body or some part of it.

Tremor Cor′dis. Palpitation of the heart.

Tremor Mercuria′lis, or *Tremor Metal′licus.* Metallic tremor. A form of shaking palsy from mercurial vapors.

Tremor Ten′dinum. Trembling of the tendons. A morbid intermittent spasmodic action.

Trench′ant. Sharp-edged; cutting.

Trepan′. *Trep′anum;* from τρυπαω, to perforate. An instrument resembling a wimble, employed by surgeons for the perforation and removal of depressed, fractured, or carious bone.

Trepan′ning. The act of perforating with a trepan.

Trephine′. A cylindrical saw, with a handle placed transversely, like that of a gimlet, and a perforator in the centre, which serves as an axis for the saw to rotate upon until it has formed a groove in the bone, when it may be removed. This is a more modern instrument than the trepan.

Trephine, Antrum. An instrument for perforating the antrum through the socket of a tooth.

Trephine, Elliot's Dental. An instrument invented by Dr. Elliot, of Montreal, for separating the inner fang of the upper molars from the outer ones, when it is required, to render the removal of the tooth less difficult. This instrument has its centre thrust out by a spring, and the teeth occupy about one-third of a circle. When in use, the centre of the instrument is introduced into the centre of the inner fang, and then by a reciprocating motion this fang may be separated from the others.

Trepida′tio. Trepidation.

Trepidatio Cordis. See Tremor Cordis.

Trepida′tion. *Trepida′tio;* from *trepidare*, to tremble. Involuntary trembling, particularly from fear or terror.

Trepon′do. A weight of three pounds.

Tre′sis. From τρεω, to bore. A perforation; a wound.

Tri-. A prefix denoting three.

Trian′gular. *Triangula′ris.* A term applied in *Anatomy* to parts which have a triangular figure; having three angles.

Triangular Lig′ament. Ligament of Camper; deep perineal fascia. A strong triangular aponeurosis situated below the symphysis pubis and attached to and filling up the space between the rami of the pubis and ischium.

Triangula′ris Labio′rum. The depressor anguli oris.

Triangularis Oris. The depressor anguli oris.

Triangularis Sterni. Sternocosta′lis. A muscle of the shape of a lengthened triangle, situated at the anterior part of the chest behind the cartilages of the ribs

Trias′sic. A new red sandstone composed of three divisions.

Triba′sic. From *tri*, three, and *basis*, a base. Salts having three equivalents of a base to one of an acid; or an acid having three hydrogen atoms replaceable by basic atoms.

Tribe. In *Natural History*, a division of animals or vegetables intermediate between order and genus.

Tri′ceps. From *tres*, three, and *caput*, a head. Three-headed; applied in *Anatomy* to muscles which arise by three heads.

Triceps Adductor Fem′oris. An appellation comprehending three distinct muscles, namely, the *adductor brevis*, *adductor longus*, and *adductor magnus*.

Triceps Au′ris. Retrahens auris.

Triceps Brachia′lis. Triceps extensor cubiti; which see.

Triceps Cru′ris. A name given to the *vastus externus*, *vastus internus*, and *cruræus* muscles.

Triceps Exten′sor Cu′biti. A muscle situated at the posterior part of the os humeri. It is described by Douglas as two distinct muscles, and by Winslow as three.

Trichangiecta′sia. From *ϑριξ*, *τριχος*, a hair, *αγγειον*, a vessel, and *εκτασις*, dilatation. A term applied in *Pathology* to morbid dilatation of the capillary vessels.

Trich′ia. Entropion; which see.

Trichi′asis. *Trichio′sis;* from *ϑριξ*, a hair. A term applied in *Pathology*, 1. To inversion of the eyelashes, causing irritation of the eyeball; 2. To a morbid affection of the kidney in which hair-like filaments are discharged with the urine; and 3. To a painful swelling of the female breasts, occurring during lactation, and supposed by the ancients to be owing to the accidental swallowing of a hair.

Trichi′na Spira′lis. A species of entozoon, found in the muscles of voluntary motion. When taken with food they multiply in the intestines, and then migrate to the muscles. Their presence may be owing to the use of the flesh of animals in which they existed, especially when such flesh as pork is partaken of in a raw state. The disease thus brought about is called Trichiniasis or Trichina disease.

Trichinia′sis. See Trichina Spiralis.

Trichio′sis. Trichiasis; which see.

Trichis′mus. From *ϑριξ*, a hair. An almost imperceptible fracture of a bone, which appears like a hair.

Trichoceph′alus. From *ϑριξ*, a hair, and *κεφαλε*, the head. The long thread-worm which infests the cœcum and colon of the human subject.

Tri′choid. *Θριξ*, hair, and *ειδος*, a form. Resembling a hair.

Tricho′ma. From *ϑριξ*, a hair. Plica polonica; plaited hair; a disease in which the hair is matted together.

Trichom′onas Vagina′lis. A name given to an animalcule found by Donne in the mucus of the vagina during syphilis.

Tricho′sis. From *ϑριξ*, a hair. A genus in Dr. Good's *Nosology*, comprehending most of the diseases of the hair.

Trichot′omous. *Trichot′omus.* Divided into three parts; three-cleft.

Trichot′on. The scalp.

Trichu′ris. Trichocephalus.

Tricor′ne. From *tri*, three, and *cornu*, a horn. A term applied to each lateral ventricle of the brain, from its three-horned shape.

Tricus′pid. *Tricus′pis;* from *tres*, three, and *cuspis*, a point. Three-pointed.

Tricuspid Valve. A valve of the heart, situated between the auricle and ventricle on the right side.

Tricusp′idate. Tricuspid.

Tridac′tyle. Three-fingered.

Trident′ate. Furnished with three teeth or tooth-like processes.

Trien′nial. From *tri*, three, and *annus*, a year. Lasting three years.

Trifa′cial Nerve. Trigemini. The fifth pair of nerves, their three divisions being distributed on the face. See Trigemini.

Trigas′tric. A term applied in *Anatomy* to muscles which have three bellies.

Trigem′ini. *Trigem′inus;* from *tres*, three, and *geminus*, double. The fifth and largest pair of the cranial nerves. It is the great sensitive nerve of the head and face, and arises in front of the floor of the fourth ventricle, behind the crura cerebelli; at the Gasserian ganglion it divides into three branches, the *Ophthalmic*, the *Superior*, and the *Inferior Maxillary;* which see. As these three branches are principally distributed to the muscles of the face, they have been named, collectively, the Trifacial Nerve.

Tri′gon. *Trigo′num.* A triangle.

Trigone. *Trigo′nus* or *Vesical Triangle.* A small triangular space on the lining membrane of the bladder, between the orifice of the urethra and those of the ureters.

Trigone Vesicale. *Vesical Triangle.* See Trigone.

Tri′labe. An instrument for extracting foreign bodies from the bladder through the urethra. At its termination there are three arms which can be expanded after it is inserted into the bladder.

Trilo′bate. *Triloba′tus.* Having three lobes.

Trip′artite. *Triparti′tas.* Divided into three parts.

Triphar′macum. A medicine composed of three ingredients.

Trip′lite. A dark brown, imperfectly crystallized mineral, consisting of phosphoric acid and the oxide of manganese and iron.

Triplop′ia. Disordered vision, in which objects are seemingly seen triple.

Tripod′, Vital. A term for the heart, lungs, and brain.

Trip′oli. An earthy substance having a hard, sharp grain, brought from Tripoli, used for polishing and cleaning metals.

Tripolith, or **Trip′olite.** A substance composed of lime, silicon, and oxide of iron, sometimes used for bandages in place of plaster of Paris.

Trip′sis. Trituration; act of rubbing; shampooing.

Trique′tra Ossic′ula. The triangular bones found in the course of the lambdoidal suture. Wormian bones.

Trique′trum. A triangle.

Trisalt′. A salt containing three times as much acid to the same quantity of base, or three times as much base to the same quantity of acid, as the corresponding neutral salt.

Tris′mus. From τριζω, to gnash. Literally, a gnashing of the teeth; but in *Pathology* a spasmodic contraction of the muscles of the jaw. Locked jaw or lock-jaw. Diseased teeth and the irritation occasioned by the irregular and painful eruption of wisdom teeth, have been ascribed as causes of trismus.

Trismus Nascen′tium. Lock-jaw attacking infants during the first two weeks from birth.

Trismus Traumat′icus. Lock-jaw originating from a wound.

Trisplanch′nic. *Trisplanch′nicus;* from τρεις, three, and σπλαγχνον, viscus. That which relates to the three orders of viscera.

Trisplanchnic Nerve. Name given by Chaussier to the great sympathetic nerve. The name of a nerve, or rather a series of ganglia joined together by a multitude of nervous filaments. It extends the whole length of the trunk and is connected by a branch with each of the thirty pairs of spinal nerves, and also with some of the encephalic nerves.

Trisplanchni′tis. Cholera.

Tristern′al. *Tristerna′lis.* Name given by Beclard to the third piece of the sternum, or the one corresponding to the third intercostal space.

Tritæoph′ya. *Tritœoph′yes;* from τριταιος, tertian, and φυω, to originate. A tertian fever.

Trito′rium. A mortar.

Tritox′ide. In *Chemistry*, a non-acid compound of one equivalent of a base with three of oxygen.

Tritura′tion. From *tero*, *tritum*, to rub. The process of reducing solid bodies to powder, by rubbing or grinding.

Tro′car. A perforator with a triangular-shaped point, partially inclosed in a canula, and employed for evacuating fluids from cavities, particularly in dropsy.

Trochan′ter. From τροχαω, to turn. A name given to two processes on the upper extremity of the thigh bone, distinguished into greater and lesser.

Trochanter′ian. Relating to the greater trochanter.

Trocnantin′ian. Relating to the lesser trochanter.

Tro′char. Trocar; which see.

Trochi′nus. The smaller of the two superior eminences of the os humeri. So named by Chaussier. See Trochiter.

Trochis′ci Cre′tæ. Troches of chalk.

Trochisci Glycyrrhi′zœ et Opii. Troches of liquorice and opium.

Trochis′cus. Diminutive of τροχος, a wheel. A troch or round tablet. A solid medicine composed of powder incorporated with glutinous substances, made into small cakes and dried.

Troch′iter. Name given by Chaussier to the larger of the two tuberosities at the scapular extremity of the os humeri, because it gives insertion to rotator muscles. See Trochinus.

Troch′lea. A pulley; from τρεχω, to

run. A kind of cartilaginous pulley through which the tendon of the trochlearis muscle passes.

Trochlea′ris. The oblique superior oculi muscle.

Trochlea′tor. The nerve which supplies the trochlearis muscle.

Trochoi′des. *Trochoid;* from τροχος, a wheel, and ειδος, resemblance. A term applied, in *Anatomy*, to an articulation in which one bone rotates upon another, like a wheel upon its axle; as the *atlas*, upon the odontoid process of the *dentata.*

Tro′mos. From τρεμω, to tremble. Trembling; terror.

Tromospas′mus. Tremor.

Trophe. Food; aliment.

Tro′phi. From τροφος, a nourisher. The part of the mouth in insects employed in acquiring and preparing the food.

Troph′ical. Pertaining to nourishment or nutrition.

Trophonneuro′sis. From τροφη, nourishment, and νευρον, a nerve. Atrophic process due to injury or perverted action of the nerves.

Trophon′osi. *Trophonopathy.* From τροφη, nourishment, and νοσος, a disease. Diseases of nutrition.

Troph′oplasts. The granular bodies of the protoplast, nutritive as to function.

Troph′y. *Trophia.* Τροφη. Nourishment; used as a suffix; as hyper*trophy*, excess of nourishment or nutrition; a*trophy*, want of nourishment, &c.

Troponu′si. From τροπη, the solstice or tropics, and νοσος, a disease. A term applied, in *Pathology*, to diseases peculiar to, or which prevail in, the tropics.

Troy Weight. A weight chiefly used in weighing gold, silver, and articles of jewelry. The pound troy contains twelve ounces; each ounce twenty pennyweights; and each pennyweight twenty-four grains. See Weights.

True Ribs. The seven superior, or sternal, ribs, attached to the sternum by distinct cartilages.

Trunca′ted. *Trunca′tus.* Cut off; cut short, lopped; appearing as if cut off.

Trunk. *Truncus.* In *Anatomy*, that portion of the body to which the limbs are articulated. It is divided into three parts, the *thorax, abdomen*, and *pelvis.*

Truss. A term derived from the French word *trousse*, to tie up, and applied to a hernial bandage, which at the present day consists of a steel spring with two pads, one to be applied to the back as a point of support, and the other over the hernia.

Tu′ba. From *tubus*, any hollow vessel. A tube.

Tube. *Tu′ba.* A term applied, in *Anatomy*, to some parts which are hollow.

Tube, Eusta′chian. A tube extending from the cavity of the tympanum to the posterior nares, between which it forms a communication.

Tube, Fallo′pian. A canal on each side of the uterus, extending from the superior angle to near the ovarium.

Tu′ber. From *tumere*, to swell, or grow big. A term applied, in *Anatomy*, to parts which are rounded. In *Surgery*, a knot or swelling in any part.

Tuber Annula′re. *Pons Varolii.* An eminence of the medulla oblongata.

Tuber Cine′reum. A grayish tubercle, forming part of the floor of the third ventricle of the brain.

Tuber Is′chii. The tuberosity of the ischium.

Tu′bercle. *Tuber′culum.* From *tuber*, a bunch. A term applied, in *Anatomy*, to certain obtuse processes or projections on the surfaces of parts, or in the structure of medullary organs, as the tubercle of a human rib. In *Pathology*, a pimple, or tumor. The term, however, is applied to a species of degeneration consisting of opaque matter, of a whitish, yellowish, or gray color, developed in different textures of the body, but most frequently in the lungs and mesentery.

Tuber′cula. An order of cutaneous diseases in Willan, consisting of small, hard, superficial, circumscribed and well-defined tumors, which are permanent, or suppurating partially, comprehending nine genera, viz.: *Phyma, Verruca, Molluscum, Vitiligo, Acne, Sycosis, Lupus, Elephantiasis*, and *Frambœsia.*

Tubercula Aran′tii. The small eminences on the semi-lunar valves of the aorta and pulmonary artery.

Tubercula Quadrigem′ina. Two oval eminences situated on each side, at the posterior part of the third ventricle of the brain.

Tuber′cular. *Tuber′culous.* Relating to, or affected with, tubercles.

Tubercular Diath′esis. Tuberculous constitution, or habit of body which predisposes to tubercular phthisis.

Tubercular Matter. A morbid production, consisting of yellowish, compact, calcareous, pultaceous, or semi-fluid and curdy matter, contained in cysts or in the tissue of organs.

Tubercular Phthis′is. Phthisis occasioned by the development of tubercles in the lungs.

Tubercular Sore Throat. Follicular pharyngitis.

Tuber′culate. Covered with tubercles.

Tuberculo′sis. Tubercular diathesis.

Tuber′culous. Tubercular.

Tuberculous Phthisis. A scrofulous affection of the lungs.

Tuber′culum Annula′re. *Annular Protuberance.* The Pons Varolii.

Tuberculum Loweri. An eminence where the two venæ cavæ meet in the right auricle of the heart, first described by Lower.

Tuberos′ity. *Tuberos′itas.* From *tuber*, a bunch. A rough projection or process on a bone which gives attachment to muscles or ligaments; an obtuse prominence.

Tuberosity, Maxillary. A rounded eminence at lower part of posterior surface of each maxillary bone superior.

Tub′ing, Rubber. Employed in *Dental Practice* for regulating and separating teeth.

Tu′bular. *Tubula′ris.* Having the form of a tube.

Tubular Gesta′tion. Extra-uterine fœtation in the Fallopian tubes.

Tu′bule. *Tu′bulus.* Diminutive of *tuba*, a tube. A small tube.

Tu′buli. Plural of *Tubulus.* Several sets of minute vessels. See Tubulus.

Tubuli Belli′ni. The uriniferous tubes.

Tubuli Du′ræ Ma′tris. The sinuses of the dura mater.

Tubuli Lactif′eri. The ducts in the nipple through which the milk passes.

Tubuli of Dentine. Dentine tubes. See Dentinal Tubuli.

Tubuli Rec′ti. Straight tubes. From twelve to twenty small tubes, which pass in parallel lines to the back and upper part of the testicle, forming the eminence called the Highmorian Body, Corpus Highmori.

Tubuli Seminif′eri. The minute tubes which constitute the parenchyma of the testis.

Tubuli Urinif′eri. The minute excretory ducts of the tubular substance of the kidney.

Tu′bulous. Tubular; form of a tube.

Tu′bulus. Tubule. A little tube.

Tubus Acus′ticus. An ear trumpet.

Tubus Alimenta′ris. The alimentary canal.

Tubus Nervo′rum. Neurilemma.

Tulipii Valva. The ileo-cæcal valve.

Tumefac′tion. *Tumefac′tio.* Act of swelling into a tumor; a swelling.

Tu′mefied. Swelled; enlarged.

Tumes′cence. From *tumesco*, to swell. Swelling or enlargement caused by moisture.

Tu′mid. Swollen.

Tu′mor. *Tu′mour.* From *tumeo*, to swell. A morbid enlargement of any part of the body; a permanent swelling. Abernethy restricts the term *tumor* to such swellings as arise from new productions, including only the *sarcomatous*, which are of a firm and fleshy consistence, and the *encysted*, which are formed in a membranous sac. The former he divides into, 1. The *common vascular* or *organized sarcoma;* 2. *Adipose sarcoma;* 3. *Pancreatic sarcoma*, from its resemblance to the pancreas; 4. *Mastoid* or *mammary sarcoma*, from its resemblance to the structure of the mammary gland; 5. *Tuberculated sarcoma*, which is composed of small ovoid tumors, varying in size and color, and connected by cellular tissue; 6. *Medullary sarcoma*, from its resemblance to the medullary substance of the brain. This variety is commonly designated by the name of *fungus hæmatodes;* 7. The *Carcinomatous sarcoma*, constituting the cancerous tumor. *Encysted tumors* he divides into, 1. *Steatomatous*, which contain fatty matter; 2. *Melicerous*, the substance of which bears some resemblance to honey; 3. *Atheromatous*, which are of a paste-like consistence.

The nature and malignancy of a tumor are determined not only by the causes which give rise to its development, but also by its seat and the state of the general health, and constitutional diathesis of the individual.

Tu′mor, Erec′tile. A tumor susceptible of elevation and depression, as when developed in a soft vascular tissue.

Tumor, Fi′brous. A morbid growth formed of fibrous tissue.

Tumor, Var′icose. A circumscribed morbid growth of a bluish color, caused by dilatation and development of capillary vessels.

Tu′mors of the Gums and Alveolar Processes. See Jaws, Morbid Growths of.

Tung′state. A salt formed of tungstic acid and a base.

Tung′sten. Symbol W. Atomic weight

183.5. Heavystone, Wolfram. A metallic calx composed of lime, iron and manganese. It is not a common metal, being found only in a few minerals; it improves the quality of the former metal. Tungsten is a brittle metal, nearly as hard as steel, of a grayish-white color, and considerable lustre. When added to steel, it hardens it.

Tung'stic Acid. An acid composed of one equivalent of tungsten and three of oxygen.

Tu'nic. *Tu'nica.* In *Anatomy*, a membrane, or covering to some part or organ, as the *tunics* of the eye, &c.

Tu'nica. Tunic. An enveloping membrane.

Tunica Aciniform'is. The uvea.

Tunica Adna'ta. The conjunctiva.

Tunica Albugin'ea Oc'uli. The fibrous membrane of the eye, situated immediately under the conjunctiva.

Tunica Albuginea Tes'tis. The albuginea testis.

Tunica Arachnoi'dea. The arachnoid membrane.

Tunica Choro'ides. The choroid membrane.

Tunica Conjuncti'va. The conjunctiva.

Tunica Cor'nea. The cornea of the eye.

Tunica Elytroi'des. The tunica vaginalis.

Tunica Erythroi'des. The cremaster muscle.

Tunica Granulo'sa. Name given by Dr. Barry to an investment of the ovum. Its existence, however, as distinct from the membrana granulosa, is regarded by others as doubtful.

Tunica Jaco'bi. An exceedingly delicate serous membrane, between the retina and choroid coat, consisting of minute prismatic bodies, placed close together, and perpendicularly to the surface of the membrane.

Tunica Ret'ina. The retina.

Tunica Vasculo'sa Ret'inæ. The inner lamina of the retina. It is of a fibrovascular structure, and supports the outer medullary lamina.

Tunica Vasculosa Tes'tis. A delicate membrane formed of minute ramifications of the spermatic vessels, on the inner surface of the tunica albuginea, inclosing the substance of the gland, and constituting the membrane of the testis.

Tunica Villo'sa. The inner coat of the intestines.

Tunica Vit'rea. The hyaloid membrane.

Tunica'tus. *Tunica'ted.* Covered with a tunic.

Tu'nicle. A natural covering; an integument.

Tur'bid. *Turbi'dus;* from *turbo*, to disturb. In a general sense, muddy, not clear. Applied to liquids, as *turbid* water, *turbid* wine, &c.

Tur'binated. *Turbinatus;* from *turbo* or *turben*, a top. Shaped like a top or inverted cone.

Turbinated Bones. Very thin convoluted plates of bone, situated in the nasal fossæ. They are distinguished into the *superior* and *inferior*. The spongy bones.

Turbina'tum. *Turbo cerebri.* The pineal gland.

Turbina'tus. Turbinated.

Turges'cence. *Turgescen'tia;* from *turgescere*, to swell. A preternatural accumulation of blood or other fluid in a part; a state of distension.

Turgescence of the Gums. A swollen or distended condition of the margins of the gums. See Gums, Inflammation, Turgescence, Ulceration, and Recession of.

Tur'gid. *Turgi'dus;* from *turgere*, to swell or puff up. Swollen.

Turgid'ity. *Turgid'ness.* Turgescence.

Tur'gor Vita'lis. Turgescence.

Tur'key-Stone. *Novac'ulite;* razor-stone. A massive mineral of a yellowish, greenish, or brownish-gray color. It has been used both by the surgeon and dentist for sharpening instruments.

Turme'ric Pa'per. White bibulous paper brushed over with tincture of turmeric. It is used as a test for the presence of free alkalies and their carbonates, by which its yellow color is changed to brown.

Turn'ing. A term applied in *Obstetrics* to the operation of bringing down the feet of the child in utero, for the purpose of facilitating delivery.

Tur'pentine. *Terebin'thina.* The resinous juice of pine trees.

Turpentine, Oil of. The *Oleum Terebinthinæ.* The volatile oil distilled from the *Pinus palustris.* Dose, gtt. v to xx.

Tur'pentine, Spirits of. Same as oil of turpentine.

Tur'peth Min'eral. *Hydrargyri sulphas flavus.* Yellow sulphate of mercury. An errhine. Dose, gr. j in four or five grains of starch.

Turpethum Nigrum. The black oxide of mercury.

Turquoise. A blue mineral consisting chiefly of hydrated alumina, and formerly superstitiously supposed to change its color, according as the wearer is in good or bad health.

Turun′da. A tent or suppository.

Tussic′ular. *Tussicula′ris.* From *tussis*, a cough. Pertaining to a cough.

Tus′sis. A cough.

Tussis Convulsi′va. Hooping-cough.

Tus′sive. *Tussi′vus.* Belonging or pertaining to a cough.

Tutam′ina. *Tuta′men;* a defence, a protection. A term applied in *Anatomy* to parts which seem to defend or protect certain organs.

Tutamina Cer′ebri. The scalp and bones of the skull.

Tu′tenag. An alloy of copper, zinc, and nickel; Chinese copper. In India, a name given to zinc.

Tu′tia. Tutty. The gray incrustation which forms on the chimneys of furnaces, in which the ores of zinc are smelted. Also, said to be found native in Persia. It is an impure oxide of zinc.

Tut′ty. Tutia; which see.

Twinge. In *Pathology*, a sudden, sharp, local pain, of momentary continuance.

Twink′ling. Sparkling; shining brightly with intermitted light.

Twinkling of the Eye. Nictation; which see.

Twins. Two children born at a birth.

Twitch′ing. In *Pathology*, short spastic contractions.

Tych′ica. From *τυχη*, accident. Fortuitous lesions.

Tylo′sis. *Tylo′ma.* Induration of the margin of the eyelids.

Tylostere′sis. *Τυλος*, callus, and *στερησις*, privation. Extirpation or removal of a callus.

Tympan′ic. *Tympan′icus.* Pertaining to or connected with the tympanum.

Tympani′tes. From *τυμπανον*, a drum. So called because the abdomen is distended with wind, and sounds like a drum when struck. Distension of the abdomen arising from an accumulation of air. There are two species, 1. *Tympanites intestinalis*, consisting in an accumulation of gas in the intestines; and 2. *Tympanites abdominalis*, when the air is contained in the cavity of the peritoneum.

Tympanites, Uterine. A windy swelling of the uterus.

Tympani′tis. From *τυμπανον*, a drum, and *itis*, inflammation. Inflammation of the tympanum of the ear.

Tym′panum. The drum or hollow part of the middle ear, containing the ossicula.

Tym′pany. Tympanites.

Type. *Typus.* From *τυπος*, a stamp, itself from the root of *tap*, *τυπτω*, to beat. In *Pathology*, the order in which the symptoms of a disease occur and succeed each other; the character which a disease assumes, especially one of an acute or febrile nature. In *Natural History*, that which combines most prominently the several characteristics of a group. Thus, an individual may be the type of a *species*, and a species the type of a *genus*, and a genus the type of a *family* or *order*.

Type Met′al. An alloy of lead and antimony, with a small portion of tin. One part of antimony to three of lead are the usual proportions. Useful in *Dental Mechanism* as a die in swaging, as it contracts less on cooling than zinc, and gives a clear and sharp impression.

Typh′lo-Enteri′tis. *Typhlitis;* from *τυφλος*, the cœcum, and *enteritis*, inflammation of the intestines. Inflammation of the cœcum.

Typho′des. Pertaining to typhus; typhous.

Typhohæ′mia. A disorganized state of the blood.

Ty′phoid. *Typhoi′des;* from *typhus*, and *ειδος*, resembling typhus. Typhodes. A low fever, resembling typhus. This form of fever is distinguished from typhus by a lesion of the intestines. It closely resembles typhus in other respects.

Typhoma′nia. From *τυφος*, stupor, and *μανια*, madness. The low muttering delirium which accompanies typhoid fevers.

Ty′phous. Relating to typhus.

Typhus Fe′ver. From *τυφος*, stupor. A fever characterized by extreme depression of strength; small, weak, frequent and unusual pulse, and much cerebral derangement. It is distinguished by most writers into *typhus mitior*, mild typhus, or nervous fever, and *typhus gravior* a severe malignant typhus.

Typhus Grav′ior. Malignant typhus fever.

Typhus Ictero′des. The yellow fever.

Typhus Mit′ior. Mild typhus fever.

Typhus Nervo′sus. *Typhus mitior.* Nervous fever.

Typhus Petechia′lis. Typhus gravior.

Typ′ical or **Typ′ic.** From *typhus*, a type. Representing the type or plan; figurative; representative.

Tyrem′esis. *Tyrotemesis;* from *τυρος*, cheese, and *εμεσις*, vomiting. A vomiting of curdy matter.

Tyria′sis. Tubercular elephantiasis.

Tyro′ma. A tumor of a cheese-like structure.

Ty′ros. Cheese.

Tyrosin. Tyr′osine. From *τυρος*, cheese. The essential ingredient of cheese. See Casein.

Tyro′sis. Tyremesis; which see.

Ty′son's Glands. *Tyso′ni Glan′dulæ.* The sebaceous glands around the corona penis.

U.

U. The symbol for Uranium.

Ud′der. The breast of a female, but applied to the glandular organ or bag of cows and other quadrupeds, in which the milk is secreted and retained for the nourishment of their young.

Ula. *Ουλα*, from *ουλος*, solid. The gums, gingivæ.

Ulacne′sis. *Odaxis′mus;* from *ουλα*, the gums, and *κνησις*, itching. Itching of the gums, often a symptom of dentition, and sometimes of certain morbid conditions of this structure.

Ulæmorrha′gia. *Ulorrhagia.* From *ουλον*, the gum, and *hæmorrhagia.* Bleeding from the gums.

Ulatroph′ia. From *ουλον*, the gum, and *atrophia*, atrophy. A gradual shrinking or recession of the gums from the necks of the teeth. This affection may be produced by an accumulation of salivary calculus upon the teeth, or by irregularity in the arrangement, diminution, or complete loss of the vitality of these organs. See Gums, Diseases of the.

Ul′cer. *Ul′cus.* A solution of continuity in the soft parts, accompanied by a discharge of purulent matter, occasioned and kept up by some local or constitutional injury or defect. In popular language, a running sore. An ulcer is a condition attended by a progressive destruction of tissue, accompanied by the formation of pus or ichor, and which is confined to the surface of the body or to natural cavities as the mouth and other mucous surfaces. Ulcers are distinguished into, 1. The *simple ulcer*, resulting from a superficial wound. 2. The *sinuous*, in which the matter runs under integuments and escapes from a small, but not callous orifice. 3. The *fistulous*, a deep ulcer, with a small callous orifice. 4. The *fungous*, where the surface is covered with fungous flesh. 5. The *gangrenous.* 6. The *scorbutic*, depending upon a scorbutic diathesis of the general system. 7. The *venereal*, resulting from the venereal disease. 8. The *cancerous.* 9. The *carious*, depending upon a carious bone. 10. The *inveterate*, which is of long continuance; and 11. The *scrofulous.* To the above may be added the *scirrhous, epithelial, encephaloid, phagedenic, virulent, cacoethic, sordid, varicose,* &c. Perverted nutrition is the immediate cause of an ulcer, and the proper treatment consists in removing the internal and local causes which keep up the ulceration, and in exciting the vessels of the part by appropriate bandaging, &c.

Ulcer, Malig′nant. A putrid ulcer; hospital gangrene.

Ulcera′tion. *Ulcera′tio.* The formation of an ulcer.

Ulceration of the Gums. See Gums, Inflammation, Turgescence, Ulceration, and Recession of.

Ul′cerative. Pertaining to or causing ulceration.

Ulcerative Stoma′titis. See Gums, Diseases of.

Ul′cerous. Having the character of an ulcer.

Ul′cus. An ulcer.

Ulcus′cule. *Ulcus′culum.* Diminutive of *ulcus*, an ulcer. A small ulcer.

Ulet′ic. From *ουλον*, gum. Pertaining to the gum.

Uli′tis. From *ουλον*, the gum, and *itis*, a terminal denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the gums. See Gums, Diseases of the.

Ulmus Ful′va. The slippery elm. The inner bark yields a large quantity of mucilage, which is used in coughs, dysentery, and as an external application in the form of poultice to tumors, wounds, &c.

Ulmus Ru′bra. The Ulmus fulva; which see.

Ul′na. The inner and larger bone of the forearm.

Ul′nar. Belonging to the ulna.

Ulnar Artery. The branch of the brachial artery which passes down the inner side of the forearm.

Ulna′ris. Ulnar.

Ulnaris Exter′nus. The extensor carpi ulnaris.

Ulnaris Inter′nus. The flexor carpi ulnaris

Uloc′acē. From *ουλον*, the gum, and *κακος*, bad. Cancrum oris, or gangrenous inflammation of the mouth, particularly of the gums.

Ulocarcinoma. From *ουλον*, gum, and *carcinoma*. Cancer of the gum.

Ulon′cus. From *ουλον*, the gum, and *ογκος*, a tumor. Swelling of the gums. A tumor of the gums. Epulis. See JAWS, DISEASES OF.

Ulorrhag′ia. From *ουλον*, the gums, and *ρηγνυμι*, to break forth. Hemorrhage from the gums. This may occur spontaneously, or result from the mechanical division of some of the vessels of the gums, but unless favored by a hemorrhagic diathesis, it is never very considerable. But when thus favored, it is often difficult to control, and has, in some instances, terminated fatally. When spontaneous, the blood generally escapes from a number of places, but more frequently from the apices than any other part of the gums. See HEMORRHAGE FROM THE GUMS, SPONTANEOUS.

Ulorrhœ′a. From *ουλον*, gum, and *ρεω*, to flow. An oozing of blood from the gums.

Ulot′ica. That which contributes to the healing of ulcers and wounds.

Ul′timate Anal′ysis. In *Chemistry*, the resolution of a substance into its absolute elements.

Ultimate El′ements, or ***Principles.*** The last to which we can trace the constitution of substances.

Ul′timi-Sternal. *Ultimi-sterna′lis.* Name given by Beclard to the Ensisternal, or sixth and last portion of the sternum.

Ultra-Marine. The blue coloring matter of the *Lapis lazuli*, which is unchangeable by exposure to the air.

Um′ber. A variety of ochraceous iron ore, used as a pigment; also, a variety of peat or brown coal, used in the adulteration of snuff.

Umbil′ical. *Umbilicalis;* from *umbilicus*, the navel. Belonging or relating to the navel.

Umbilical Chord. *Funis umbilica′lis.* The navel string.

Umbilical Her′nia. Hernia umbilicalis.

Umbilical Re′gion. The middle portion of the abdomen about the navel.

Umbilical Ring. A fibrous ring surrounding the aperture of the navel.

Umbilical Vesicle. Vesicula umbilicalis; which see.

Umbil′icus. In *Anatomy*, the navel; in *Botany*, the bilum, or scar by which a seed is attached to the placenta.

Umbilicus Mari′nus. A submarine production found on rocks and the shells of fishes, said to possess anthelmintic properties.

Um′bo. A protuberance.

Un′cia. An ounce. The twelfth part of a pound in troy and apothecaries' weight. A weight containing eight drachms.

Un′ciform. *Unciformis;* from *uncus*, a hook, and *forma*, shape. Having the shape of a hook; hook-like.

Unciform Bone. The fourth bone of the second row of the carpus.

Unciform Process. The hamular process of the os sphenoides.

Uncina′ted. Beset with bent spines like hooks.

Unc′tion. From *unctio.* The act of anointing. Also, an ointment.

Un′cus. A hook.

Undula′ted. *Undulatus.* Wavy.

Undula′tion. *Un′dulatory.* A waving motion or vibration. In *Pathology*, fluctuation.

Unguent′um. From *ungere*, to anoint. Unguent; an ointment; a topical application of about the consistence of lard. An *ointment* is softer than a *cerate*, although the terms are often used indiscriminately.

Unguentum Acidi Tan′nici. Ointment of tannic acid.

Unguentum Adipis, or ***Unguentum Simplex.*** Ointment of lard. Simple ointment.

Unguentum Antimo′nii. U. S. Antimonial ointment; tartar emetic ointment.

Unguentum Aq′uæ Ro′sæ. U. S. Ointment of rosewater.

Unguentum Cantharidis. U. S. Ointment of Spanish flies.

Unguentum Ceta′cei. Ph. L. Spermaceti ointment.

Unguentum Creaso′ti. U. S. Ointment of creasote.

Unguentem Cu′pri Subaceta′tis. U. S. Ointment of subacetate of copper.

Unguentum Gal′læ. U. S. Ointment of galls.

Unguentum Gallæ Compositum. Ph. L. Compound ointment of galls.

Unguentum Hydrargyri. U. S. Mercurial ointment; strong mercurial ointment. Prepared by rubbing mercury with equal parts of suet and lard, until the globules can no longer be seen.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Ammonia′ti. U. S. Ointment of ammoniated mercury. Ointment of white precipitate.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Binio′didi. Ph. L. Ointment of biniodide of mercury.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Io′didi. Ph. L. Ointment of iodide of mercury.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Mit′ius. Ph. L. Mild mercurial ointment.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitra′tis. U. S. Ointment of nitrate of mercury; citrine ointment.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Ox′idi Rubri. U. S. Ointment of red oxide of mercury.

Unguentum Io′dini. U. S. Ointment of iodine.

Unguentum Iodini Compos′itum. Ph. U. S. and L. Compound ointment of iodine.

Unguentum Pip′eris Nigri. Ointment of black pepper.

Unguentum Plum′bi Aceta′tis. Ointment of acetate of lead.

Unguentum Plumbi Carbona′tis. Ph. U. S. and D. Ointment of carbonate of lead.

Unguentum Plumbi Compos′itum. Ph. L. Compound ointment of lead.

Unguentum Plumbi Iodidi. Ph. L. Ointment of iodide of lead.

Unguentum Simplex. U. S. Simple ointment.

Unguentum Sulphuris. U. S. Sulphur ointment.

Unguentum Sulphuris Compositum. U. S. Compound sulphur ointment.

Unguentum Zin′ci Ox′idi. U. S. Ointment of oxide of zinc.

Un′guinal. From *unguis*, a nail. Belonging to the nails.

Un′guis. From ονυξ, a hook. In *Anatomy*, the nail; a horny lamina at the extremity of each finger and each toe. In *Surgery*, a collection of pus between the laminæ of the cornea of the eye. Applied, in *Botany*, to the thin inferior part of the petal of a polypetalous corolla.

Unguis, Os. The lachrymal bone of the orbit.

Un′gulate. Nail-shaped. Hoof-shaped.

Unhealth′y. Sickly; wanting health, habitually weak, indisposed, insalubrious, having a tendency to generate diseases; morbid.

Uni-. From *unus*, one. A Latin prefix, denoting *one*.

Unicel′lular. One-celled. Composed of one cell.

Uni′cus. Single.

Unilat′eral. *Unilatera′lis. Unilatent.* On one side only.

Uniloc′ular. Having one cell or cavity.

Un′ion. Act of uniting or joining two or more things into one; state of being united.

Union by the First Inten′tion. In *Surgery*, the process by which the opposite surfaces of a recent wound, when kept in contact, grow together, without suppuration or granulation.

Union by Second Intention. See Second Intention.

Unip′arous. From *unis*, one, and *pario*, to bear. Producing one at a birth.

U′nit. From *unus*, one. A single thing or value.

Unit Jar. An apparatus for charging Leyden jars with known proportions of electricity, contrived by Mr. Harris.

Univ′alent. From *unus*, and *valeo*, to be able. An atom or radical molecule which can seize but one monad atom.

U′nivalve. From *unus*, one, and *valva*, a valve. One-valved. A shell composed of one piece.

Univer′sity. A collection of colleges, each having a special curriculum of studies, under one academic government.

Unoc′ulus. *Unioc′ulus.* One-eyed.

U′rachus. From ουρον, urine. A ligamentous cord extending from the base of the urinary bladder to the umbilical cord, which, in the fœtus of certain animals, is hollow, and conveys the urine to the allantoid membrane.

Uracra′sia. From ουρον, urine, and ακρασια, ill temperature. A bad quality of urine.

Uræ′mia. From *urea*, and αιμα, blood. A term applied to diseases in which there is an excess of urea in the blood.

Uræ′mic. *Uræ′micus.* Relating or appertaining to uræmia.

U′ramile. A beautiful, feathery, crystalline powder; a product of the action of hydrochloric acid on thionurate of ammonia.

Uran′ic Acid. Peroxide of uranium.

Uranisconi′tis. From υρανισκος, the palate, and *itis*, inflammation. Inflammation of the palate.

Uraniscoplas′tice. From *uraniscus*, palate, and πλασσω, to form. The artificial formation of a palate.

Uraniscoplas′ty. *Uraniscoplas′tice;* from υρανισκος, the roof of the mouth, and πλασσω, to form. An operation for the formation of the soft palate.

Uraniscor′raphy. Staphylorraphy.

Uranis′cos. *Uranis′cus.* The palate.

U′ranite. An ore of uranium, composed of phosphoric acid, oxide of uranium, lime, silica, oxide of iron, oxide of manganese, with small quantities of magnesia and barytes.

Ura′nium. Symbol, U. Atomic weight, 240. A rare elementary metal of a grayish color, discovered by Klaproth in 1789, in the mineral called *pitchblend*. It is also contained in *uranite*, of which there are two varieties,—*lime uranite* and *chalcolite*, or *copper* uranite. It has three oxides, one of which, the *sesquioxide*, is occasionally employed as a coloring ingredient in the manufacture of porcelain teeth. This "is obtained by dissolving the green oxide in nitric acid, evaporating to dryness, and fusing it at a low heat to drive off the nitric acid. It is then digested in boiling water as long as anything soluble is taken up, and the pure oxide remains as a gold or orange-yellow powder, becoming brick-red, from loss of water, by carefully heating, and, at a higher temperature, losing oxygen also. Its salts are yellow." * The oxide of uranium is used to give a yellow tint to porcelain teeth.

U′rate. A compound of uric acid with a salifiable base.

Urate of Soda. The principal ingredient in arthritic calculi.

U′rea. $CO(NH_2)_2$. A white pearly substance, forming the chief solid constituent of urine. It is the principal nitrogenous end-product of tissue metamorphosis; a carbonide obtained mostly from the decomposition of uric acid.

Urec′chysis. From ουρον, urine, and εκχυσις, effusion. Effusion of urine into the cellular membrane.

Ure′do. From *uro*, to burn. A term applied to a burning or itching sensation attending many diseases. Also, urticaria.

Ure′nium. Synonymous with Urea; which see.

Ure′sis. *Uri′asis;* from ουρειν, to void urine. The act of voiding the urine.

Ure′ter. From ουρον, urine. The membranous canal extending from the pelvis of the kidney to the urinary bladder, which conveys the urine from the former to the latter organ.

Ureteral′gia. From ουρητηρ, the ureter, and αλγος, pain. Pain along the course of the ureter.

Ureteri′tis. From ουρητηρ, the ureter, and *itis*, a terminal denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the ureter.

Uretero-Thromboi′des. From ουρητηρ, the ureter, ϑρομβος, grumous blood, and ειδος, resemblance. Ischury occasioned by the formation of grumous blood in the ureter.

Ure′than. *Ethyl Carbonate.* A recently discovered hypnotic and antipyretic. It has produced excellent results in convulsions and tetanus. Dose, gr. xx–lx.

Ure′thra. From ουρον, urine. The excretory duct of the urine in both sexes in the higher animals, and of the semen in the male. In the male urethra there are three portions: the *prostatic*, near the bladder, a *membranous*, and a *spongy* portion.

Urethral′gia. From ουρηϑρα, the urethra, and αλγος, pain. Pain in the urethra; gonorrhœa.

Urethri′tis. From ουρηϑρα, the urethra, and *itis*, inflammation. Inflammation of the urethra.

Urethro Bulba′ris. Name given by Chaussier to the transverse perineal artery, because it is distributed on the bulb of the urethra.

Urethrophrax′is. From ουρηϑρα, the urethra, and φρασσω, to obstruct. Obstruction of the urethra; stricture.

Urethroplas′ty. *Urethroplas′tice;* from ουρηϑρα, the urethra, and πλασσω, to form. In *Surgery*, an operation for supplying defects in the urethra.

Uret′ic. *Uret′icus.* Diuretic; urinary.

Uri′as. The urethra.

Uri′asis. Lithiasis; which see.

U′ric. Pertaining to urine.

Uric Acid. *Ac′idum u′ricum; lithic acid.* An acid which exists in urine and in gouty concretions. When pure, it is a white, inodorous, crystalline powder. It readily unites with alkaline bases, forming urates. It occurs most frequently in the form of urate of soda or urate of ammonia, constituting the greater part of urinary calculi. It is often deposited in diseased urine, in the form of a reddish sediment. Formula, $C_5HN_2O_2+HO$.

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* Piggot's Dental Chemistry.

Uric Oxide. *Ox′idum u′ricum; xanthic oxide.* A white powder sometimes, though very rarely, found in calculi. It has never been discovered in healthy urine.

U′rinary. *Urinarius;* from *urina*, urine. Pertaining to the urine.

Urinary Bladder. *Ves′ica urina′ria.* A musculo-membranous pouch, situated in the lower part of the abdomen between the symphysis pubis and the beginning of the rectum. It serves for the reception of the urine from the ureters, and when a certain quantity has accumulated, a desire for its expulsion is experienced.

Urinary Cal′culi. The calculi which form in the bladder and urinary passages.

Urinary Fis′tula. A deep, narrow ulcer communicating with some of the urinary passages.

Urinary Organs. The organs concerned in the formation of urine—the kidneys.

Urinary Pas′sages. The canals and cavities intended to contain the urine and convey it externally: the excretory ducts of the kidneys.

U′rine. Ουρον; from ορουα, to rush out. The fluid secreted in the kidneys, and slowly conveyed by the ureters into the urinary bladder. When voided in a healthy state, it is transparent, of an amber or citron-yellow color, of a peculiar odor, and of a slightly bitter, saline, and acid taste.

Uriniferous Tubes. A number of small ducts converging from the cortical portion of the kidney to the apices of the papillæ.

Uroce′lē. From ουρον, urine, and κηλη, swelling. Tumor of the scrotum occasioned by infiltration of urine into its cellular tissue.

Urocys′tis. From ουρον, and κυστις, a bag. The urinary bladder.

Urocysti′tis. Inflammation of the bladder.

Urodial′ysis. From ουρον, urine, and διαλυσις, dissolution, loss of strength. A suspension of the function of the kidney.

Urodyn′ia. From ουρον, urine, and οδυνη, pain. Pain attending the excretion of urine.

Urogen′ital. Pertaining to the urinary, or genital organs.

Urolithi′asis. From ουρον, and λιϑος, a stone. Disease connected with the formation of urinary calculi.

Urolith′ic Acid. An acid obtained from urinary calculus.

Uroli′thus. Urinary calculus.

Uropoe′sis. Ουρον, urine, and ποιεω, to make. Secretion of urine.

Urorrhœ′a. Ουρον, and ρεω, to flow. An involuntary discharge of urine. Also diabetes.

Uro′ses. Diseases of the urinary organs.

Urtica′ria. From *urtica*, a nettle. The nettle-rash; an eruption on the skin resembling that produced by the stings of a nettle. Six varieties are described by Willan, namely, 1. *Urticaria febrilis;* 2. *Urticaria evanida;* 3. *Urticaria persistens;* 4. *Urticaria conferta;* 5. *Urticaria subcutanea;* 6. *Urticaria tuberosa.* It is not generally a disease of much consequence, and the treatment consists of simple general means, and the use of absorbent laxatives.

Uryl′ic Acid. Uric acid; which see.

Ustila′go. Ergot.

Us′tion. The act of applying the actual cautery. Also, a burn.

Usto′rious. Having the quality of burning.

Ustula′tion. *Ustula′tio.* The act of burning. In *Pharmacy*, the operation by which a substance is freed from moisture. In *Metallurgy*, the operation of expelling one substance from another by heat.

Us′tus. Burnt, calcined, or dried in the fire.

U′terine. *Uterinus;* from *uterus*, the womb. Belonging or relating to the womb.

Uterine Artery. A branch of the hypogastric or internal pudic, distributed over the uterus.

Uteri′tis. Inflammation of the womb. Metritis. Hysteritis.

U′tero-Gesta′tio. Pregnancy.

Uteroma′nia. Nymphomania.

Uterot′omy. Cutting into the uterus.

U′terus. The womb; a hollow organ of the shape of a compressed pear, situated in the cavity of the pelvis between the urinary bladder and the rectum, and destined to lodge the fœtus from the commencement of pregnancy till birth.

Uterus, Inversion of. The uterus displaced and turned inside out, as sometimes occurs in the careless or injudicious removal of the placenta.

Uterus, Ir′ritable. Neuralgia of the uterus.

U′tricle. A minute cell or vesicle. Also, a cavity communicating with the semi-circular canals of the ear.

Utricular. Resembling a small bag or bottle. Pertaining to the utricle.

Utric'ulus. The uterus. Also, a little bag or hollow vesicle.

U'va. A tumor having the appearance of a grape.

U'vea. From *uva*, an unripe grape. A term applied by some anatomists to the choroid coat of the eye, and by others to the black pigment on the posterior surface of the iris.

Uvea, Commis'sure of the. The ciliary ligament.

U'vula. A small, conical, fleshy process hanging from the middle of the inferior margin of the soft palate over the root of the tongue. It is composed of mucous membrane and the azygos uvulæ muscle.

Uvula, Elonga'tion of. An acute or chronic inflammation of the uvula, which increases rapidly in size in the course of a few hours, and extends so as to rest on the tongue, tip forward, or drop posteriorly and obstruct the larynx, causing a feeling of suffocation or difficulty in swallowing. The treatment consists in the use of astringent gargles, or of puncturing the organ, or of clipping off the most pendant portion. See PALATINE ORGANS, DISEASES OF.

Uvula Scissors, Hul'lihen's. A pair of scissors invented by Dr. S. P. Hullihen, of Wheeling, Va., in the early part of 1843, for the removal of the uvula, which are so contrived, that at the instant it cuts the uvula, it secures the divided part, and prevents it from falling into the fauces by means of a pair of supplementary blades, provided with sharp teeth, beneath the cutting blades.

Uvula Spoon. A spoon-shaped surgical instrument, to be held under the uvula for the purpose of conveying any substance into the fauces.

Uvula, Ulcera'tion of. See PALATINE ORGANS, DISEASES OF.

Uvula Ves'icæ. A slight elevation of the mucous membrane at the entrance of the urethra in the neck of the bladder.

U'vular. Belonging to the uvula.

Uvuli'tis. From *uvula*, and *itis*, denoting inflammmation. Inflammation of the uvula.

V.

V. The symbol for Vanadium.

Vac'cin. See VACCINA.

Vacci'na. *Vaccinia.* From *vacca*, a cow. Cow-pox; kine-pox; a pustular disease of cow's teats, consisting of vesicles of a blue color, which, when introduced into the human body by inoculation, preserves the individual from the contagion of small-pox. For this valuable discovery the world is indebted to Dr. Jenner.

Vaccina'tion. *Vaccina'tio; from vacca*, a cow. Cow-pox inoculation; the insertion of vaccine matter under the cuticle to produce cow-pox. The vaccine matter or virus is inserted under the cuticle, so that it may enter into the absorbents. The scab which falls off at about the end of three weeks, is capable of communicating the affection. Before using, it should be dissolved in water. Mr. Albert Carpenter suggests that "vaccination itself may be at the root of the defective dental organization so prevalent where European physicians practice, and nowhere else. A bovine disease is introduced into the blood of the infant, and its constitution becomes thoroughly under the influence of it in the earliest stages of the dental formation, causing that defective development from which the present generation so generally suffers."

Vac'cinator. *Vac'cinist.* One who inoculates for the cow-pox.

Vac'cine Mat'ter. The serous fluid contained in the vesicle developed on the udder of the cow, or on the body of one who has been vaccinated, and which, when permitted to remain undisturbed, concretes into a hard scab or crust.

Vaccin'ic Acid. A fatty acid obtained from butter.

Vacci'no-Syphilis. Syphilis conveyed by vaccination.

Vacilla'tio. From *vacillare*, to waver. Vacillation; moving one way and the other; staggering.

Vacillatio Den'tium. Odontoseisis; which see.

Vac'uole. A small space within cell-protoplasm, containing a clear fluid.

Vac'uum. An empty space. The term is applied to the interior of a close vessel, from which the atmospheric air and every other gas has been extracted. The *Torricellian vacuum*, or the space above the mercury in the barometric tube, is the most perfect vacuum that can be produced by artificial means.

Vacuum Cavity. The air chamber in a plate on which artificial teeth are mounted. The different forms of vacuum cavities are the Gilbert cavity, which is swaged in the plate and outlined by means of chasers of wood, ivory or bone, and soft metal, and the Cleveland cavity, which is constructed by cutting out the form in the plate and soldering over the opening a swaged chamber or cap, which is a little larger than the space cut out in the plate.

Vacuum Plate. In *Dentistry*, a term applied to a plate on which artificial teeth are mounted, having an air-chamber to assist in its retention in the mouth.

Vagi′na. A sheath. In *Anatomy*, the canal which leads from the vulva or external orifice of the female pudendum to the uterus. In *Botany*, the leaf-stalk of those plants in which it becomes thin, and rolls round the stem, to which it there forms a sheath.

Vagi′na Cor′dis. Case of the heart. The pericardium.

Vagi′nal. *Vagina′lis.* Pertaining to the vagina or to a sheath.

Vaginal Artery. A branch of the hypogastric, uterine, or internal pudic artery, descending by, and distributed to, the side of the vagina.

Vaginal Bil′iary Plex′us. A plexus of ramifications of the hepatic duct through the capsule of Glisson.

Vaginal Gan′glia. See SPERMATIC GANGLION.

Vaginal Pulse. A term applied by Osiander to the increased pulsation of the arteria vaginalis, which occurs in pregnancy during the imminence of abortion.

Vagina′lis Tu′nica. The tunica vaginalis testis.

Vagina′ted. Sheathed.

Vagini′tis. Inflammation or irritation of the vagina.

Vagino-Hysteriot′omy. The operation of making an incision into the uterus through the vagina.

Vagino-Rectal Fis′sure. An opening between the vagina and rectum; one of the effects of badly managed labor.

Va′gus Ner′vus. The pneumogastric nerve; par vagum.

Valeriates. Valerianates made from the artifically prepared acid and used as substitutes for valerian.

Vale′rian. The root of *Valeriana officinalis*, or wild valerian.

Valeria′na. A genus of plants of the order *Valerianaceæ*. Also, the officinal valerian. Used in epilepsy, and in a variety of nervous complaints. It is also advised as a tonic, antispasmodic, and emmenagogue. Dose, of the powdered root, ℈j to ʒj; of the fluid extract, ʒss to ʒj; of the alcoholic extract, gr. iij to gr. x; of the oil, gtt. v; of the tincture, ʒ½ to ij; of the ammoniated tincture, ʒj.

Vale′rianate of Ammo′nia. This salt is obtained by causing gaseous ammonia, disengaged from muriate of ammonia, by lime, to pass into valerianic acid until the acid is neutralized; and crystallizing. Used like valerian, valerianic acid, &c., in neuropathic affections.

Valerian′ic Acid. An acid obtained by the distillation of the root of *Valeriana officinalis.*

Valetudina′rian. Sickly; one who is in delicate health; one who is seeking to recover health.

Val′gus. Bandy-legged; one having his legs bent outward. Also, club-foot.

Vallec′ula. Dim. of *vallis*, a valley. A small depression, slight furrows or pits of the body.

Val′lum. Literally, a rampart, trench, or wall; applied in *Anatomy* to the eye-brows.

Valve. *Valva. Val′vula;* from *valvæ*, folding-doors. A small door. A term applied in *Anatomy* to membranous folds situated at the orifice or in the course of certain cavities and canals, which serve to prevent the regurgitation, and direct the course of contained fluids. In *Botany*, the divisions of the fruit.

Valve of Fallo′pius. *Valve of Bauhin.* The ileo-cœcal valve.

Valves of the Heart. Eustachian, tricuspid, and mitral.

Val′vula. A small valve. Valvule.

Valvula Co′li. The valve of the colon.

Valvula Eusta′chii. A semilunar membranous fold situated at the mouth of the inferior vena cava.

Valvula Mitra′ulis. The mitral valve.

Valvula Semiluna′ris. The semilunar valves.

Val′vulæ Conniven′tes. Numerous semilunar folds of the mucous coat of the small intestines.

Val′vular Triglo′chin. The tricuspid valves.

Vana′dic Acid. An acid obtained by heating vanadiate of ammonia so as to expel the alkali. It is a fine powder of a light rust yellow.

Vana′dium. Symbol, V. Atomic weight, 51.2. A brittle metal, of a white color, found with lead and iron.

Vanilla Aromat′ica. One of the species which affords the aromatic bean, known in commerce by the name of *Vanilla*, also said to be the product of several other species. The vanilla yields a volatile aromatic oil, supposed to possess properties similar to those of valerian. It has been used in low fevers, hysteria, and rheumatism.

Vap′id. *Vapidus.* Dead; spiritless.

Va′por. An elastic fluid rendered aeriform by heat, and capable of being brought back to a liquid state by cold.

Vapor Bath. A steam bath; the application of vapor to the body in a close place. Also, the place itself. In *Chemistry*, an apparatus for heating bodies by vapor of water.

Vapor Douche. The application of a jet of watery vapor to some part of the body.

Vapora′rium. A vapor bath.

Vaporiza′tion. The vaporizing of a liquid, or the artificial formation of vapor. A process by which volatile matters are separated from fixed substances by the aid of heat.

Va′porous. *Va′porose.* Full of vapors or exhalations, as the *vaporous* air of valleys; windy; flatulent.

Va′pors. Hypochondriasis; hysteria; melancholy.

Varia′tion. From *vario*, to change. The change which an organ or part or individual or class suffers under the modifying influences of climate, food, habits, or surroundings.

Varicel′la. Diminutive of *variola*, small-pox. *Variola lymphat′ica.* The chicken-pox; an eruptive disease, consisting of vesicles scattered over the body. Chicken-pox affects the developing teeth, causing erosion, and interfering with their nutrition, and may occasion characteristic markings on their crowns

Var′ices. The plural of varix; which see.

Var′iciform. From *varix*, a swollen vein. Resembling a varix.

Varicifor′mes Paras′tatæ. The vasa deferentia at their commencement.

Varicobleph′aron. From *varix*, dilatation of a vein, and *βλεφαρον*, eyelid. A varicose tumor of the eyelid.

Varicoce′le. From *varix*, and *κηλη*, a tumor. *Cirsocele.* A varicose enlargement of the scrotum, or spermatic cord.

Varicom′phalus. From *varix*, and *ομφαλος*, the umbilicus. A varicose tumor of the umbilicus.

Var′icose. *Varico′sus.* Swollen, knotted, tortuous veins. Belonging to or resembling a varix.

Varicose Aneurism. The dilatation and pulsation of a vein from the passing of the blood into it from an artery; both, with the fascia, having been wounded in the act of bloodletting, all the openings having become united into one by adhesive inflammation.

Varic′ula. Diminutive of *varix;* applied in *Pathology* to a varicose swelling of the veins of the conjunctiva.

Vari′ety. *Vari′etas.* From *vario*, to vary. *Natural History*, a subdivision of a species; any individual plant or animal differing from the rest of the species to which it belongs, in some accidental circumstances.

Vari′ola. From *varius*, spotted, or from *vari*, pimples. The small-pox; an eruptive disease with pustules which suppurate from the eighth to the tenth day, with fever. Small-pox very seriously affects the development of the teeth, causing pitting, atrophy, want of symmetry and other defects of structure; also exfoliation of the germs of the teeth, and portions of the maxillary bones. The effects are intensified when small-pox is combined with a strumous or scrofulous diathesis.

Variola Spuria. Varicella.

Va′riolite. A kind of porphyritic rock, consisting of imperfectly crystallized aggregate of feldspar and quartz.

Va′rioloid. *Varioloi′des.* From *variola*, small-pox, and *ειδος*, resemblance. A disease resembling small-pox; small-pox modified by previous vaccination or inoculation.

Variolo′is. Small-pox modified by previous vaccination. See VARIOLOID.

Va′rix. In *Surgical Pathology*, a tumor resulting from the dilatation of a vein. It occurs most frequently in the superficial veins of the lower extremities and in those of the spermatic cord.

Varnish, Dental. See SANDARACH, and also SHELLAC.

Varo′lii Pons. See PONS VAROLII.

Va′rus. A term applied *adjectively* to one whose legs are bent inward, and *substantively* to a small spot, speck, or pimple on the face.

Var′vicite. A native oxide of manganese.

Vas. A vessel.

Vas Aber′rans. The cœcal appendage, usually found where the vas deferens applies itself to the epididymis.

Vas Def′erens. An excretory duct of the testicles, situated along the posterior border of the spermatic cord.

Va′sa Bre′via. The short branches which come from the divisions of the splenic artery, and pass along the large arch of the stomach to the diaphragm.

Vasa Capreola′ria. The spermatic vessels.

Vasa Deferen′tia Mulieb′ria. The Fallopian Tubes.

Vasa Efferen′tia. The absorbent vessels which convey fluids from a lymphatic gland toward the thoracic duct.

Vasa Inferen′tia. The absorbent vessels which convey fluids into a lymphatic gland.

Vasa Lac′tea. The chyliferous vessels.

Vasa Præparan′tia. A term formerly applied to the spermatic vessels.

Vasa Semina′lia. *Tubuli seminif′eri.* The minute tubes which constitute the parenchyma of the testis.

Vasa Vaso′rum. *Vasa nutrit′ia.* The small vessels which supply larger ones.

Vasa Vortico′sa. The contorted vessels of the choroid coat of the eye.

Vas′cular. *Vascula′ris.* From *vas*, a vessel. Belonging or pertaining to vessels, as the *vascular system*. Abundant blood.

Vascular System. The aggregate of the vessels, arteries, veins, and lymphatics of the body. The venous and arterial systems.

Vascular′ity. *Vasculariza′tion.* The state of being vascular.

Vasculariza′tion. (*Vasculum.*) The formation and extension of vascular capillaries.

Vasculo′sus. Full of vessels; vascular.

Vas′culum. A small vessel.

Vas′culum Aber′rans. A small convoluted duct, generally connected with the duct of the epididymis.

Vas′elin. Vase′line. *Petrolatum.* Petroleum Ointment. A jelly-like substance obtained from the residuum of petroleum. It is soluble in ether, but insoluble in alcohol and water; known also as *Cosmoline.* It forms an efficient basis for ointments, and is a valuable emollient. For dental uses see *Gorgas' Dental Medicine.*

Vas′iform. From *vas*, a vessel. Shaped like a blood-vessel or tube.

Vas′o. (*Vasa.*) A Latin prefix denoting connection with a vessel.

Vaso-Motor. Pertaining to the motility of the non-striped muscles of the arterial system.

Vasoden′tine. From *vasum*, a vessel, and *dens*, a tooth. A term applied by Professor Owen to dentine modified by the presence of vascular canals which permanently carry red blood to the substance of the tissue; an abnormal condition.

Vas′tus. That which is large and has a great extent. In *Anatomy*, a term applied to certain muscles.

Vas′tus Exter′nus. A large, thick muscle, situated on the outside of the thigh.

Vastus Internus. A muscle situated on the inner side of the thigh.

Va′sum. A vessel.

Vate′rian Bodies. See Picinian Corpuscules.

Vault. From *volo*, *volutus*, to turn. A term applied in *Anatomy* to parts which have a vaulted or arched appearance, as the fornix, roof of the mouth, &c.

Vault of the Cra′nium. The upper concavity of the skull.

Vault of the Pal′ate. The roof of the mouth.

Vau′queline. Strychnia.

Vec′tis. A lever. In *Obstetrics*, an instrument used in certain cases of preternatural labor.

Vec′tor Canal. From *vehere*, *vectum*, to carry. Fallopian tube.

Veg′etable. *Vegetab′ilis.* From *vigere*, to grow. An organized body not endowed with sense and voluntary motion, receiving its nourishment through pores on its outer surface and vessels, usually adhering to some other body, as the earth, and generally propagating itself by seeds.

Vegetable Al′bumen. A proximate principle found in certain parts of plants closely resembling animal albumen.

Vegetable Ivory. A product of a species of palm, the *Phytelephas macrocarpa;* it is very hard and resembles the finest-grained ivory.

Vegetable King′dom. The aggregate of vegetables.

Vegeta′rian. A believer in the doctrine of vegetarianism.

Vegeta′rianism. A term designative of the doctrine that man, in order to his full intellectual and corporeal development, should subsist wholly on vegetable food.

Vegeta′tion. *Vegeta′tio.* Vegetables in general. In *Surgery*, a morbid growth resembling a fungus. In *Chemistry*, certain branching crystalline concretions formed by deposition from solution.

Vegeta′line. *Vegeta′linus.* Relating to growth or nutrition, as the nutritive function.

Veg′eto-An′imal. Applied to gluten and vegetable albumen.

Veg′eto-Min′eral. Applied to vegetable and mineral substances.

Ve′hicle. *Vehic′ulum;* from *vehere,* to carry. A term applied in *Pharmacy* to the menstruum in which medicines are suspended or dissolved.

Vein. The veins are membranous canals, which return the blood from the arteries to the auricles of the heart. A vein, like an artery, is composed of three coats, an external or cellulo-fibrous, a middle or fibrous, and an internal or serous. With the exception of the pulmonary, the veins contain black blood, and are divided into *superficial,* or those which return the blood from the integuments and superficial structures; the *deep,* which are situated among the deeper structures; and the *sinuses,* or channels excavated in the structure of an organ, and lined by the internal coat of the veins, as the sinuses of the dura mater, &c.

Most of the veins of the body are enumerated in the following table, arranged from Wilson's *Anatomy,* according to the primary divisions of the body:

Table of Veins.

The veins of the exterior of the head are:

1. The *facial.*
2. The *internal maxillary.*
3. The *temporal.*
4. The *temporo-maxillary.*
5. The *posterior auricular.*
6. The *occipital.*

The veins of the cerebrum and cerebellum are:

1 The *superficial cerebral.*
2. The *superior cerebral.*
3. The *deep* or *ventricular.*
4. The *venæ Galeni,* and
5. The *cerebellar veins.*

The sinuses of the dura mater, situated at the upper and back part of the skull, are:

1. The *superior longitudinal.*
2. The *inferior longitudinal.*
3. The *straight.*
4. The *occipital,* and
5. The *lateral.*

The sinuses of the base of the cranium are:

1. The *cavernous.*
2. The *inferior petrosal.*
3. The *circular.*
4. The *superior petrosal,* and
5. The *transverse.*

The veins of the neck are:

1. The *external jugular.*
2. The *anterior jugular.*
3. The *internal jugular,* and
4. The *vertebral.*

The veins of the upper extremity are divided into deep and superficial. The former accompany the branches and trunks of the arteries, and constitute their *venæ comites.* At the bend of the elbow they terminate in the *brachial vein,* which opens into the *axillary.* The axillary veins terminate in the *subclavian,* which last unites with the internal jugular, to form the *vena innominata,* and this, again, unites with its fellow to form the *superior* or *descending vena cava,* which terminates in the upper part of the right auricle of the heart.

The superficial veins of the forearm are:

1. The *anterior ulnar.*
2. The *posterior ulnar.*
3. The *basilic.*
4. The *radial.*
5. The *cephalic.*
6. The *median.*
7. The *median basilic,* and
8. The *median cephalic.*

The veins of the lower extremity are the deep and superficial. The former accompany the arteries in pairs, forming the *venæ comites* of the anterior and posterior tibial and peroneal arteries. In the popliteal region they unite and form one large vein, the *popliteal,* which in its progress upward, becomes, first, the *femoral,* and then the *external iliac vein.* The popliteal vein receives several muscular and articular branches and the external saphenous vein. The former receives several muscular, the profunda, and the internal saphenous vein.

The *superficial veins* are the *external,* or *short saphenous,* and the *internal,* called the *long saphenous* vein. The *external* receives the blood from the foot and outer side of the leg, and joins the popliteal vein. The *internal* ascends on the inner side of the ankle, leg, and thigh, receiving in its course the cutaneous veins, and enters the femoral with the profunda about an inch and a half below Poupart's ligament.

The veins of the trunk are:

1. The *superior vena cava*, as before noticed.
2. The *inferior vena cava*, with its formative branches.
3. The *azygos veins.*
4. The *vertebral* and *spinal.*
5. The *cardiac.*
6. The *portal*, and
7. The *pulmonary.*

The formative branches of the inferior or ascending vena cava are:

1. The *external iliac.*
2. The *internal iliac*, which unites with the external to form the common iliac.
3. The *vesical* and *prostatic plexus.*
4. The *uterine plexus.*

The *right* and *left common iliac veins* unite between the fourth and fifth lumbar vertebræ, to form the ascending cava, which receives in its course,

1. The *lumbar veins.*
2. The *right spermatic.*
3. The *renal.*
4. The *supra-renal.*
5. The *phrenic*, and
6. The *hepatic.*

The inferior vena cava terminates at the inferior and posterior part of the right auricle of the heart.

The azygos veins form a system of communication between the superior and inferior vena cava, and consists of,

1. The *vena azygos major.*
2. The *vena azygos minor*, and
3. The *superior intercostal vein.*

The vertebral and spinal veins are arranged into three groups,

1. The *dorsi-spinal.*
2. The *meningo-rachidian*, and
3. The *medulla-spinal.*

The cardiac veins, which return the blood from the substance of the heart, are:

1. The *great cardiac* or *coronary vein.*
2. The *posterior cardiac* or *coronary vein*, and
3. The *anterior cardiac.*

The posterior and anterior cardiac veins enter the great cardiac, which terminates in the right auricle of the heart.

The portal system consists of four large veins, which convey the blood from the chylopoietic viscera. They are:

1. The *inferior mesenteric.*
2. The *superior mesenteric.*
3. The *splenic*, and
4. The *gastric veins.*

These veins concur in the formation of the *vena portæ*, which goes to the liver.

The pulmonary veins, four in number, unite into two trunks, which open into the left auricle of the heart.

Vein′let. A little vein.

Veins, Cor′onary. The cardiac veins; which see.

Veins, Intra-Lob′ular. *Supra-hepatic veins.* The hepatic veins.

Veins, Pul′monic. Vessels which convey red blood after it has been decarbonated by respiration, and returning it to the heart.

Veins, Systemat′ic. Vessels which convey dark blood and return it to the heart.

Vein-Stone. In *Pathology*, phlebolite; which see. In *Mineralogy*, the rock which incloses or accompanies ores in veins.

Velamen′ta Cerebra′lia. The meninges; which see.

Velamenta Infan′tis. The membranes which immediately envelop the fœtus in the uterus.

Velamen′tous. Veil-like.

Velamen′tum Abdomina′le. The peritoneum; which see.

Vel′lum. Parchment made of calf-skin.

Velosynth′esis. Staphylorraphy; which see.

Ve′lum. A veil.

Velum and Palate, Artificial. An artificial velum and palate made of elastic rubber, peculiarly prepared for this purpose, to replace, as far as practicable, by mechanical means, the lost organs, and render the speech more perfect. To Dr. Stearns is due the credit of having demonstrated, by his experiments, that an artificial velum can be made and worn in the fissure without discomfort, and answer a good purpose. But to Dr. Kingsley is due the credit of so improving the velum of Dr. Stearns as to render it almost perfect. For a description of Dr. Kingsley's Artificial Velum and Palate, see *Harris's Prin. and Pract. of Dentistry.* Artificial velums have also been constructed entirely of hard rubber, owing to the disintegration of soft rubber.

Velum Interpos′itum. *Velum Vasculo′sum.* A vascular membrane, which covers the *tubercula quadrigemina.* The choroid membrane of the brain beneath the fornix, and above the optic thalami.

Velum Pen′dulum Pal′ati. The soft palate. A pendulous fold of mucous membrane, situated at the posterior part of the mouth over the root of the tongue, and continuous with the hard palate. It is composed of mucous membrane and muscles; from the centre of which the uvula is suspended. On each side of this, outwardly, are the arches or pillars of the palate. The anterior passes downward to the side of the base of the tongue, and the posterior extends downward and backward into the pharynx. There is a triangular space between these pillars below, in which the tonsil is situated.

Velum Pupil′læ. Veil of the pupil. A thin membrane covering the pupil of the eye in the fœtus. Also called Membrana Pupillaris.

Ve′na. A vein.

Vena Arterio′sa. A name for the portal vein. See VENA PORTÆ.

Vena Az′ygos. The azygos vein.

Vena Basil′ica. Royal vein. The large vein of the arm.

Vena Ca′va Infe′rior, or ***Vena Cava Ascen′dens.*** *Vena cava ascendens; abdominal vena cava.* The large vein which returns the blood from all the parts below the diaphragm to the heart.

Vena Cava Supe′rior, or ***Vena Cava Descen′dens.*** The great trunk which transmits the blood of the superior extremities and part of the circulation of the thorax to the heart.

Vena Por′tæ. Portal vein. A large vein which receives the blood from the viscera of the abdomen, and conveys it into the substance of the liver.

Ve′næ. The plural of *vena*, a vein.

Venæ Alares. See ALARES VENÆ.

Venæ Apoplec′ticæ. Jugular veins.

Venæ Ca′væ Hepat′icæ. The hepatic veins.

Venæ Com′ites. The satellite veins; a name applied in *Anatomy* to the two veins which usually accompany each artery.

Venæ Gale′ni. The ventricular veins; two veins, one proceeding from the left, and one from the right lateral ventricle of the brain; they pass out from the brain beneath the corpus callosum, and enter the straight sinus below the inferior longitudinal vein.

Venæ Lac′teæ. The lacteals.

Venæ Lymphat′icæ. The lymphatic vessels.

Venæ Spora′les. The jugular veins.

Venæ Vortico′sæ. The veins of the choroid coat of the eye.

Venefic′ium. Poisoning.

Venena′tion. From *veneno*, to poison. The act of poisoning.

Vene′num. A poison; venom.

Vene′real. *Vene′reus;* from *Venus*, the goddess of pleasure. Pertaining to or connected with sexual intercourse.

Venereal Disease. Syphilis. Gonorrhœa also.

Ven′ery. Sexual intercourse; coition.

Venesec′tion. *Venæsectio;* from *vena*, a vein, and *sectio*, a cutting. Blood-letting; phlebotomy; the opening of a vein.

Ven′om. *Vene′num.* A poison; usually applied to the poisonous matter secreted by certain animals, as the serpent, scorpion, &c.

Ven′omous. Poisonous. A term applied to animals which have a secretion of poisonous matter, as the rattlesnake, viper, &c.

Venos′ity. *Venos′itas.* A term applied by Puchelt to a condition in which the blood is supposed to circulate too slowly, or is too venous, or in which that of the veins is in too large quantity, a condition said to have been observed particularly in gout, hemorrhoids, melancholy, hypochondriasis, &c.

Ve′nous. *Veno′sus.* Pertaining to veins, or the blood of veins.

Venous Sys′tem. The veins collectively.

Ven′ter. The lower part of the abdomen; the belly.

Ventila′tion. *Ventila′tio;* from *ventus*, wind. The act of causing the air to pass through a place, or of renewing it, for the purpose of dissipating anything noxious.

Ven′tral. Pertaining to the inferior surface of the body.

Ventral Her′nia. Abdominal hernia.

Ven′tricle. *Ventric′ulus.* Diminutive of *venter*, the belly. A term employed in *Anatomy* to designate certain cavities of the body, as those of the brain and heart.

Ventricle of Aran′tius. A small cavity at the point of the calamus scriptorius of the brain.

Ven′tricles of the Brain. Five cavities in the interior of the brain, distinguished into the *lateral*, which are two in number; the *middle*, the *fourth*, and the *fifth ventricles.*

Ventricles of the Heart. These are two in number, and distinguished into *right* and *left.*

Ventricles of the Lar′ynx. The two depressions above the *chordæ vocales* are so termed by anatomists.

Ven′tricose. From *venter*, the belly. Having a swollen appearance; big bellied. See URCEOLATE.

Ventric′ular. *Ventricula′ris.* Pertaining to a ventricle.

Ventric′uli Cor′dis. The ventricles of the heart.

Ventric′ulus. The stomach; a ventricle.

Ventriculus Pulmona′ris. The right ventricle of the heart.

Ventriculus Succenturia′tus. That part of the duodenum which is surrounded by the peritoneum.

Ventril′oquism. *Ventriloquis′mus;* from *venter,* the belly, and *loquor,* to speak. The art of speaking in such a manner that the voice appears to come from some distant place, instead of proceeding from the person speaking.

Ven′trose. From *venter.* Having a belly, or swollen like a belly.

Ven′ula. Diminutive of *vena,* a vein. A small vein.

Vera′tria. *Veratri′na. Ver′atrin. Ver′atrine.* A vegetable alkali and the only officinal alkaloid found in the *Veratrum sabadilla.* A powerful topical excitant. Used externally as an ointment in neuralgia and paralysis from gout and rheumatism. Veratrina combined with tannic acid, alcohol, glycerin, and carbolic acid is employed in dental practice, as an obtundent of sensitive dentine. Dose of veratrina, $\frac{1}{64}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ of a grain.

Vera′trine. *Veratri′na.* See Veratria.

Vera′trum. A genus of plants of the order *Melanthaceæ.*

Veratrum Al′bum. White hellebore; an extremely acrid and poisonous plant. The powder of the dried root is a violent sternutatory. The root is also an active irritant. In small doses it promotes the secretions, but in large ones it causes vomiting, purging, and pain in the bowels, with great prostration of strength. Dose, as an errhine, gr. iij to iv, snuffed up the nose at bedtime. Used mostly in form of an ointment.

Veratrum Sabadil′la. Indian caustic barley. The seeds have been used as a vermifuge, diuretic, and emetic. Chiefly used as an anthelmintic for tænia in doses varying from gr. v to xxx. It is also used in nervous affections.

Veratrum Vir′ide. American hellebore; swamp hellebore; Indian poke. It is alterative, an acrid narcotic, an emetic, epispastic, and errhine. Dose, of the tincture, gtt. ij to v, repeated every hour or two until its effects appear on the pulse. In *Dental Practice,* it is internally administered in periodontitis, and for its sedative action in severe hemorrhage from the extraction of teeth; also for neuralgia having its origin in the teeth. See *Gorgas' Dental Medicine.*

Ver′digris. The subacetate of copper.

Ver′diter. A fine azure blue mineral; a hydrated sesquicarbonate of copper. It is sometimes used as a pigment. It is obtained by adding chalk to a solution of copper in nitric acid.

Ver′juice. An acid liquor obtained from sour grapes or apples.

Ver′mes. From *vermis,* a worm. Worms. See Entozoa.

Vermic′ular. Vermiform.

Verm′iform. *Vermic′ular; vermiformis;* from *vermis,* a worm, and *forma,* form. Having the shape or appearance of a worm.

Vermiform Process. *Proces′sus vermifor′mis; protuberan′tia vermifor′mis.* The medullary substance which unites the two hemispheres of the brain like a ring, and forms a process or projection somewhat resembling an earth worm.

Verm′ifuge. *Vermifu′gus;* from *vermis,* a worm and *fugo,* to drive away. Anthelmintic; a remedy which expels worms.

Vermil′ion. Red sulphuret of mercury; cinnabar. Used to color vulcanized rubber and celluloid.

Vermina′tion. *Vermina′tio.* That diseased condition in which the skin is infested with vermin; breeding of worms.

Verm′inous. Caused by worms.

Ver′mis. A worm. The term generally employed to designate the parasitical animals that infest the animal body.

Vermis Cer′ebri. Brain-worm, a name given to the Hungarian camp fever.

Vermis Mor′dicans. A species of cutaneous eruption.

Verru′ca. A wart. A small papillary growth on the skin.

Ver′rucose. *Verrucosus;* from *verruca,* a wart. Warty; having little warts on the surface, as a *verrucose capsule.*

Verru′culose. Having minute wart-like prominences.

Ver′sion. *Ver′sio.* Turning.

Ver′tebra. From *vertere,* to turn. One of the bones of the spinal column. The vertebræ are divided into seven *cervical,* twelve *dorsal,* and five *lumbar.*

Ver′tebral. *Vertebra′lis.* Pertaining to the vertebræ.

Vertebral Artery. A branch of the subclavian artery passing through the foramina in the transverse processes of the vertebræ, and entering the cranium, where it unites with its fellow to form the basilary artery.

Vertebral Canal. The canal extending through the length of the vertebral column, and containing the spinal marrow.

Vertebral Col′umn. The spine.

Vertebral Disease. Rachitis.

Vertebral Lig′aments. The ligaments of the vertebræ, distinguished into *anterior* and *posterior.*

Vertebral Nerves. The spinal nerves, of which there are thirty pairs; namely, seven *cervical,* twelve *dorsal,* five *lumbar,* and six *sacral.*

Vertebra′ta. Animals furnished with a spine. They constitute the first great division of the animal kingdom.

Ver′tebro-Il′iac Lig′ament. The ilio-lumbar ligament.

Ver′tex. From *vertere,* to turn. The top of the head. Superior part of the skull.

Vertib′ulum. A term sometimes applied in *Surgery* to a trepan.

Ver′tical. *Vertica′lis.* Perpendicular.

Vertic′ulum. An articulation; a joint.

Verti′go. From *vertere,* to turn. Giddiness; swimming of the head, with more or less confusion of mind.

Verumonta′num. An eminence in the urethra of men before the neck of the bladder, called also *caput gallinaginus.*

Vesa′nia. Madness.

Ves′ica. A bladder. Also, anything resembling a bladder.

Vesica Biliaria. The gall-bladder.

Vesica Fel′lis. The gall-bladder.

Vesica Natato′ria. The air-bladder of fishes.

Vesica Urina′ria. The urinary bladder.

Ves′ical. *Vesica′lis;* from *vesica,* a bladder. Belonging or relating to the urinary bladder.

Vesical Arteries. The arteries of the urinary bladder.

Ves′icants. Substances which cause vesication or blistering.

Vesica′tion. *Vesica′tio.* The process of raising blisters; the action of a vesicant.

Vesicato′rium. A blister.

Vesic′atory. *Vesicato′rius;* from *vesica,* a bladder. Blistering applications, as the powder of the *cantharis,* or blistering fly, &c.

Ves′icle. *Vesic′ula.* Diminitive of *vesica,* a bladder. A small bladder or blister.

Vesicle, Allantoid′. The allantois; which see.

Vesicle, Ger′minal. A nucleated vesicle, being the earliest formed part of the ovum. Its nucleus is called the germinal spot.

Ves′ico-Vag′inal. *Vesico-vagina′lis.* Relating to the bladder and vagina.

Vesic′ula. A vesicle. In *Pathology,* an elevation of the cuticle filled with lymph, which is sometimes opaque.

Vesicula Fel′lis. The gall-bladder.

Vesicula Umbilica′lis. An umbilical vesicle about the size of a common pea, seen about the fifteenth day after fecundation, which begins to disappear after the seventeenth week.

Vesic′ulæ. The plural of vesicula. An order in Bateman's classification of cutaneous diseases.

Vesiculæ Gingiva′rum. Aphthæ.

Vesiculæ Pulmona′les. The air-cells of the lungs.

Vesiculæ Semina′les. Two lobated receptacles, each formed by the convolutions of a single tube, situated at the under surface of the base of the bladder. Their excretory ducts, called the *ejaculatory ducts,* open into the urethra. Their use is to receive the semen from the vasa deferentia.

Vesic′ular. *Vesicula′ris.* Having the appearance of, or pertaining to, vesicles, small cells or bladders.

Ves′sel. *Vas.* A term applied in *Anatomy* to an elastic, tubular canal, distinguished, according to its general arrangement, into *artery, vein, lymphatic,* and *absorbent.*

Ves′tibule. *Vestib′ulum.* A term applied in *Anatomy* to the cavity of the internal ear. Also, to a triangular space between the nymphæ.

Vestib′ulum Labyrin′thi. The vestibule of the ear.

Vet′erinary. *Veterina′rius.* Pertaining to beasts of burden; hence, *Veterinary surgery, Veterinary medicine,* &c.

Vi′a. A way or passage.

Viæ Chylif′eræ. The chyliferous vessels.

Viæ Lachryma′les. The lachrymal passages.

Viæ Pri′mæ. The digestive passages.

Vi′al. Phial.

Vi′and. Food, sustenance.

Vibi′ces. The large purple spots which appear under the skin in certain malignant fevers.

Vibratil′ity. *Vibratili′tas.* Tendency to, or capability of being made to vibrate.

Vibra′tion. *Vibra′tio.* Oscillation. The act of moving or being moved one way and the other in quick succession. In *Physics*, alternate or reciprocal motion, as the vibrations of the nervous fluid.

Vibration of the Heart. The palpitation of the heart.

Vi′bratory. From *vibrare*, to quiver. Vibrating; having a quivering, or quick oscillating motion; sometimes applied to neuralgia, in which the pain seems to vibrate among the nerves.

Vib′rio. *Vibriones.* From *vibrare*, to quiver. A genus of micro-organisms, now classed mostly among the Bacilli. One of the species, the *Vibrio prolifer*, is met with in putrescent fluids containing protein, and in the pus of chancres.

Vica′rious. *Vicarius;* from *vicis*, change, place. The place of another, as a vicarious secretion, which takes place in one part instead of another. Hemorrhage from the gums sometimes occurs in women at the regular period of menstruation, without any discharge from the uterus.

Vice. An instrument for griping and holding hard bodies, provided with two jaws, which are closed by means of a screw. The small bench-vice is used in the mechanical laboratory of the dentist.

Vid′ian Canal. The pterygoid canal.

Vidian Nerve. The posterior branch of the *spheno-palatine ganglion*, which proceeds backward through the Vidian or pterygoid canal to the foramen lacerum in basis cranii, where it divides into two branches.

Vig′ilance. Insomnia; continued wakefulness.

Vil′li. Small processes like the pile of velvet. Applied in *Anatomy* to the papillæ on the surface of mucous membranes, and in *Botany* to a species of hairy pubescence on the surface of a plant.

Villi′form Teeth. *Dentes villifor′mes.* A term applied in *Comparative Anatomy* to the teeth of some fishes, which are so sharp-pointed, minute, and closely aggregated, as to resemble the plush or pile of velvet.

Vil′lous. *Villosus;* from *villus*, a hair. Nappy; shaggy; rough; applied in *Anatomy* to membranes covered with soft papillæ or villi; or to a velvet-like arrangement of vessels or fibres.

Villous Membranes. The mucous membranes.

Vi′na Medica′ta. Medicated wines. Wines holding in solution one or more medicinal substances.

Vin′egar. *Ace′tum.* Impure acetic acid, prepared by fermentation.

Vinegar, Distill′ed. The common name of *Acetum distillatum.*

Vinegar of Col′chicum. *Acetum col′chici.* Vinegar of meadow saffron.

Vinegar of O′pium. *Acetum opii.* Black drop.

Vinegar of Spanish Flies. The common designation of *Acetum cantharidis;* a rubefacient and epispastic preparation.

Vinegar of Squills. The common designation of *Acetum scillæ.*

Vi′num. Wine; the juice of the fruit of the *Vitis vinifera.*

Vinum Al′bum Hispan′icum. Sherry.

Vinum Al′oes. Wine of aloes.

Vinum Ama′rum. Compound wine of gentian.

Vinum Antimo′nii. Antimonial wine. Dose, as an expectorant or diaphoretic, gtt. x to xxx; as an emetic for children, from gtt. xxx to a fluid drachm, repeated every fifteen minutes till it operates.

Vinum Col′chici Rad′icis. Wine of colchicum root. Dose, gtt. 40 to fʒj.

Vinum Colchici Sem′inis. Wine of colchicum seed. Dose, fʒj to fʒij.

Vinum Emet′icum. Antimonial wine.

Vinum Er′gotæ. Wine of ergot. Dose, gtt. xx to fʒj.

Vinum Fer′ri. Wine of iron. Dose, fʒj to iv.

Vinum Gentia′næ. Wine of gentian. Dose, fʒj to fʒvj.

Vinum Ipecacuan′hæ. Wine of ipecacuanha. Emetic and diaphoretic. Dose, fʒiv to x.

Vinum O′pii. Wine of opium. Narcotic. Dose, gtt. v to xxx. In *Dental Practice*, it has been employed for odontalgia, and as a lotion in acute periodontitis, inflamed gums, ulceration of mucous membrane, and, in combination with tincture of iodine, as an injection in alveolar abscess.

Vinum Porten′se, or ***Vinum Ru′brum.*** Port wine.

Vinum Quin′iæ. Take of wine, ℔ij. Sulphate of quinia, gr. x. Mix. Dose, f℥jss or more; as it is used as a stomachic, or to arrest ague. A wine of Cinchona may be made in the same manner.

Vinum Rhe′i. Wine of rhubarb. Laxative and stimulant. Dose, fʒiv to f℥ss.

Vinum Xer′icum. Sherry wine. Same as Vinum Album.

Vires′cent. From *viresco*, to become green. Somewhat green.

Vir′ginal. Pertaining to a virgin; also, the external genital organs of a virgin.

Vir′ide Æ′ris. Verdigris.

Virides′cent. *Viridis*, green. Same as Virescent; which see.

Vir′ile. From *vir*, a man. Belonging to mature manhood.

Viril′ity. Adult age; manhood.

Vir′ulent. *Virulence. Virulen′tus.* Poisonous; malignity. Pertaining to virus.

Vi′rus. A poison. In *Pathology*, the product of a disease, and capable of producing that disease by inoculation or absorption in a healthy individual.

Vis. Force. Power. A term applied in *Physiology* to the vital force and its effects.

Vis a Tergo. Any moving power acting from behind.

Vis Elas′tica. Elasticity.

Vis In′sita. That power by which a muscle, when irritated, contracts, independently of the will of the animal.

Vis Medica′trix Natu′ræ. *Vis conservatrix.* The healing power in an animated body.

Vis Mor′tua. That power in a muscle by which it contracts after the death of the animal.

Vis Ner′vea. Nervous force. That power in muscular fibre which enables it to receive impressions conveyed to it by the nerves.

Vis Plas′tica. Plastic force. Formative energy.

Vis Vi′tæ. Vital force or power.

Vis′cera. Plural of *viscus*. The contents of the abdomen, thorax and cranium.

Vis′ceral. Pertaining to the viscera.

Vis′cid. *Viscum*, bird-lime. Clammy; gluey; adhesive.

Viscid′ity. Viscosity; stickiness; clamminess.

Vis′cose. A gummy secretion or product of the micrococcus viscosus.

Viscos′ity. Viscidity.

Vis′cous. Very glutinous; adhesive.

Vis′cus. An entrail. One of the contents of the abdomen, thorax or cranium.

Vis′ion. *Visio; visus;* from *videre, visum*, to see. Sight; one of the five external senses; that by which man, and animals that possess it, are informed of the presence, size, color, &c., of surrounding objects.

Vision, Double. Diplopia; which see.

Vis′ual. *Visua′lis.* Concerning or belonging to vision.

Visual Angle. The angle under which an object is seen; the angle formed in the eye by the crossing of two rays, coming from the opposite points of an object.

Vi′sus. Vision.

Vi′ta. From *vivere*, to live. Life.

Vi′tal. *Vita′lis;* from *vita*, life. Pertaining to life.

Vital Air. Oxygen gas.

Vital Force. The formative force.

Vital Organs. Organs essential to life.

Vital Prin′ciple. That principle which, when applied to organized bodies, controls their manifestations and properties.

Vital Statis′tics. Statistics, Medical; which see.

Vital′ity. *Vital′itas;* from *vita*, life. The vital principle.

Vi′talize. To endow with life; to furnish with vital principle.

Vi′tals. *Vita′lia.* Parts of animal bodies essential to life, as the viscera dependent upon the great sympathetic nerve.

Vitel′line. *Vitel′linus;* from *vitellus*, the yolk of an egg. Pertaining to the yolk of an egg. Also, of a yellow or orange color.

Vitelline Disc. A granular layer seen near the most prominent part of the ovarian vesicle, in the centre of which the ovum or ovula exists.

Vitelline Ped′icle. The pedicle which connects the umbilical vesicle to the embryo.

Vitelline Ves′sels. The omphalo-mesenteric vessels of the incubated egg.

Vitel′lo Intes′tinal Duct. A wide duct by means of which the nutritive substance of the yolk enters the alimentary canal, for the nutrition of the embryo.

Vitel′lus. The yolk of an egg.

Vi′ti Sal′tus. Chorea; which see.

Vitia′tion. From *vitio*, to corrupt. The contamination of any substance, especially of the air.

Vit′reous. *Vit′reus;* from *vitrum*, glass. Glassy; transparent; pertaining to, resembling, or containing glass.

Vitreous Humor of the Eye. The transparent body which fills the globe of the eye back of the crystalline lens.

Vitrifica′tion. The act of converting any substance, by heat, into a substance resembling glass, as enamel paste on mineral teeth.

Vit′riol. Sulphate of iron.

Vitriol, Acid of. Sulphuric acid.

Vitriol, Blue. Sulphate of copper.

Vitriol, Green. Sulphate of iron.

Vitriol, Oil of. Sulphuric acid.

Vitriol, Roman. Sulphate of copper.

Vitriol, White. Sulphate of zinc.

Vitriol′ic Acid. Sulphuric acid.

Vitri′olum. Sulphate of iron.

Vitriolum Album. Sulphate of zinc.

Vitrolum Cœru′leum. Sulphate of copper.

Vitriolum Vir′idė. Sulphate of iron.

Vit′rum. Glass.

Vitrum Antimo′nii. Glass of antimony.

Vitta′tus. Spotted.

Vivip′arous. From *vivus*, alive, and *pario*, to bring forth. A term applied to animals which bring forth their young alive.

Vivisec′tion. *Vivisec′tio;* from *vivus*, alive, and *secare*, *sectum*, to cut. The dissection or opening of living animals.

Vo′cal. *Voca′lis.* Pertaining to or connected with the voice. Having a voice; uttered or modulated by a voice.

Vocal Chords. The vocal ligaments; the *inferior thyro-arytenoid ligaments*, attached in front to the receding angle of the thyroid, and behind to the lower part of the anterior angle of the arytenoid cartilage.

Vocal Tube. *Tuba voca′lis.* The air-passages above the inferior ligaments of the larynx, including the nasal fossæ and buccal cavity.

Voice. *Vox.* In *Physiology*, the sound produced by vibration of the air, while traversing the larynx, either in escaping from, or entering the tracheæ. The larynx is the essential organ concerned in its production. The combined action of the larynx, which contains the vocal chords, the lungs, trachea, and the cavities of the mouth, pharynx, and nose produce the voice.

Voice, Articulated. Speech, or voice modified by the action of the tongue, lips, velum, teeth, and other parts of the mouth.

Voice, Bleat′ing. Goat's voice. See EGOPHONY.

Voice, Cav′ernous. Pectoriloquy; which see.

Voice, Convul′sive. Voice consisting in the production of discordant sounds, occasioned by disordered contraction of the muscles of the larynx.

Vola. The palm of the hand.

Vol′atile. *Volat′ilis.* From *volare*, to fly. Capable of passing into an aëriform state; applied to substances which have a tendency to evaporate at ordinary temperatures. as ether, ammonia, &c.

Volatile Al′kali. Ammonia.

Volatile Salt. Subcarbonate of ammonia.

Volatil′ity. Disposition to exhale or evaporate; a property of bodies by which they are disposed to evaporate or assume a state of vapor.

Volatiliza′tion. The conversion of volatilizable substances into gas or vapor by heat.

Volt. The unit of electro-motive force, or the force sufficient to cause a current of one ampère to flow against a resistance of one ohm. The voltage of Smee's cells is 0.65; Bunsen, 1.90; Daniel, 1.05; Calland, 0.60; Leclanche, 1.50.

Volt Ampère. The amount of pressure developed by a current of one ampère having an electro-motive force of one volt. Its mechanical equivalent is about 44.2 foot-pounds per minute. It is also called a watt.

Volta′ic. Pertaining to galvanic or battery currents.

Voltaic Narcotism. A method of local anæsthesia suggested by Dr. Richardsòn, of London, which is induced by the action of a galvanic current passing through a narcotic solution held in contact with the part to be operated upon.

Voltaic Pile. A galvanic apparatus consisting of a number of pairs of zinc and copper, or zinc and silver disks, separated by pieces of moistened woolen cloth.

Vol′taism. Galvanism.

Voltam′eter. An instrument for measuring the activity of a galvanic circle or the electro-motive power of a current in volts.

Vol′uble. *Volubi′lis.* Rolling; twining; rapidly speaking.

Vol′ume. Dimension; space occupied.

Vol′untary. Pertaining to the will. A term applied in *Anatomy* to muscles which are put in action in obedience to the will, and to motions resulting therefrom.

Vol′untas. *Volen′tia.* Will or desire.

Vol′vulus. Ileac passion.

Vo′mer. A ploughshare. The bone which separates the nostrils from each other is so called from its shape.

Vom′ica. From *vomere*, to vomit. A

term applied in *Pathology* to an abscess in the substance of the lungs, generally formed by the suppuration of tubercles.

Vom′iting. *Vomit′io.* A forcible ejection of solids and liquids from the stomach, through the œsophagus and mouth.

Vomiting of Blood. Hæmatemesis.

Vomit′io. Vomiting.

Vomito′rium. An emetic.

Vomituri′tion. Ineffectual efforts to vomit; retching.

Vom′itus. Vomiting.

Vora′cious Ap′petite. Boulimia.

Vox. The voice.

Vul′canite Base. A vulcanized India-rubber plate adapted to such portion of the alveolar arch as is deprived of natural teeth, and to be supplied with an artificial substitute.

Vulcanite, Den′tal. India-rubber combined with sulphur or sulphur compounds, and colored with vermilion. It is prepared as follows: The crude rubber is cut into minute shreds by knives set on revolving cylinders, and thoroughly washed. It is then dried and warmed and kneaded with twenty-five per cent. (by weight) of sulphur and twenty-five per cent. of vermilion. The deep color of the vermilion overcomes the jet (or deep brown) black of the sulphur and rubber when vulcanized or hardened by steam, and gives it a color more acceptable. A combination of rubber 48 parts, sulphur 24 parts, and vermilion 36 parts, will give a red dental vulcanite similar to, if not the same as, the American Comp. Rubber. A combination of rubber 48 parts, sulphur 24 parts, and ivory- or drop-black 24 parts, will give a black vulcanite. Rubber 48 parts, sulphur 24 parts, and ivory- or drop-black 48 parts, will give a jet black vulcanite. Rubber 48 parts, sulphur 24 parts, white oxide of zinc 30 parts, and vermilion 10 parts, will give a dark pink vulcanite. Rubber 48 parts, sulphur 24 parts, will give a dark-brown vulcanite stronger than any other combination. See *Harris's Prin. and Pract. of Dentistry.*

Vulcanite Rubber. See VULCANITE, DENTAL.

Vulcanite Teeth. Artificial teeth made expressly for vulcanite work with headed platina pins. See PORCELAIN TEETH.

Vul′canizer. The apparatus in which the prepared rubber is hardened by the action of steam. It consists of a copper boiler with a screw top, having connected with it a thermometer for regulating the steam necessary to harden the rubber, and a safety-valve to prevent explosion. See *Harris's Prin. and Pract. of Dentistry.*

Vul′canizing. *Vul′can*, the god of fire. The process by which India-rubber, combined with sulphur, and exposed to the action of steam at a high temperature, is rendered hard and elastic. For process, see *Harris's Prin. and Pract. of Dentistry.*

Vul′nerary. *Vulnera′rius.* From *vulnus*, a wound. A term formerly applied to substances which were supposed to assist the healing of wounds. It is still much used by French writers.

Vulnera′tio Nervi. From *vulnerare*, to wound. Neurotrosis; wound of a nerve.

Vul′nus. A wound.

Vul′pinite. A variety of anhydrous sulphate of lime of a grayish-white color, containing a brittle silicate.

Vul′pis Mor′bus. Alopecia; which see.

Vul′tus. The face; the countenance.

Vul′va. The uterus. Also, the external parts of generation in the female. The term is applied, too, to the foramen commune anterius of the brain.

Vulva Cer′ebri. A small aperture of the brain forming the part by which the three ventricles communicate.

Vul′var. Relating to the vulva.

Vulvi′tis. Inflammation of the vulva.

Vulvitis Blennorrhag′ica. A muco-purulent discharge from the mucous membrane of the vulva. See BLENORRHAGIA.

Vulvo-U′terine Canal. The vagina.

Vulvo-Vaginal. *Vulvo-vagina′lis.* Relating to the vulva and uterus.

Vulvo-Vaginal Gland. A small gland on each side of the junction of the vulva with the vagina. Cowper's glands.

W.

W. The symbol of Tungsten.

Wacke. German. A modification of basalt.

Wad. *Wadd.* In *Mineralogy*, an earthy oxide of manganese. Also, plumbago.

Wake′fulness. Insomnia; sleeplessness.

Ward's Electro-Metallic Denture. A process of depositing, by the action of a battery, gold and silver directly upon the surface of a plaster model obtained from the impression of the mouth, and thus securing adaptation. The surface of the plaster model is first coated with plumbago, and a definite thickness of gold is first deposited, and upon this another thickness of silver, which, in like manner, is again covered by another deposit of gold. The object of the intermediate layer of silver is to give strength to the plate, as all deposited metals are deficient in that respect, but silver less so than gold. A thin silver plate may first be swaged and the gold deposited on both surfaces. The teeth are attached to a plate thus formed, by depositing gold about and around their pins. For a vulcanite or celluloid attachment of the teeth, the portion of the plate covering the alveolar ridge is so formed as to present projections of the metal in the form of retaining points. This process can also be applied to capping crowns or cusps of teeth, and to removable bridge-work.

Wart. *Verruca.* A hard excrescence of the skin.

Wart′y. *Ver′rucose.* Full of warts; resembling or of the nature of warts.

Wash. A lotion. In *Pharmacy*, the ferment wort from which spirit is intended to be distilled.

Wash, Black. A lotion of calomel and lime-water, used on syphilitic sores.

Wash, White. Diluted solution of sub-acetate of lead.

Wash′ing. A term used to designate the process employed for separating particles of gold and other valuable metallic substances from the ashes and cinders of the workshop of the dentist and jeweler. Also, the operation of separating soluble from insoluble matter.

Wast′ing. Atrophy; diminishing by destruction.

Wasting of the Alve′olar Process′es. The gradual destruction of the alveoli which attends inflammation, turgescence, and ulceration of the gums, from whatever cause produced. It is supposed by some writers to occur in old persons spontaneously, but the author is of opinion that it is always the result of the chemical action of a morbid secretion, excited by disease in the gums or alveolo-dental membrane. SEE GUMS, DISEASES OF.

Wasting of the Teeth. See ABRASION OF THE TEETH, SPONTANEOUS.

Wa′ter. *Aqua, hydor; ὕδωρ.* A transparent fluid, without color, smell, or taste, consisting of eight parts, by weight, of oxygen, and one of hydrogen.

Water, Distill′ed. *Aqua distillata.* Natural water freed from its impurities by distillation, a process to which it is necessary to subject it for pharmaceutical purposes. According to the U. S. Pharmacopœia, it is made as follows: Take of *water*, ten gallons. First distil two pints and throw them away; then distil eight gallons. Keep the distilled water in glass-stoppered glass bottles. For dental use see *Gorgas' Dental Medicine.*

Water Dress′ing. The employment of water as a dressing for wounds, by which the part is kept constantly wet. To prove useful, they must permit the pus to escape freely, as fast as it is formed, and to be absorbed by the dressing. They must also be kept constantly moist and evaporation must be prevented, lest the part should become chilled. These several indications may be accomplished by four pieces of different tissues regularly superposed, which pieces are called respectively the sifter (crible), the absorbent, the humectant, and the inevaporant or impermeable tissue; each of which see.

Waved. Undulated.

Wa′vellite. A hydrated phosphate of alumina, occurring, usually, in hemispherical concretions.

Wax. *Cera.* See WAX, YELLOW; and WAX, WHITE.

Wax-Holder, or ***Impression-Cup.*** A term applied in *Dental Surgery* to an instrument used for holding softened wax while taking an impression of the whole or any portion of the alveolar border of either jaw, or of the vault of the palate. It consists of a tin, silver, or porcelain cup, large enough to receive either alveolar ridge, with a handle in front.

Wax-Holder, Colburn's. An improvement on the common wax-holder, by Dr. G. F. J. Colburn, of N. J., consisting of two rims instead of one on the outer margin of the plate. The outer rim is intended to protect the impression against injury from the corners of the mouth in removing it.

Wax-Holders, Cleveland's. Five wax-holders, three for the upper, and two for the lower jaw, invented by Dr. J. A. Cleveland, of Charleston, S. C. The only difference in those for the upper jaw is in size. The upper ones are so constructed as to form a complete covering or incasement for the superior alveolar ridge and roof of the mouth, with a handle about two inches in length. Those for the lower have a joint in the centre, so that the arch may be widened or narrowed at pleasure, to fit the jaw. One is intended to take an impression of the lower jaw with five or six of the front teeth, the other for taking an impression after the loss of all the teeth.

Wax Impression-Cup, Foulke's. A holder or cup which consists of a strong metallic frame designed to support a flexible inside lining attached thereto, for the purpose of compressing the entire surface of the upper jaw, the pressure being made first with the fingers and afterwards with an instrument suited for the purpose. Gutta-percha and plaster of Paris can also be used in this cup.

Wax Impressions. See IMPRESSION OF THE MOUTH IN WAX.

Wax, Japan. Obtained from the *Rhus succedanea* of Japan. It is of a medium quality, between beeswax and the common vegetable tallows.

Wax-Knife. An instrument used in *Mechanical Dentistry* for adding and modeling wax.

Wax, Myr′tle. A wax of a pale grayish-green color, obtained from the fruit of *Myrica cerifera.*

Wax, Veg′etable. A ternary product of vegetation, occurring as an excretion on the surface of leaves and fruits, forming the bloom or glaucous surface which repels water.

Wax, White. *Cera alba.* Bleached yellow wax.

Wax, Yel′low. *Cera flava.* A product of the common bee, the *Apis mellifica.*

Wax′en Ker′nels. *Wax′ing kernels.* In popular language, an enlargement of the lymphatic glands; in the groins particularly.

Weaksight′edness. Asthenopia.

Wean′ing. The separation of the infant permanently from the breast.

Wear′ing of the Teeth. See ABRASION OF THE TEETH, MECHANICAL.

Web. *Tela.* A term applied in *Anatomy* to certain structures, from their appearance, as cellular tissues, &c.

Web, Mucous. The cellular membrane.

Wedge-Cutter. An instrument used in dentistry to cut off the excess of wooden wedges after they have been driven between teeth to separate them.

Wedge-Shaped. Cuneiform.

Wedged. A term applied in *Obstetrics* to the head of the fœtus when it remains fixed in the pelvis, notwithstanding the uterine effort.

Weight of Important Organs. The average weight in adult, according to Quain, is as follows:

Heart, male,	11 ounces.
" female,	9 ounces.
Brain, male,	49½ ounces.
" female,	44 ounces.
Spinal cord,	1 to 1¾ ounces.
Liver,	50 to 60 ounces.
Pancreas,	2¼ to 3½ ounces.
Spleen,	5 to 7 ounces.
Lungs, male,	45 ounces.
" female,	32 ounces.
Thyroid cartilage,	1 to 2 ounces.
Kidney,	4½ ounces.
Suprarenal capsules,	2 drachms.
Testes,	¾ to 1 ounce.
Unimpregnated uterus,	7 to 12 drachms.

Weights and Measures. The U. S. standard unit of weight is the Troy pound. It is standard in air, at 62° F. The barometer at 30 inches. The division of weights and measures adopted by apothecaries is different from the standards.

1. *Apothecaries' Weight.*

1 pound, lb, contains 12 ounces.
1 ounce, ℥, " 8 drachms.
1 drachm, ʒ, " 3 scruples.
1 scruple, ℈, " 20 grains.
1 grain, gr.

2. *Troy Weight.*

1 pound, lb, contains 12 ounces, = 5760 grains.
1 ounce, oz, " 20 dwt. = 480 "
1 pennyweight, dwt. 24 grains.
1 grain, gr.

	lb.		oz.		dwt.		grs.
Or,	1	=	12	=	240	=	5760.

3. *Avoirdupois Weight.*

1 pound, lb, contains 16 ounces.
1 ounce, oz, " 16 drachms.
1 drachm, dr.

	lb.		oz.		dr.		grs.		grammes.
Or,	1	=	16	=	256	=	7000	=	453.25
			1	=	16	=	437.5	=	28.328
					1	=	27.34375	=	1.7705

4. *Apothecaries' or Wine Measure.*

1 gallon, C, contains 8 pints.
1 pint, O, " 16 ounces.
1 ounce, f℥, " 8 fluid drachms.
1 fluid drachm, fʒ, 60 minims.
1 minim, ♏, equals 1 drop of water.

	C.	O.	f℥.	fʒ.	Cubic in.
Or,	1	8	128	1024	231
		1	16	128	28.875
			1	8	1.8047
				1	0.2256

5. *Imperial Measure, adopted by the London and Edinburgh Pharmacopœias.*

C.	O.	f℥.	fʒ.
1	8	160	1280
	1	20	160
		1	8

LONG MEASURE.

Inches.	Feet.	Yards.	Faths.	Perch.	Fur.	M.
12	1					
36	3	1				
72	6	2	1			
198	16.5	5.5	2.75	1		
7920	660	220	110	40	1	
63360	5280	1760	880	320	8	1

SQUARE MEASURE.

Inches.	Feet.	Yards.	Perch.	Rood.	Acre.
144	1				
1296	9	1			
39204	272.25	30.25	1		
1568160	10890	1210	40	1	
6272640	43560	4840	160	4	1

An acre is 69.5701 yards square; or 208.710321 feet square.

SOLID MEASURE.

Cu. In.	Cu. Ft.	Cu. Yard.
1728	1	
46656	27	1

DRY MEASURE.

1 pint = 33.6 cu. in.
2 pint = 1 quart = 67.2 cu. in.
8 " = 4 " = 1 gal. = 268.8 cu. in.
16 " = 8 " = 2 " = 1 peck = 537.6 cu. in
64 " = 32 " = 8 " = 4 " = 1 bushel.

French Weights and Measures.

1. *Measures of Capacity.*

	English cubic inches.	Wine measure.
Millilitre	.061028	16.2318 minims.
Centilitre,	.610280	2.7053 fluidrachms.
Decilitre,	6.102800	3.3816 fluidounces.
Litre,	61.028000	2.1135 pints.
Decalitre,	610.280000	2.6419 gallons.
Hectolitre,	6102.800000	
Kilolitre,	61028.000000	
Myrialitre,	610280.000000	

2. *Measures of Length.*

		English Measures.				
		Mil.	Fur.	Yds.	Feet.	Inches.
Millimetre,	.03937					
Centimetre,	.39371					
Decimetre,	3.93710					
Metre,	39.37100	0	0	1	0	3.371
Decametre,	393.71000	0	0	10	2	9.7
Hecatometre,	3937.10000	0	0	109	1	1
Kilometre,	39371.00000	0	4	213	1	10.2
Myriametre,	393710.00000	6	1	156	0	6

Weights.

	Troy Grains.	Lbs.	oz.	dwt.	gr.
Milligramme,	.0154				
Centigramme,	.1543				
Decigramme,	1.5434				
Gramme,	15.4340				
Decagramme,	154.3402	0	0	2	34.4
Hectogramme,	1543.4023	0	3	1	44.4
Kilogramme,	15434.0234	2	8	1	24
Myriagramme	154340.2344	26	9	6	0

Other modes of estimating the quantities of substances are sometimes adopted. It is by approximation, as a tablespoonful of a fluid substance is estimated at ℥ss; a dessert-spoonful at ʒij, and a teaspoonful at ʒj. A glassful or cupful is estimated at 4 or 5 fluidounces; a wine glassful at 1½ ounces or 2 fluidounces.

Weights, Atomic. Definite proportions in chemical combinations.

Weld′ing. The act or process of uniting two pieces of metal at a high heat. It is done by process of hammering. Iron is the metal capable of being most firmly united by this method. Iron and platinum are examples of metals capable of being welded while hot; gold, if pure and recently annealed, may be perfectly welded cold.

Welding Heat. A white heat.

Wen. A circumscribed, indolent tumor, without inflammation or change of color of the skin. It may occur on almost any part of the body, and usually consists of sebaceous matter.

Weston Crown. An artificial crown to be engrafted on a root. It represents on its labial surface the ordinary plate-tooth, but the lingual surface is recessed as much as is consistent with strength. It contains platinum pins so imbedded in the thickest part of the crown, that it may not be weakened by the grinding necessary in fitting the crown to the root. The post or dowel is made of platinum and iridium, spear-shaped, and notched on both edges to give firmness to its anchorage, and is secured by riveting the pins to a cross-piece on the top of the dowel, or by soldering with gold, or amalgam may be used for the entire attachment, or after soldering the dowel to the pins, the recess can be filled with gold.

Wharton's Duct. The excretory duct of the submaxillary gland.

Wheal. *Weal.* An elevation of the skin, seen in some forms of nettle-rash, like that produced by the stroke of a whip.

Wheez′ing. Noisy respiration occasioned by obstruction of the air-passages.

Whelk. A wrinkle; a protuberance; a pustule.

Whelk′y. Protuberant; rounded.

Whey. The serum of milk, separated from the coagulable part.

Whis′key. *Spiritus Frumenti.* A spirituous liquor obtained from corn, rye, oats, potatoes, &c., by distillation.

White Arsenic. Arsenious acid.

White Gum. The *Strophulus albidus*, a species of gum-rash, in which the pimples are small, hard, and of a whitish color.

White Lead. Carbonate of lead.

White Oak Bark. The bark of *Quercus alba.* Astringent and antiperiodic. Dose of powder, gr. x to gr. xxx. In *Dental Practice*, the tincture and decoction are useful in stomatitis, sponginess of gums, and a relaxed condition of the mouth and fauces generally.

White Precip′itate. White precipitated mercury or ammoniated submuriate of mercury. Used as an external application in psora and other cutaneous affections.

White, Span′ish. Subnitrate of bismuth.

White Sub′stance of Schwann. In the nerves of the higher animals two forms of nerve-fibre exist—the *tubular*, and the *gelatinous.* In the minute fibrils or tubules, *tubuli nervi*, full of nervous matter, which constitute the former, there is a difference between the central and peripheral portion: the former has been called the *axis cylinder* and *primitive* and *flattened band;* the latter, the *medullary* or *white substance of Schwann*, *nerve medulla*, *medullary sheath* or *matter*, *myelin*—being that to which the peculiarly white aspect of cerebro-spinal nerves is principally due,

White Swell′ing. *Hydrarthrus.* A colorless swelling of the larger joints; scrofulous.

White Vi′triol. Sulphate of zinc.

Whit′ing, or Whit′ening. Chalk freed from its impurities and ground; Spanish-white; Carbonate of lime.

Whit′low. *Paronychia.* Inflammation and swelling at the end of one of the fingers or thumb, attended with great pain.

Whoop′ing-Cough. *Hooping-cough. Pertus′sis.* A convulsive strangulating cough, accompanied with a sonorous inspiration or whoop, coming on by fits. It occurs but once, and continues six or eight weeks. Its attacks are usually confined to children. The disease is contagious. Attacks of whooping-cough, when severe in character, sometimes cause atrophied teeth. Nutrition is impaired, the enamel is softened, and the dentine assumes a dark color.

Wild. A term applied in *Pathology* to an expression of countenance indicative of strong mental emotion, as a *wild look.*

Wild Cher′ry. The popular designation of the *Prunus Virginiana.*

Wild′fire Rash. The *Strophulus volaticus*, a species of gum-rash, in which the pimples are in clusters.

Wil′lis, Chords of. *Chordæ Willisii.* Small, white, fibrous bands which cross the superior longitudinal sinus of the brain.

Willis, Circle of. See Circulus Willisii.

Wine. *Vinum.* The fermented juice of the grape. The term is also applied by chemists to all liquors which have become spirituous by fermentation.

Wine of Aloes. Vinum aloes.

Wine, Antimo′nial. Vinum antimonii.

Wine of Co′lchicum. Vinum colchici.

Wine of Ipecac′uanha. Vinum ipecacuanhæ.

Wine of Iron. Vinum ferri.

Wine, Madei′ra. The strongest of the white wines. It has a slightly acid taste, and, when good and of a proper age, a rich, nutty, aromatic flavor.

Wine Meas′ure. See WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Wine of Opium. Vinum opii.

Wine, Port. *Vinum Portugallicum.* A wine of a deep-purple color, and when new, is astringent, strong, and slightly sweet, but it loses in a considerable degree these properties by age, and acquires more flavor.

Wine of Quin′ia. See VINUM QUINIÆ.

Wine, Rhu′barb. Vinum rhei.

Wine Sherry. A deep amber-colored wine, of a pleasant aromatic flavor and fragrancy, without acidity.

Besides the above, there are about fifty other descriptions of wine.

Wine Test. A reagent for detecting the presence of lead in wine, by converting the acid into a salt of lead. The one usually employed is made by dissolving half an ounce of sulphuret of arsenic and one ounce of lime, in half a pint of distilled water, and filtering the solution.

Wine Vin′egar. A vinegar about one-sixth stronger than pure malt vinegar. There are two kinds, the *white wine vinegar*, and the *red wine vinegar*.

Wine Whey. *White wine whey, Sack whey.* Take of milk two-thirds of a pint, and add water enough to make a pint. Take of sherry or any other good white wine, two glasses, and of sugar a dessert-spoonful. Place the milk and water in a deep pan on the fire, and the moment it boils pour into it the wine and sugar. Stir continuously for twelve or fifteen minutes whilst it boils. Then strain through a sieve.

Wing. *Ala.* A term applied in *Botany* to the side petal of a papilionaceous corolla, and in *Anatomy* to certain parts, from their shape. In *Entomology*, the limb of an insect by which it flies.

Wins′low, Fora′men of. An oval opening through which the cavity of the omentum communicates with the general peritoneal cavity.

Winslow, Lig′ament of. The external process of the tendon of the semi-membranosus muscle.

Winslow, Poste′rior Lig′aments of. Irregular bands passing obliquely over the back part of the capsular ligaments of the knee-joint.

Winter Green. The common name for the *Chimaphila umbellata;* otherwise called the *Pyr′ola umbella′ta*, and *Gaulthe′ria procum′bens.*

Wirt′sung, Duct of. A name for the pancreatic duct.

Wis′dom Teeth. Dentes sapientiæ.

Witch-Hazel. *Wych-hazel.* The common name of *Hamamelis Virginica.*

Wolf′fian Bodies. Corpus Wolffianum; which see.

Wolf′ram. An ore of tungsten, occurring in massive crystallized, concentric, lamellar concretions.

Wolf's Bane. Common name of *Aconitum napellus.*

Womb. Uterus.

Womb, Falling of the. Prolapsus uteri.

Wood-Naph′tha. See PYROACETIC SPIRIT.

Wood-Spir′it. Pyroxylic spirit; which see.

Wood's Metal. A plastic metallic filling proposed by Dr. B. Wood as a substitute for amalgam. It is composed of bismuth, 7 parts; lead, 6; and cadmium, 1 part. It fuses at 180° F. or 82° C. The instruments for introducing this metal have bulbs near the condensing points, for the purpose of retaining heat. The following directions are given for using this metal:

Having thoroughly prepared the cavity, making good retaining-points when shallow, cut the metal with plate shears into little blocks varying in size according to the cavity. Spread them, separate, on a paper card, or on a warm support of porcelain, soapstone or marble. Select a plugger suited to the cavity; heat the bulb in a spirit flame; press the point lightly upon a block of the metal—say one-third the size of the cavity—until it softens, when it will cling to it and may be carried to its place. If too fluid, it will not adhere well to the instrument, or will roll up in globular form upon it, and must cool a moment. When of the proper plasticity, it yields to light pressure, but otherwise scarcely changes shape. Now mould it to the cavity, securing first the bottom, walls, and under-cut portions, wiping it off against the margins; then build up by sections from the centre, using the additional pieces and a little more fluid to promote union. In molar cavities, with a flat blade that will freely pass in, you may, by a circular sweep, secure half or more of the walls the first time; then, taking up another block on the reverse side, secure the rest in like manner.

When the cavity is deep, introduce the metal upon the end of a cylindrical or square point to the bottom, until partly full; then fill up as above described. Some operators put the blocks in first, and then fuse them down; should the metal congeal too soon, it may be fused and moulded to its place in this way. If too fluid under the instrument, brush over quickly; when of the proper plasticity, work it in with gentle pressure, always against the walls or margins. Should there be left an imperfection at the margin, soften the filling near the spot, and press it home; then fill the indentation with a new piece. Wood's metal is now principally used in dental practice for replacing teeth on vulcanite plates. A dovetail space is cut in the plate with a saw or file, the new tooth fitted into position, after which the fusible alloy is moulded into joint with a hot copper-pointed instrument, and the surface afterwards smoothly finished.

Woolfe's Appara′tus. A pharmaceutical apparatus for impregnating water with carbonic acid.

Wootz. Indian steel.

Worm Diseases. *Invermina′tion.* See Helminthiasis.

Worm′ian Bones. *Wor′mii Os′sa*, or *Ossa tri′quetra.* The small triangular bones sometimes found in the course of the sutures of the parietal and occipital bones.

Worms. *Vermes.* In *Zoology*, a term applied to different divisions of invertebrata. The term *vermes*, however, is generally restricted to intestinal worms. See Entozoa.

Wort. An infusion of malt. It is sometimes used with beneficial effects in scorbutus.

Wound. *Vulnus.* In *Surgery*, a solution of continuity in any of the soft tissues of the body, produced by external violence.

Wound, Contused. A wound produced by a blunt instrument or body.

Wound, Gun′shot. Those caused by metallic bodies projected from fire-arms.

Wound, Incised. A wound inflicted by a cutting instrument.

Wound, Lac′erated. When any of the soft parts of the body are torn, it is termed a *lacerated wound.*

Wound, Poi′soned. A wound in which some venomous substance is introduced.

Wound, Punc′tured. A wound made with a pointed instrument.

Wramp. A sprain.

Wrench. A sprain.

Wrick. A sprain.

Wrink′le. A furrow in the skin.

Wrink′led. *Rugosus.* Rugose.

Wris′berg, Nerves of. The cutaneous nerves of the arm, from the second and third dorsal nerves.

Wrist. Carpus.

Wrist Drop. Paralysis of the extensor muscles of the hands from the local action of lead, as a result of which the hand and wrist are not supported.

Wry′neck. *Torticollis.* A permanent inclination of the head to one side, arising from a contraction of the integuments of the sterno-mastoid or platysma myoides muscle. Among the many causes of this affection may be mentioned morbid states of the dental and alveolar nerves.

X.

Xanthelas′ma. From ξανθος, yellow, and ελασμα, a lamina. Yellow spots on the skin of the face, especially about the eyes.

Xanthelasma Palpebra′rum. A condition of the membrane near the inner angle of the eye-lids, characterized by slightly elevated yellow patches, and dependent upon hepatic derangement.

Xan′thic. From ξανθος, yellow. Yellow.

Xanthic Acid. An oily acid which forms yellow precipitates with several metallic salts.

Xanthic Oxide. Uric oxide, a species of calculus.

Xan′thid. A supposed compound of xanthogen with a basifying or acidifiable element.

Xan′thine. From ξανϑος, yellow. A yellow coloring principle found in madder; also, a peculiar organic substance at times forming a species of urinary calculus.

Xan′thodontous. *Ξανϑος*, yellow, and *οδους*, a tooth. Having yellow teeth; a yellow discoloration of the teeth.

Xan′thogen. From *ξανϑος*, yellow, and *γενναω*, to generate. A supposed basifying or acidifying compound principle, thought to be analogous to cyanogen, and to consist of sulphur and carbon.

Xanthohæm′atine. Modified hæmatine of a yellow color.

Xanthopa′thy. From *ξανϑος*, yellow, and *παφος*, suffering. Yellowness of the skin from morbid conditions.

Xanthoprote′ic Acid. An acid obtained from fibrine by nitric acid.

Xanthop′sia. From *ξανϑος*, yellow, and *οψις*, vision. Yellow vision; a defect of sight sometimes occurring in jaundice, in which objects appear yellow.

Xan′thos. Yellow. Also, a precious stone of a golden color.

Xantho′sis. A term applied in *Pathology*, by Lebert, to the yellow discoloration sometimes observed in cancerous tumors, particularly in encephaloid of the testicle.

Xanthox′ylum. A genus of trees of the order *Terebinthaceæ.* A spirituous infusion of the bark has been found beneficial in cases of violent colic. The fresh juice is also used for the same purpose, and a decoction of the bark as a wash to foul ulcers.

Xanthoxylum Carolinia′num has similar properties, but is more acrid.

Xanthoxylum Cla′va Her′culis. Prickly ash; tooth-brush tree. The bark is a stimulant, and acts as a sialagogue. It is sometimes used as a remedy for toothache, and has been given internally in rheumatism. A neutral, very bitter, and astringent substance has been obtained from it, called *Xanthopi′crin*, *Xanthopi′crite*, and *Xanthox′ylin.*

Xanthoxylum Fraxin′eum. The shrubby, prickly ash; toothache bush. The bark is a stimulating sudorific.

Xanthu′ria. From *ξανϑος*, yellow, and *ουρον*, urine. In *Pathology*, a condition of the system and of the urine, in which xanthic oxide is deposited from the urine.

Xeran′sis. From *ξηρος*, dry. Arefaction. Drying.

Xera′sia. From *ξηρος*, dry. A disease of the hair characterized by dryness and cessation of growth.

Xerasia Saurioi′des. An accumulation of sebaceous substance on the surface of the skin, desiccating in scales or prominences.

Xerion. From *ξηρος*, dry. Catapasma.

Xerocollyr′ium. A dry collyrium, or eye-salve.

Xeroder′ma. From *ξηρος*, dry, and *δερμα*, the skin. Dryness of the skin.

Xero′des. A dry tumor.

Xero′ma. Xerophthalmia.

Xeroma, Lach′rymal. Suppression of the lachrymal secretion.

Xeromycte′ria. From *ξηρος*, dry, and *μυκτηρ*, the nose. Diminution of the secretion of the pituitary membrane of the nose.

Xerom′yrum. *Xerom′yron;* from *ξηρος*, dry, and *μυρον*, an ointment. A dry ointment.

Xerophthal′mia. From *ξηρος*, dry, and *οφϑαλμια*, inflammation of the eye. Dry inflammation of the eye.

Xerosto′ma. From *ξηρος*, dry, and *στομα*, mouth. Aptyalism, or dry mouth.

Xerotrip′sia. *Xerotrib′ia.* Dry friction.

Xiph′oid. *Xiphoi′des;* from *ξιφος*, a sword, and *ειδος*, likeness. A term applied in *Anatomy* to an appendix which terminates the lower part of the sternum, from its resemblance to a sword. It is also called the *Xiphoid* or *ensiform cartilage*, because it often remains cartilaginous to adult age.

Xiphoid Lig′ament. A small, thin, ligamentous fasciculus, which passes from the cartilage of prolongation of the seventh rib to the anterior surface of the xiphoid cartilage.

Xiphoid′ian. From *xiphoides cartilago.* Of, or belonging to, the xiphoid cartilage.

Xy′lite. A liquid existing in crude pyroxylic spirit.

Xy′lo. From *ξυλον*, wood. A Greek prefix denoting relation with wood.

Xy′loid. From *ξυλον*, wood, and *ειδος*, form. Resembling wood.

Xyloi′dine. *Xyloidine.* A nitro-cellulose substance produced by the action of nitric acid upon potato starch.

Xy′lol. Dimethyl benzine. A volatile hydrocarbon somewhat like benzol. Useful in small-pox.

Xylostyp′tic Ether. A mixture of xyloidine and tannin formed into a solution with ether. See STYPTIC COLLOID.

Xys′ter. In *Surgery*, an instrument for scraping bones.

Xys′trum. Raspatorium.

Y.

Y. The symbol of Yttrium.

Yawn′ing. Gaping, followed by prolonged and sonorous expiration. It often precedes an attack of certain diseases.

Yeast. *Fermen′tum.* A flocculent, somewhat viscid, frothy and semi-fluid substance, generated during the vinous fermentation of vegetable juices and decoctions. It is used to promote fermentation.

It is sometimes employed in *Therapeutics* as a remedy in hectic and typhoid fevers.

Yeast, Artificial. This may be made by boiling malt, pouring off the water, and keeping the grains in a warm place to ferment.

Yeast Cataplasm. A yeast poultice.

Yelk. Yolk; the yellow of a hen's egg. The contents of the egg within the vitelline membrane.

Yel′lot. Icterus.

Yel′low Arsenic. The yellow sulphuret of arsenic.

Yellow Fever. The severest form of malignant remittent fever, in which the whole surface of the body presents a lemon or orange yellow hue.

Yellow Gum. Icterus infantum, or jaundice of infants.

Yellow Lig′aments. They occupy the spaces between the vertebral plates, from the interval which separates the second vertebra from the third to that which separates the last vertebra from the sacrum. They receive the name from their color.

Yellow Wash. A lotion composed of two grains of corrosive sublimate, or oxymuriate of mercury, to an ounce of lime-water.

Yew′er. See Mamma.

Yex. Singultus.

Yolk, or **Yelk.** The *vitellus,* or yellow part of an egg.

Youth. Adolescence; the part of life that succeeds childhood.

Ypsiloglos′sus. The hyo-glossus muscle.

Yrides. Orpiment; which see.

Yt′tria. A metallic oxide of yttrium of a white color, without taste or smell.

Yt′trious. Pertaining to or containing yttria.

Yt′trium. The metallic basis of the earth yttria. It was discovered at Ytterby, in Sweden, and is of a dark gray color.

Yt′tro-Ce′rite. A mineral of a violet blue color, inclining to a gray-white, found in Finbo and Brodbo, near Fahlum, imbedded in quartz.

Yttro-Colum′bite. *Yttro-tan′talite.* An ore of columbium and yttrium, found in Sweden.

Yux. Singultus.

Z.

Z. Z. Abbreviation of zinziber, or ginger.

Zaf′fre. *Zaf′fir.* Impure oxide of cobalt.

Zan′na. A kind of Armenian bole.

Zan′thic Ox′ide. Uric oxide. See Xanthic Oxide.

Zan′thin. See Xanthin.

Zanthox′ylum. Xanthoxylum.

Zar′nich. Native sulphurate of arsenic.

Zelo′sis. Zelotypia.

Zelotyp′ia. Melancholy mania.

Ze′ma. *Zematis.* Decoction.

Ze′olite. From ζεω, to boil, and λιϑος, a stone. A term applied to silicates of lime and of alumina, from their frothing when heated before the blow-pipe.

Zer′na. An ulcerated tetter.

Ze′ro. A cipher; the commencement of any scale marked 0. The point from which a thermometer is graduated. The zero of Fahrenheit is 32° below the point at which water freezes. The zero of Reaumur's and the Centigrade thermometer is the freezing-point of water.

Ze′zis. Effervescence. Decoction.

Zim′ic Acid. Lactic acid.

Zi′more. That part of gluten insoluble in alcohol.

Zimo′sis. Epidemic or contagious affection.

Zimot′ic. *Zymot′ic.* Epidemic or contagious. See Zymotic Theory of Disease.

Zinc. *Zincum.* Symbol, Zn. Atomic weight, 65. A brilliant metal of a bluish-white color, harder than lead, but less malleable than either copper, tin, or lead. It fuses at 700° Fahr. It is much used in the arts, and for the production of galvanism. In *Mechanical Dentistry,* it is used for dies in striking up gold and other bases, for artificial teeth, and in swaging some metallic plates, also as counter-dies. It also forms an ingredient of some amalgams for filling teeth, and also of gold solder. Fuses at 773°.

Zinc, Butter of. Chloride of zinc.

Zinc Oxychloride. A filling material composed of a powder—oxide of zinc, and a fluid—chloride of zinc. While this filling material is wanting in indestructibility, it possesses the properties of plasticity, appearance and preservative qualities so long as it does not disintegrate. As an antiseptic, it stimulates the dental pulp, and after its devitalization it prevents septic action. By its escharotic action on living matter, it is remarkable for its power of hardening or recalcifying softened dentine.

Although it is not a suitable material for applying directly to the surface of an exposed pulp, yet it often answers a good purpose if a small quantity of oxide of zinc mixed with oil of cloves, or dilute carbolic acid, is first applied to the pulp-tissue, and the oxychloride of zinc introduced over such a protective. A small disk of asbestos felt-foil is also recommended as a protective when the oxychloride is thus employed. Oxychloride of zinc is also useful for obtunding sensitive dentine, filling pulp-canals, and lining thin walls of cavities to be filled with amalgam.

Zinc Oxyphosphate. A filling material which is a basic compound of zinc with phosphoric acid, and made by adding a syrupy solution of glacial phosphoric acid to calcined oxide of zinc. It is considered to be of a more plastic, putty-like nature, and hence more easy of introduction than the oxychloride preparation, and also somewhat less irritating. The rapidity with which its crystallization or setting takes place is controlled by the degree of hydration of the phosphoric acid.

Zinc, Phosphate. This filling material consists of a powder—the calcined and pulverized oxide of zinc, and a fluid or crystals—glacial phosphoric acid. The use of the crystal acid is considered preferable to the fluid, as it does not deteriorate so readily as the latter. This preparation, known as oxyphosphate of zinc filling material, is employed for temporary fillings in teeth, for partial fillings in large cavities, for capping sensitive dentine, setting crowns. It is also combined with gutta percha, the latter being placed in the upper third of the cavity, and the oxyphosphate of zinc over it. Oxyphosphate of zinc is also employed for filling the roots of teeth, and attaching bridge-work and porcelain disks.

Zin′ci Acetas. Acetate of zinc. It is much used as a gentle astringent wash in ophthalmia and other local inflammations: as an injection in gonorrhœa.

Zinci Car′bonas Impurus. Calamine. Native impure carbonate of zinc.

Zinci Carbonas Præpara′tus. Prepared carbonate of zinc. Prepared calamine.

Zinci Chloridi Liquor. Solution of chloride of zinc. "Burnett's Disinfecting Fluid" is prepared in the same manner as the chloride. But the solution is not evaporated. Its dental uses are the same as the chloride, and it forms one of the ingredients of os-artificiel or osteo-plastic filling.

Zinci Chlo′ridum. Chloride of zinc. Butter of zinc. It is made by putting metallic zinc in sufficient muriatic acid to dissolve it; then adding a small quantity of nitric acid, and evaporating to dryness. The dry mass is then dissolved in water, chalk added to neutralize any acid, filtered, and again evaporated to dryness. It is a grayish-white, semi-transparent, deliquescent substance, as soft as wax, and wholly soluble in water, alcohol, or ether. It should be kept from air and light. It is a powerful escharotic, alterative, spasmodic, and disinfectant. Used in *Dental Practice*, in inflammation of the mucous membrane, and for treating sensitive dentine, chronic abscesses, &c. It is not absorbed to any great degree, and, as its action is superficial, it is not so dangerous an agent as arsenious acid. Its painful action is lessened by combining it with a little chloroform. Its local action as a caustic, depends partly on its affinity for albumen and gelatine, so that when brought in contact with living tissue, it destroys the life of the part, and uniting with the albuminous and gelatinous matters present, forms an eschar. Taken internally, it is an active corrosive poison. The antidote is magnesia or soap. For dental uses, see *Gorgas' Dental Medicine.*

Zinci Cyanure′tum. Cyanuret of zinc. Recommended in nervous cardialgia. Dose, one sixteenth to one-twelfth of a grain. Used also as a caustic.

Zinci Ferrocyanure′tum. Ferrocyanuret of zinc.

Zinci Iod′idum. Iodide of zinc. Used in form of an ointment, composed of a drachm to an ounce of lard, in cases where the external use of iodide of potash is indicated.

Zinci Lac′tas. *Lactate of zinc.* A white soluble salt given in epilepsy. Dose, gr. ij, gradually increased to gr. x.

Zinci Ox′idum. Oxide of zinc. It is prepared by exposing a pound of precipitated carbonate of zinc to a strong heat in a shallow vessel, so as to drive off the carbonic acid. It may also be obtained by burning zinc. It is tonic and antispasmodic. Externally it is used as an exsiccant for excoriated surfaces, in form of powder or ointment. Used in *Dental Practice* for the treatment of sensitive dentine, and forms part of the preparation known as os-artificiel.

Zin′ci Oxidum Vena′le. Commercial oxide of zinc. A form of pure oxide of zinc employed for making acetate of zinc.

Zinci Sul′phas. Sulphate of zinc. White Vitriol. It is obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on granulated zinc, and occurs in colorless crystals, which effloresce on exposure to the air. It is emetic, tonic, astringent, and antispasmodic. Externally it is also stimulant. It is inodorous, with a disagreeable metallic, styptic taste. Dose, as an emetic, gr. x to ʒ ss.; as a tonic, gr. j to ij. In *Dental Practice*, it is applied to ulcers with profuse discharge, cancrum oris, diseases of the antrum, &c.

Zinci Vale′rianas. Valerianate of zinc. It is in the form of pure white, pearly scales, formed by saturating valerianic acid with pure carbonate of zinc. It is employed as a tonic in neuralgic diseases, epilepsy, &c. Dose, gr. ss to ij.

Zinc′ode. The positive pole of a galvanic battery.

Zincoid′. Like zinc.

Zin′cum. Zinc.

Zin′giber. *Zingib′eris.* A genus of plants of the order *Zingiberaceæ.*

Zingiber Al′bum. White ginger. The *rhizome* deprived of its skin.

Zingiber Ni′grum. Black ginger. The rhizome dried after being scalded without being scraped.

Zingiber Officina′le. The ginger plant. See Ginger.

Zink′enite. An ore of antimony and lead, of a steel-gray color.

Zinn, Zo′nule of. A small zone on the vitreous humor of the eye, for receiving the crystalline lens.

Zin′ziber. Zingiber.

Ziphac. Peritoneum.

Zir′bus. Epiploon.

Zir′con. A mineral occurring in square prisms, with pyramidal terminations of a brown, gray, or red color. It contains the earth of zirconia and silica.

Zirco′nia. An oxide of the metal *Zirconium*, which, when pure, is a white powder.

Zir′conite. A variety of zircon.

Zirco′nium. Symbol, Zr. Atomic weight, 90. The metallic base of zirconia, in the form of a black powder. A new earth in the mineral zircon. It was first obtained by Berzelius in the form of an iron-gray powder.

Zn. Symbol for zinc.

Zoanthro′pia. From *ζωον*, an animal, and *ανϑρωπος*, a man. A species of melancholy in which the patient believes himself transformed into an animal.

Zoa′ra. *Zoa′ria.* Insomnia.

Zo′e. Life.

Zoiat′rica. Veterinary art, or medicine.

Zois′mus, or **Zoism.** The process of animal life.

Zom′idin. A constituent of the extract of flesh.

Zo′mos. Broth, soup.

Zo′na. A zone, belt or girdle.

Zona Cilia′ris. The ciliary ring of the eye.

Zona Herpet′ica. Herpes zoster; which see.

Zona Pellu′cida. *Vitellary mem′brane. Chorion. Membrane vitelline.* The membrane that surrounds the yolk in the mammalia. So called from its breadth and peculiar transparency.

Zona Serpigino′sa. Herpes zoster.

Zona Tendino′sa. A whitish circle around the auriculo-ventricular orifice of the heart.

Zona Virginita′lis. Hymen.

Zonæsthe′sia. From *zona*, zone, and *αισθησις*, sensation. Perverted feeling in which there is a sense of constriction about a part. Called also, *strangalæsthesia.*

Zone. A girdle or belt.

Zone of Transparency. A halo-like zone of translucent dentine, generally seen surrounding commencing caries.

Zon′ula. A little zone.

Zoöbiol′ogy. From *ζωον*, an animal, and *biology.* Animal physiology.

Zoöchy′my. *Zoöchemia.* Animal chemistry.

Zoög′eny. *Zoögenia;* from *ζωον*, an animal, and *γενεσις*, generation. *Zoögenesis.* The doctrine of the development and growth of animals.

Zoö′lite. *Zo′olith.* From *ζωον*, an animal, and *λιθος*, a stone. A petrified animal.

Zoöglœ′a. From *ζωον*, and *γλοιος*, glue. A mass of microbes in a gelatinous or gluey substance.

Zoöl′ogy. *Zoölog′ia;* from *ζωον*, an animal, and *λογος*, a discourse. A treatise on animals.

Zoömagnetis′mus. Animal magnetism.

Zoömy′cus. Mucus.

Zoön. An animal; a living being.

Zoön′ic. Relating to animals.

Zoönom′ia. From *ζωον*, an animal, and *νομος*, a law. The laws of organic life.

Zoöph′agan. From *ζωον*, an animal, and *φαγω*, to eat. A carnivorous animal; an animal that subsists on flesh.

Zo′öphyte. *Zoöph′yton;* from *ζωον*, an animal, and *φυτον*, a plant. The lowest class of animals, as the entozoa, infusoria, and sponges.

Zoöpsychol′ogy. From *ζωον*, and psychology. The psychology of animal life.

Zoöthal′mus. Hydrophthalmia.

Zoöt′ic Acid. Hydrocyanic acid.

Zoöt′omist. A comparative anatomist.

Zoöt′omy. *Zoötomia;* from *ζωον*, an animal, and *τεμνω*, to cut. The dissection of animals. Comparative anatomy.

Zos′ter. *Ζωστηρ*, a belt. The shingles. See Herpes Zoster.

Zr. Symbol for Zirconium.

Zula′pium. A julep.

Zu′mic Acid. *Zym′ic Acid.* An acid discovered in vegetable substances which have undergone acetous fermentation. It resembles lactic acid.

Zumol′ogy. *Zumolog′ia;* from *ζυμη*, ferment, *λογος*, a discourse, and *μετρον*, a measure. The doctrine of the fermentation of liquors.

Zumom′eter. An instrument for ascertaining the degree of fermentation occasioned by the mixture of different liquids.

Zygapoph′ysis. From *ζυγος*, a yoke or junction, and *αποφυσις*, an offshoot. The supero-lateral process of a vertebra, by which it is connected with the adjoining vertebra.

Zygo′ma. From *ζυγος*, a yoke. The opening under the zygomatic process of the temporal bone and the os malæ. The cheekbone.

Zygomat′ic. *Zygomat′icus.* Pertaining to the zygoma.

Zygomatic Arch. The bony arch which connects the malar bone with the squamous portion of the temporal, and incloses the temporal muscle.

Zygomatic Process. A process of the temporal bone, which, by its articulation with the posterior angle of the os malæ, forms the zygomatic arch.

Zygomatic Su′ture. The articulation of the zygomatic process with the malar bone.

Zygomat′icus Ma′jor. A long, narrow muscle, which arises from the malar bone near the zygomatic suture, and is inserted into the angle of the mouth.

Zygomaticus Mi′nor. This muscle arises from the anterior part of the malar bone, and is inserted in the upper lip above the corner of the mouth.

Zy′lonite. This material is a modified form of celluloid, and, like the latter, is composed of pyroxylin and camphor, but in different proportions. It is claimed that zylonite is a chemical combination, while celluloid is a mechanical mixture. Also, that zylonite is translucent and promises to be more durable than celluloid, the blanks of the former being uniform in color. Zylonite is manipulated in the same manner as celluloid.

Zy′mase. A ferment secreted by Microzyma.

Zy′mē. Ferment of a zymotic disease.

Zymol′ogy. *Ζυμη*, ferment, and *λογος*, a discourse. The science of fermentation.

Zymol′ysis. From *ζυμη*, a ferment, and *λυσις*. Chemical changes produced by fermentative action.

Zymo′ma. from *ζυμοω*, to ferment. Leaven; a fermented mixture, or culture.

Zym′ome. *Zim′ome.* One of the supposed proximate principles of the gluten of wheat.

Zymosiom′eter. An instrument for ascertaining the degree of fermentation.

Zymo′sis. Fermentation. Also, diseases depending on miasmata for their origin, and termed endemic, epidemic, contagious.

Zymot′ic. *Zymot′icus;* from *ζυμοω*, to ferment. An epidemic, endemic, or contagious affection.

Zymotic The′ory of Dis′ease. A theory which supposes that a particle of poison in the atmosphere, or from a diseased person, acts as a ferment to waste of textural products lingering in the body of a healthy but predisposed person.

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